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Friday, March 23, 1979
Chaitra 2, 1901 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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CONTENTS

No. 24, Friday, March 23, 1979/Chaitra 2, 1901 (Saka).

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 448, 449, 451, 452, 454, 455, 457 and 459 1–34

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 447, 450, 453, 456, 458, 460 to 462 and 464 to 468 35–45

Unstarred Questions Nos. 4401 to 4409, 4411 to 4425, 4428 to 4442, 4444 to 4474, 4476 to 4505, 4507 to 4516 and 4518 to 4600 46–260

Correcting statements to USQ No. 1960 dated 1-12-78 and USQ No. 608 dated 23-2-1979 260–261

Papers Laid on the Table . . 261–266

Public Accounts Committee— —

Statements 266–268

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported black-listing of certain Commentators, writers, journalists and members of Parliament by A.I.R. and Doordarshan . 268–285

Shri Harikesh Bahadur . . . 268,274,276

Shri L. K. Advani 269–274,276–277

Shri Vasant Sathe 277–280

Shri A. C. George 280–283

Shri V. M. Sudheeran 284

Committee on Public Undertakings —

Twentieth Report and Minutes 285

Matters Under Rule 377—

(i) Reported atrocities on Harijans in Bihar— —

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan 285–287

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii) Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur — COLUMNS

Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari 287–288

(iii) Need for uniform industrialisation in Uttar Pradesh—

Shri Saurendra Bikram 289

(iv) Arjuna Awards by All India Council of Sports—

Shri Saugata Roy 289–290

(v) Address delivered by Governor of Bihar to the Joint Session of the Bihar Legislature on the 19th March, 1979—

Shri K. Lakkappa 290–291

(vi) Strike by employees of Garden Reech Ship Builders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta—

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu . . 291–293

Prof. Sher Singh 293–295

Mizoram Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1979—

Motion to consider—

Shri Satish Agarwal 295–296

Clauses 2, 3 and 1 296

Motion to pass— . . . . . .

Shri Satish Agarwal 296

Mizoram Appropriation Bill, 1979—

Motion to consider—

Shri Satish Agarwal 296–297

Clauses 2, 3 and 1 297

Motion to Pass 297

Shri Satish Agarwal 297

Budget (Pondicherry) 1979-80—General Discussion—

Demands for Grants on Account (Pondicherry) 1979-80 and Supplementary Demands for Grants (Pondicherry) 1979-80 297—360

Shri A. V. P. Asaithambi 298–307

Shri K. Gopal 307–311

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan 311–314

COLUMNS

Shri V. M. Sudheeran 314-316

Shri G. M. Banatwalla 316-319

Shri Saugata Roy 319-321

Prof. P. G. Mavalankar 321-324

Shri. Vayalar Ravi 324-326

Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal 326-335

Shri Satish Agarwal 336-341, 360

Pondicherry Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 1979—*Introduced* . 359

Pondicherry Appropriation Bill, 1979—*Introduced* . . 360

Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill—

Motion to consider—

Shri George Fernandes . . . 361-62

Bills Introduced—

(1) Constitution (Amendment) Bill—
(*Amendment of Article* 130)

By Shri K. Gopal 362

(2) Constitution (Amendment) Bill—
(*insertion of article* 16*A etc.*)

By Shri K. Lakkappa 362-63

(3) Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill—

By Shri Saugata Roy 363

(4) Jute Mill Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill—

By Shri Saugata Roy 363-64

Constitution (Amendment) Bill—
(*Omission of article* 310 *etc.*)

By Shri Bhagat Ram

Motion to consider . . . 364-410

	COLUMNS
Shri Bhagat Ram	364—371
Shri Vijaykumar N. Patil	371—373
Shri Vinodbhai B. Sheth	373—376
Shri Dhirendranath Basu	376—377
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan	377—381
Shri Raghavji	381—385
Shri P. Shiv Shanker	385—391
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	391—400
Shri Vayalar Ravi	401—405
Shri Ugrasen	405—410
Shri Om Prakash Tyagi	410

LOK SABHA

Friday March 23 1979/Chaitra 2 1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR SPEAKER Q No 448

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Along with this question I pray that we should include Q No 454 They should be taken together to save time Would you consider it?

MR SPEAKER Q No 448 Mr Bosu which question did you say?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Q No 454

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI This is addressed to the Minister He never comes to the House In the Budget Session, he shows some indifference Why cannot the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister come?

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR This is very strange that when we asked a particular question addressed to the Deputy Prime Minister he never remains in the House

AN HON MEMBER He should be asked to come here

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI At least during the Question Hour he should be here.

SHRI K. GOPAL Let him be the Deputy Prime Minister, but let him

be without portfolio That is a good suggestion

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER The Question Hour is very important

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON MEMBER He is coming

Decision Regarding Amendment of FFRA

†

'448 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR
SHRI A R BADRINARAYAN

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973,

(b) if so whether this is to mitigate hardship, experienced by the Indians living abroad in acquiring property in India

(c) if so what are the details of the proposed amendment and

(d) when legislation in this regard is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) No, Sir

(b) to (d) Do not arise

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR It is very strange really that when our Ministers go abroad, they say one thing and when they come to the House they say another thing I would like to know whether it is not a fact that

when the Minister concerned, who replied my question, was in Britain in the last part of December, last year, a group of representatives of Indian nationals residing in Britain met him and complained about the difficulties they were facing about this particular Act—those who are desirous to invest some money in property in India. He particularly assured them that he will take some action on it. Whether it is a fact and what specific complaints were made by the representatives of the Indian residents in Britain about the hardship caused to them from the operation of the FERA. What are those particular difficulties and what he is going to do about them?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This is a fact that I went to London. This is also a fact that I met non-resident Indians there. This is also a fact that they represented to me about certain difficulties. And this is also a fact that those difficulties are being looked into; and we have set up a study group of senior officers. They are going to advise the Government and I am sure that by the end of a month some decision is likely to be taken on that but for that purpose no amendment of the F.E.R.A. is needed

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: He has not answered my question. I want to know what are the specific difficulties they explained and placed before you? What is the Study Group, which you have formed, studying and when is the Study Group likely to give you its report?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: After coming into force of the F.E.R.A., it was incumbent on the non-resident Indians to intimate to the Reserve Bank of India regarding the acquisition of properties. This they had to do within three months after coming into force of F.E.R.A. Many of them did not comply with it because they did not know about it. So, their complaint was that that should be regularised now and they should be given a chance to fill up the forms and intimate to the Reserve Bank hereafter. We are considering that proposal. We have simplified the form also for those people and we are going to issue instructions very soon. But for that purpose only administrative guidelines will be sufficient and a Press Note will be issued by the Reserve Bank of India. After Government have taken the decision no amendment is necessary just to look in to their difficulties.

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: On the 14th of December you were in London and the Prime Minister also was there on the 11th of November. The Indian residents in foreign countries have been expriencing a lot of difficulties in regard to their investment. Since a good proportion of our foreign exchange earnings is through the remittances by our Indian residents abroad, they have been experiencing a lot of difficulties. You basis of the study some practical steps will be taken. What practical steps are you taking and how soon are you taking the practical steps? You want that the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act be amended But we want that their difficulties should be got remedied. What steps have you taken and how long will you take to do that?

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered that question.

Mr. Agarwal, you have already mentioned it—what are the difficulties, what steps have been taken and by the end of this month you might get the report.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: And then we will take a decision.

हीरों और रत्नों आदि का निर्यात

*449. . श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार जग्गी : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वर्ष 1978-79 में हीरों और रत्नों आदि के निर्यात में कमी हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और निर्यात में कमी को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 की तुलना में 1978-79 में (देशवार) कितनी कीमत के हीरो और रत्नो आदि का निर्यात किया गया और इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) and (b) According to information available with the Government, exports of diamonds and precious/semi-precious stones in 1978-79-April-November were of the order of Rs. 336 15 crores and Rs. 15.79 crores respectively. The exports of these items during the corresponding period 1977-78 were Rs. 264.51 crores and Rs. 13·26 crores respectively.

As the above figures will reveal there has been no decline in exports of these items in the period April-November 1978-79 Government is however, aware of a recent sluggishness in the diamond export trade as a result of recessionary conditions in the international markets The situation is being closely reviewed in consultation with the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council.

(c) The Export value of diamonds and precious/semi-precious stones during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and April-November 1978-79 have been as under:

(Value in Rs. Crores)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (April-Nov.) (Provisional)
1. Diamonds . . .	211 84	516 68	336 15
2. Precious/Semi precious stones .	20·39	25 29	15 79

(*Source* : DGCI&S for 1976-77 & 1977-78.
G & JEPC for April-Nov. 1978-79).

The exports of these items to major importing countries during the period were as follows:-

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Country	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79 *(April—Oct.)	
	Diamonds	Precious/ Semi/ precious stones	Diamonds	Precious Semi/ precious stones	Diamonds	Precious/ Semi Precious stones
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
. Belgium . . .	58·76	0·82	138·98	0·91	79·29	0·21
. France . . .	3·39	4·72	7·69	5 47	4·66	4 28
. Hong Kong .	31·15	2·73	58·15	3·07	45·57	0·80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4 Japan	25 82	1 43	35 54	0 84	21 81	0 29
5 Netherland	14 35	0 43	17 49	0 60	17 16	0 24
6 Singapore	8 09	0 32	7 54	0 55	5 28	0 32
7 Switzerland	9 61	3 32	17 34	2 30	9 09	1 35
8. U K	5 79	2 16	12 57	1 98	9 88	1 10
9 U S A	56 63	6 25	111 40	1 49	74 83	3 99
10 West Germany	1 66	3 93	6 01	3 91	3 09	2 35

(*Figures available for April-October only)

(Source Gem & Jewellery EPC Bombay)

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा अध्यक्ष महोदय, हीरे तथा मूल्यवान और अर्द्धमूल्यवान रत्न हमारे देश मे विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने का एक बहुत बडा स्रोत हैं । माननीय मत्री जी ने जो आकडे प्रस्तुत किये हैं उनसे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि 1977-78 मे हमने इनके निर्यात से बहुत बडा मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की थी किन्तु 1978-79 मे इनका निर्यात गिर गया । क्या मत्री जी इसकी जानकारी देंगे कि इसके क्या कारण है ?

श्री आरिफ बेग अध्यक्ष महोदय जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि 1978-79 मे इनका निर्यात कम हुआ है, यह बात ठीक नही है । मै उनको आकडो से जानकारी देना चाहता हू कि 1978-79 मे फरवरी तक हमारा निर्यात 639 करोड रुपये तक पहुच गया है जब कि हमने टारगेट 550 करोड का मुकर्रर किया था । यानी हमारा निर्यात 550 करोड रुपये से बढ कर 639 करोड रुपये तक पहुच गया । हम आशा करते हैं कि और भी आंकडा आगे बढेगा । इसलिए जो जानकारी मेरे भाई जी है वह ठीक नही है ।

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा भविष्य मे निर्यात को बढाने के लिए क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई योजना है यदि है तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

श्री आरिफ बेग मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि आज हमारी फारेन अर्निंग्ज मे सब से बडे जो स्रोत हैं उन में से जैम्ज और ज्यूलरी एक बहुत बडा आइटम है । हम इस बात की कोशश कर रहे हैं कि इस में और भी अधिक वृद्धि हो । सरकार ने जो योजना बनाई है उसके अन्तर्गत इस सेक्टर में जितने ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगो को हम एम्प्लायमेंट दे सकते है और इस काम का प्रात्साहन दे सकते है देने की कोशश करेंगे और की जा रही है । इसके लिए हम ने बहुत से कदम उठाए हैं । सब से पहला काम हमने यह किया है कि इस निर्जारत को फरोग देने के लिए हम ने जो इम्पोट ड्यूटी डायमडस पर लगी थी उसको एबालिश किया है । प्रेशस स्टोड के सम्बन्ध मे भी जो इम्पाट ड्यूटी अभी तक थी उसको हमने एबालिश किया है । इसके अतिरिक्त

we have established Indian Diamond Institute for imparting training in improved methods and techniques of cutting and polishing of diamonds which was inaugurated by our Commerce Minister in May, 1978

इस तरह से बहुत से कदम उठाए हैं ताकि हम इस निर्जारत को फरोग दे सकें ।

श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह निर्यात मे जो गिरावट आई है उसका कारण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार मे केवल माग का कम हो जाना ही नही है । मध्य प्रदेश में पन्ना में हीरो की खदाने हैं । वहा बडी अव्यवस्था है । वहा जो चोरियां होती है वह भी इसका एक बहुत बडा कारण है । पहले जितने मूल्य के वहा से हीरे निकलते थे अब उसके मुकाबले में बहुत कम मूल्य के निकल रहे हैं । यहा जो अव्यवस्था है क्या वह भी एक कारण नही है कि निर्यात में कमी आ रही है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि क्या पन्ना माइन्ज के बारे में आपको कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं ।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) Regarding the first point, I woul

like to clarify that this is an area where we have made a very good stride and the House will be happy to know that the export of dimanod, gems and jewellery this year will, perhaps, cross the mark of Rs. 700 crores. This is how we have gone ahead. So to say that we have not done anything and the exports are declining in this sector will be doing great injustice to the industry.

Regarding Panna mines, it is a very important issue raised by the hon. Member. We do require rough sights for diamond cutting business and, therefore, we have taken up the matter with the concerned Ministry and all out efforts will be made to innovate the existing diamond mines in the country so that we can get raw material from our own resources.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: I do not want to dampen the enthusiam of the Minister but I want to warn him that his enthusiam is totally misplaced. In view of the fact that presently, there is a terrific slump in the diamond trade in our country, in view of the fact that more than one lakh workers employed in diamond cutting and polishing business in Surat, Palanpur and Navsari and Bombay have been rendered jobless at a time when Government was expecting to provide employment to more than two lakh workers this year, in view of the fact that only 56 big diamond traders in this country enjoy the monopoly of importing diamond roughs and they in turn depend on the monopoly of the Diamond Trading Corporation, a subsidiary of Central Selling Organisation in London, in view of the fact that this year this DTC has supplied diamonds only to 28 site holders out of 56 site holders, in view of the fact that this Diamond Trading Corporation has raised the price of diamond roughs during three years, four-fold and that last year, DTC profits from India were 2000 crores, in view of the fact that this DTC is now a partner, a shareholder in the Government sponsored company, Hindustan Diamond Company and this DTC has refused to supply diamond roughs even to this Government sponsored company,....

MR. SPEAKER: Now, at least come to the question.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: In view of the fact that this DTC wants to supply diamond rough to Hindustan Diamond Company on its own humiliating terms and conditions...

MR. SPEAKER: Be brief, Mr. Nahata. It is Question Hour, you see. (*Interruptions*). There are other diamonds coming down!

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Humiliating terms being that DTC will sell diamond rough through across the table negotiations with big traders through their own officers and this DTC being a multi-national company registered in racist South Africa, is interested in containing diamond trade in India and expanding it in Israel and China; in view of all this, will the Government ask this Company to buy the shares of DTC? Will the Government convert Hindustan Diamond Company into a wholly government owned company? Will the Government break the monopoly grip of DTC and go directly to the primary sources of diamond like Ghana, like Sierrelonne, like Tanzania, like Angola, Liberia and USSR and import the diamond rough directly and supply it to thousands of young enterprising small diamond traders and provide employment to thousands of workers?

MR. SPEAKER: You have covered one month's question.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, I would like to clarify that so far as the Hindustan Diamond Company is concerned, DTC is not a partner within the Diamond Corporation. It is the Bank of Bermuda. Our only investment....

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Sir, I object. The Bank of Bermuda is a cover for DTC. The Bank of Bermuda has no diamond interest. Recently a meeting was held in the Commerce Ministry in which Mr. Dawe, a representative of DTC, participated.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have heard enough from one source. *(Interruptions)*. No, I am not allowing

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: It is a cover for DTC. The Bank of Bermuda has no interest in diamonds

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, our own friends should not forget our own interesst first. Here the question is of securing rough diamonds from the World. It is very much true that this Diamond Trading Corporation is having its own monopoly in the world, but it will not be correct to say that we are under their clutches. On the contrary, all efforts are being made to purchase these rough diamonds not only from DTC, but also from the markets like Antwarp and London. My friend, Mr. Nahata is well aware of it. Secondly, all efforts are being made to secure diamonds from all possible sources in the country and for the knowledge of my friends, Mr. Nahata, we are also having our efforts to secure diamonds even from Soviet Russia. Sir, we are concerned with securing rough diamonds with a view to have more exports and to provide jobs to hundreds of our people. During the course of these two years, this House should be happy to know that it was possible for us to provide jobs to nearly two lakhs of our youngsters in the country because the prices in the international market this year have gone up. That is the reason why there is slump in the market. That is not because that there is no supply of diamonds.

It is because of the international prices. But even then the fact is that our exports as against last year which were of the order of Rs. 516 crores, will be of the order of Rs. 618 crores this year. Is it not enough that we have exported much more compared to last year? It is perhaps more than fifty per cent. One more charge has been made that last year more than Rs 2000 crores have been given by our country to the Diamond Trading Corporation. Now when the whole exports are of the order of Rs. 516 crores, out of which, 80 per cent are rough diamonds, at the most we may have purchased diamonds of the order of Rs. 400 crores from all sources in the world. How is it possible that the profits to be given to the Diamond Trading Corporation are of the order of Rs. 2000 crores? The fallacy lies in the question itself.

Prize Incentive Scheme for Post Office Savings Bank Accounts

*451. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prize Incentive Scheme for those who maintain a minimum balance of Rs. 200/- in the post office savings bank is still in vogue; and

(b) if so, why the results of the prize winning depositors for the last so many periods have not been made public through the Press?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The results of each draw held so far have been published in various newspapers in English, Hindi and regional languages all over the country. For the tenth and latest draw held at Madras on 31-1-1979, the results were published in 46 newspapers all over the country; 9 newspapers in English, 11 in Hindi and 26 in other languages.

श्री राजकेशर सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक कुल कितने ऐसे इनाम निकाले गये, राज्यवार उनकी क्या संख्या है ?

MR. SPEAKER: He wants the number of prize-winners. state-wise.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: I want notice for that.

श्री राजकेशर सिंह : इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कुल कितना रुपया इकट्ठा हुआ है और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know the total deposit.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: The balance in these accounts, as on 31-3-1978 was Rs. 1579 crores.

श्री शिवनारायण सरसूनिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है । माननीय सदस्य श्री राजकेशर सिंह के नाम से एक प्रश्न 461 इस सूची में है और दूसरा 460 भी इन्हीं के नाम से है, यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Qn. 452

Utilisation of World Bank Aid

452. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM:

SHRI P. S. RAMLINGAM:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank representative has recently expressed unhappiness over the poor utilisation of World Bank money in World Bank aided projects;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only 15 per cent of the amount allocated last year was made use of; and

(c) if so, the reasons for tardiness in making use of even available scarce credit, thus imposing fresh burdens on the public in the name of development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) It is true that the World Bank Group has expressed concern regarding the pace of disbursement of external assistance provided by the Group. However, the Bank appreciates that there are a number of objective factors beyond control which have affected the pace of disbursements.

(b) The amount made available by the World Bank Group for 1977-78 has been fully committed by entering into agreements for various projects. In 1977-78, the disbursement of Bank Group assistance as a percentage of cumulative undisbursed pipeline of aid at the beginning of the year (1-4-1977) was 31.9 per cent.

(c) Disbursement of Bank Group aid has not increased fast enough largely due to the stoppage of programme aid for industrial imports which is by its very nature fast disbursing. Apart from shift to the project aid, the nature of projects which have been taken up under the Bank programme has undergone a qualitative change. With the reorientation of plan priorities, increasingly larger number of projects pertaining to irrigation, command area development, agriculture. rural development, drinking water supply, etc. are finding place in the Bank programme. These projects involve multiplicity of agencies, wide geographical coverage and are inherently slow moving. Considerable time is also often required for mobilisation of efforts. A series of steps have been taken to improve the pace of implementation of the Bank projects and to review and monitor their progress closely.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: It is a well known fact that the World Bank is giving a considerable amount to the developing countries for the last so many years. But in the Minister's reply it is stated that they have not utilised fully the amount given by the World Bank for various

reasons. It is also a fact that only 50 per cent of the total amount has been utilised so far by our country. I would like to know the exact reason why they have failed to utilise the entire amount given by the World Bank.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The assistance given by the World Bank group is now available for project purposes and the projects are in various State plans. Now according to the re-orientation of the plan priorities, we are laying more emphasis on rural development, agriculture, irrigation, command area development, water supply schemes, etc. and this implies multiplicity of agencies and more geographical coverage and so that takes time. But I can assure the hon. Member and the House that the utilisation during 1977-78 from the undisbursed pipeline is not 15 per cent, it is 31.9 per cent and the aid or assistance does not lapse. It is over a period of years, five, six or seven years and naturally that goes on I may inform the House also that for the year 1977-78 in all twenty agreements were entered into for all projects approved with the World Bank group. All these 20 projects have been entered and the amount involved is Rs. 945 crores. Similarly for 1978-79 till this last month, near about 17 agreements have been entered into for near about Rs. 1400 crores. So, the most important aspect is that we should enter into agreements for specific projects with the World Bank group; and once we enter into agreement, then by and by the amount is utilised. We get reimbursement from the World Bank group and there is no question of lapse or under-utilization on that score.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: While appreciating the answer given by the hon. Miniter I am of the opinion that the reasons given by our Minister are applicable to all the developing countries. I want to know why the representatives of the World Bank have already stated that India has not utilized fully the amount given by them? He has also accepted not accepted but intimated that not 50 per cent but only 31 per cent of the total amount given by the World Bank has been utilized by our country. I want to know why only 31 per cent of the amount has been utilized instead of the total amount? I want to know the exact figure.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The whole assistance or the aid cannot be utilized in one year. It is spread over a number of years. It is only the assistance made available, as I said, out of undisbursed amount in the pipeline as on 1st April, 1977. During that year, we could utilise 31.9 per cent, but that goes on far further years. So, this is not a question of non-utilization of aid it is not to be utilized only in that particular year. Now, there is reorientation of plan priorities. Previously aid was being received for industrial imports in a large measure. Immediately when the importers got release of foreign exchange, they imported the items and utilization of aid was ensured. The matter was over. Now, you have a rural drinking water supply scheme. Now the scheme has to come from panchayat and it goes to the district level, gets it approved and then goes to the State and then goes to the Planning Commission and all that. So, there are multiplicity of agencies. Now the Central Government is laying more emphasis on speedy completion of projects, having a monitoring cell, asking the Chief Security also that they should have a separate monitoring cell for seeing to it that world Bank project aid is utilized as early as possible.

श्री वृषराज : क्या यह सही है कि कृषि तथा सिंचाई मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत 40 परियोजनाओं की प्रगति की समीक्षा करने पर यह पता चला है कि विश्व बैंक द्वारा स्वीकृत 174.50 करोड़ डालर की राशि में से 1 जनवरी, 1979 तक कुल 15 परसेंट राशि खर्च हुई है ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि राष्ट्रीय बीज परियोजना और बिहार बाजार परियोजना आदि इन 40 योजनाओं

में धनराशि खर्च न होने का कारण यह है कि भूमि के अधिग्रहण, निविदाओं के निपटारे और कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति में असाधारण विलम्ब होने के कारण वे योजनायें ठीक समय पर कार्यान्वित नहीं हो पाती हैं ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है, जिससे योजनाओं के लिए मिलने वाली रकम ठीक समय पर खर्च हो सके, और विश्व बैंक जो रुपया देना है उसका इस्तेमाल ठीक समय पर हो सके ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल मैंने निवेदन किया है कि योजनाओं की कार्यान्विति की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है, इस लिये हम राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश और परामर्श देते हैं कि वे योजनाओं की कार्यान्विति पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जोर दें । माननीय सदस्य ने बिहार का जिक्र किया है । मैं समझता हूं कि वह बिहार सरकार पर दबाव डालें कि वह उन योजनाओं को बनाये और उनको कार्यान्वित करे । जब भी राज्य सरकार योजना पर पैसा खर्च कर देगी और उसके बिलज हमारे पास यहां भेज देगी, तो हम उन्हें वर्ल्ड बैंक को भेज देंगे । विश्व बैंक की तरफ से लगभग एक महीने में वह रिमबर्समेंट पेमेंट हो कर हमको मिल जाता है ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has in a very detailed statement, particularly with regard to answer to part (c) of the question, expressed a number of difficulties and we realise those difficulties. But my question is this. Is it not a fact that World Bank officials have been coming to India of late fairly frequently, not only with a view to finding out which are the areas and regions and projects where more money can be made available, but also to find out why and how implementation does not take place quickly? May I know from this angle whether it is a fact that the Vice-President of the World Bank was recently in India, that he was in Gujarat from last Monday until yesterday; and he also like his predecessors and other officers in the Bank went on telling the Government of India that State Governments can also be given assistance—it might be routed *via* Delhi or even directly—and some of the procedure and bureaucratic bottlenecks can be removed? Is it not a fact that World Bank aid is bogged down because of these difficulties?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This is a fact that Mr. David Hopper visited India. It is also a fact that he visited Gujarat. But what talks were held I am not aware of it But this is not a fact that bottlenecks are there and that is why there are delays in the utilisation of the World Bank assistance.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My question is very specific. The money as allotted by the World Bank is utilised for a particular project. You said on the floor of the House—because the Plan priorities have been changed to the Agricultural sector mainly, there has been some delay. I want to know from you (a) basically why the delay has come in the implementation of the Project and (b) are you negotiating with the World Bank to change or divert the amount already allotted for the project to agricultural project? What is your idea?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: What I stated earlier was that with the reorientation of the plan priorities we are laying more emphasis now on rural development, agriculture and all that. So, the World Bank assistance is made available for these projects. The utilisation for the project takes much more time. If it was to be for some imports, we could have immediately effected the imports and got the disbursement. But so far as the utilisation for projects is concerned, it takes time. Unless you utilise the money first and then submit a bill, you cannot get reimbursement. We do not get in advance.

Control over Companies having 40 per cent Foreign Share Holdings

*454. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTRY OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that companies having foreign shoreholdings of 40 per cent and above are still totally controlled

by the foreign companies holding the shares;

(b) whether this has been examined by the Government to find out the facts;

(c) whether removal of foreign control over companies, where foreigners have less than 50 per cent shareholding is a declared objective of Government policy, and

(d) what are the steps taken to enforce stoppage of policy control by foreigners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Control of companies under the Companies Act is primarily determined by the voting power flowing from the extent of equity holding in the company. In companies where foreign shareholding is reduced to 40 per cent, the control will be dependent on the actual distribution of the remaining shares in the Indian hands. If this share is widely distributed among shareholders who cannot combine, the effective control may remain in the hands of foreign shareholders.

(c) and (d). The policy of the Government is that while the provisions of FERA for dilution would be strictly enforced, as long as companies conform to the national policies, laws and regulations, they will be treated on the same footing as domestic companies.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: This Government reply is—really a very mortifying, anti-climax for me. There have been a series of Government statements. The Minister for Industries, the Commerce Minister, they have been speaking a lot on Government policies about the control of multi-nationals, control of big business houses, about de-linking and all these things. Now the Government has come out with an open statement—a total contradiction of everything, saying the first of all it will depend on the voting rights of multi-nationals in our Indian companies and they will be treated like Indian companies and no action will be taken. This is totally an anti-climax for it. I am sorry for it. The Department of Company Affairs knows, the Licensing Minister knows very well about the control of foreign companies. They have utilised this to sell third class machinery, obsolete machine. Philips was selling bulbs G.I.S. lamps and the Department itself was questioning Philips, as they were selling at 0.50 paise per bulb. They were selling through their own Principals in Holland at a much higher price at Rs. 5 00. This is not only in the case of Philips. There are so many revelations that have come to the notice of the Department of Company Affairs. Government has got unlimited powers. There are two Sections. Under Sec. 269 Government has to approve Managing Directors every two years. It can refuse the approval of the Managing Directors. The Sachar Committee mentioned that in 1976 2.4 per cent of the Managing Directors were disapproved. Now it has gone to 4 per cent of the applications. I would like to know why this power of disapproval is not exercised? This power has to be exercised on the issues where vast national interests are involved. Does the Government consider that it is in the public interest to approve this type of appointments?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The hon. Member is enquiring from me why the provisions of Section 269 are not being invoked into these cases.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: 408 as well.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Of what?—of the Companies Act. That is why, my hon friend with all the experience as Minister, should have addressed the question to the Minister of Company Affairs... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no; Mr. Agarwal, you cannot say that. The question was addressed to the Minister.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): The hon. Member has chosen to ask as to why these powers under the Companies Act should not be exercised in respect of those companies which have foreign control and so on, which are FERA companies in the sense that more than 40 per cent of the shareholding is with the foreigners. Now, Sir, I may inform him and the House that in July, 1977 in the case of M/s Trishure India Limited in which foreign share-holding is to the extent of 49 per cent, Government directors were appointed under Section 408. Therefore, it shows that if there is a suitable case, then in that case, Government does not hesitate to appoint Government directors even if it is a FERA company in the sense that more than 40 per cent of the holding is with the foreigners But these Government powers are to be exercised in a suitable case. Merely because there is some foreign shareholding and there are expatriate directors that will not be a good reasons under the Companies Act, to immediately appoint Government directors. Similarly, these provisions of Section 269 are also so applicable in the case of approval of managing of whole-time directors in these companies and also even when these directors happen to be non-Indian nationals I am happy to say that against 146 Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies as on 31st March, 1978, it is only in 25 or 30 companies that the appointment of foreigners as managing or whole-time directors has been approved. Of course, sometimes, it happens that they are technicians with a very special experience and in that case, that kind of talent may not be available in India and, therefore, in their cases, the approval of the appointment of those directors has to be given.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: What I wanted to know is whether the Finance Ministry as well as the Department of Company Affairs have made a study at all? It must be a general study. It may not be a specific case where a particular Inspector goes and reports something. I am not saying that. Whether you are studying this policy of controlling the companies by foreigners. This is very important because the Minister knows that today companies with 3 per cent share-holdings are controlled by foreigners. Larsen & Tubro, for example, has got only 3 per cent share-holding and even that private money they acquired here in India. My question is: whether this type of study is there? Whether this study will be utilised to throw out Managing Directors who take orders from foreign companies and work in the interest of foreign companies, who loot hundreds of crores of Indian money through various channels like misuse of remittances, illegal remittances, heavy head office charges, selling their third class goods to the country. I want to know what action Government is taking to stop this little control of multi-nationals over Indian Companies?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The hon. Member had been the Minister for Company Affairs...

MR. SPEAKER: He is wise after the event.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: His question is: whether there is a policy where we keep our eyes open on this angle and so on. Even the figures will show that we keep our eyes open on these angles and that our policy is for gradual dilution of the foreign equity in these companies.

(Interruptions)

Whereas in 1973-74, when the hon. Member was presiding over this Department, there were 188 foreign subsidiaries, ...and 540 branches of foreign companies. In 1977-78, the

first year of the Janata Government, this figure had been brought down from 188 to 146, and from 540 to 473. But immediately we cannot do everything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Has the Government received any application from any institution from any part of the world to have 100 per cent equity shares in the companies in which sophisticated technology is applied for production of essential commodities in this country?

MR. SPEAKER. It does not arise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, in view of the fact that in one of the glaring cases—Mr. Shanti Bhushan will bear in mind that none of us was presiding over the Company Law at any point of time—Cadbury Fry Ltd. had been declaring dividend at the rate of 100 per cent from 1972, 1973 and 1974 and at the rate of 250 per cent in 1975-76, and in view of the fact that in 1973 after the enactment of the FERA, the Reserve Bank of India granted a licence to this Company to carry on business in the country provided the foreign share-holding was diffused by 42 per cent from May 1978, in 1973 after coming into force of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, the Company revalued its existing assets like land and buildings and thereby created a reserve of Rs. 1,78,91,386 and in May 1977, the Company issued Bonus shares to its foreign shareholders in the ratio of 10 Bonus Shares to every one share held and capitalised Rs. 1,36,09,050/- from its reserve inflating the Foreign shareholding from Rs. 12,96,100/- to Rs. 1,49,05,150/-. On an investment of Rs. 12,96,100/- in 1972...

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, in reply to a question on 16th March 1979, the hon. Minister stated that this Cadbury India Ltd. paid off equity before dilution and percentage of non-residential holdings....

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am coming, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I want you to come.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am at your command. Sir the company has a foreign holding of Rs. 149.05 lakhs, and the foreign holding was 100 per cent.

MR SPEAKER: Don't have so much Cadburys.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Dilution of equity, paid off equity after dilution, the percentage of residential share-holding from ..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody can answer that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Similar is the case with Britania Biscuits. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us in how many cases so far, since the Janata Party came into power, Sections 269, 408 and 409 have been invoked and action taken thereon.

MR SPEAKER: That is a very simple question.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I would require specific notice for it.

(Interruptions).

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Sir, mere dilution of equity to 40 per cent would not take away the control of the company. Even 20 per cent dilution also gives the power to control the company. What is required is urgent measures under MRTP Act. Is the Government contemplating to amend the MRTP Act in such a way as to

take away the control of this company?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, many experts have put a question....

MR. SPEAKER: All company law experts.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There is a lot of material my friend, Mr. Barua has .

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Only questions. Materials on some other occasion.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: My question is very simple. Sir, the control over companies and the off-takes and also the reasons declared by the Government as a policy cannot be diluted whether it is this Government or the coming Government or the previous Government There are evidence to show that they are not bringing forward meaningful amendments to the MRTP Act This Government is deliberately regrouping the multi-nationals which are now operating successfully and they are milching. This is the reason why the Government has not been in a position to wipe out the foreign control over the Indian economy. I would like to know whether the Government will apply the specific Government policies to have a check over the foreign investment and to control all the subsidiary companies that are being successfully operated by the multi-nationals.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The policy contained in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, the Companies Act and the MRTP Act is being applied. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: On 455.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में क्लर्कों, टाइपिस्टों आदि की भर्ती

*455 श्री रामकंवर बेरवा क्या वित्त प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बैंकिंग सेवा बोर्ड ने 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के लिये 11 और 12 फरवरी, 1979 को क्लर्कों, टाइपिस्टों, स्टेनोग्राफरों, की पशिंग तथा कृषि क्लर्कों की भर्ती के लिये लिखित परीक्षा आयोजित की थी,

(ख) क्या बोर्ड ने उन अभ्यर्थियों के लिये एक ही परीक्षा आयोजित की जिन्होंने एक से अधिक पद के लिये आवेदन किया था,

(ग) क्या इससे अभ्यर्थियों में भारी असंतोष उत्पन्न हुआ है क्योंकि उन से प्रत्येक पद के लिये अलग अलग शुल्क लिया गया था ताकि वे इस सम्बन्ध में पृथक-पृथक अवसरों का लाभ उठा सकें, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और कब तक?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Banking Service Recruitment Board, Delhi conducted the examination on 11th and 12th February, 1979.

(b) Although written examination for all the posts in the clerical cadre is common, the candidates for different posts have to go through different processes of selection thereafter, including skill tests.

(c) and (d). No representations have been received by the Recruitment Board. The matter was, however, discussed in the meeting of the Chairmen of Banking Service Recruitment Boards on 22nd December, 1978 and it was decided that, in future, candidates should be asked to tender only one application and if a candidate desires to be considered for more than one post, the fee to be charged from him will be 1½ times the unit fee

श्री राम कंवर बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक से अधिक पदों के लिए जो पहले फीस जमा करायी गयी थी और जिनसे फीस जमा करायी गयी थी उनको एक बार ही परीक्षा में बिठाया गया, उनकी फीस का क्या हुआ ? मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा है कि हम आगे के लिए यह कर रहे हैं कि एक से अधिक परीक्षाओं के लिए डयौढ़ी फीस जमा करायेंगे । इस से तो आपने और भी कठिनाई पैदा कर दी है, उन लोगों के लिए । इस पद्धति से क्या उन अफसरों के लिए जो इन्टरव्यू या परीक्षा लेने वाले हैं, भ्रष्टाचार करने की और भी बड़ी गुंजाइश पैदा नहीं होती है ? क्या मंत्री जी यह आश्वासन देंगे कि वे कोई ऐसी प्रक्रिया अपनायेंगे ताकि उनको किसी प्रकार का भी भ्रष्टाचार करने का मौका न मिले और योग्य व्यक्ति ही चुन कर आगे आ सके ?

श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह : जैसा कि मैंने बताया है कि यह तय कर लिया गया है कि अगर कोई कैन्डीडेट एक से ज्यादा पोस्टों के लिए अपने को कसीडर कराना चाहे तो उससे डेढ़ गुनी फीस ली जाए । एक पोस्ट के लिए फीस बीस रुपये है । जो अपने को एक से अधिक पोस्टों के लिए कसीडर कराना चाहता है उससे तीस रुपये लिए जायेंगे । फिर वह अपने को एक के बजाय चार पोस्टों के लिए भी कसीडर करा सकता है ।

श्री बुद्धिसार सिंह मलिक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इनके मन्त्रीमंडल का यह जवाब है ? (व्यवधान) ।

श्री राम कंवर बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने मंत्री महोदय से यह बात पूछी थी कि आपने 11-12 फरवरी को परीक्षा ली है और उस के लिए आपने तीन-तीन और चार-चार पदों के लिए कैन्डीडेट्स से फीस जमा करायी है । उस फीस का क्या हुआ ? यह तो अब अमने के लिए कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं । जो आपने पहले फीस जमा कराली है, उसका क्या हुआ ? उसकी एक ही लिखित पत्नीता हुई है ।

श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह : पहले हम यह बताया था कि अगर एक पोस्ट से ज्यादा पोस्ट्स के लिए कोई एप्लाई करेगा तो उससे उतनी ही फीस ली जाएगी, जितनी पोस्ट्स के लिए एप्लाई करेगा उतनी पोस्ट्स की जो फीस है वह ली जाएगी । जब यह मालूम हुआ कि यह ठीक नहीं है तो उसको बदल दिया गया । माननीय सदस्य ने, जो सजेशन दी है । उस पर गौर किया जा सकता है ।

श्री राम कंवर बेरवा : जिन लोगों से तीन चार पदों के लिए अलग अलग फीस जमा कराई है उन को अब उन परीक्षाओं में बिठायेंगे या नहीं बिठायेंगे ।

श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह : जिन्होंने चार पोस्ट्स के लिए एप्लाई किया उनको चार पोस्ट्स के लिए कसिडर किया गया । रिटन टैस्ट एक था इन्टरव्यू चारों पोस्ट्स के लिए अलग अलग थी ।

MR. SPEAKER: He said the fee was fixed under the old rule. Now, the rule is going to be changed.

SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: He has not replied as to how many interviews have taken place.

MR. SPEAKER: He said four interviews have taken place Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know from the hon. Minister as to how many posts small or big, under each category have been advertised and how many people had applied for that and what was the fee collected from all these people?

MR. SPEAKER: He will not be able to answer that.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: I require notice. But I can tell the hon. Member that 90,000 sat for the examination in Delhi.

श्री चतुर्भुज राष्ट्रीयकरण भ्रष्टाचार की जड़ है । ब्यूरोक्रेसी का वहां बोलबाला होता है । क्या बैंकिंग में विकेन्द्रीकरण नहीं होना चाहिये ? एक ही केन्द्र दिल्ली में परीक्षा ली जाती है । क्या दूर देहात का या दूर के प्रान्तों का व्यक्ति यहां परीक्षा देने आ सकता है ? क्या इसका आप विकेन्द्रीकरण करेंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER: That question does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 456, Shri O. V. Alagesan He is no there. Q. No. 457.

Development Fund for Tea Industry

*457. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether creation of a development fund for the tea industry with

the setting up of a Tea Finance Corporation are some of the measures suggested by the Tandon Committee Report submitted to the Centre,

(b) whether Government have examined all the recommendations of the Tandon Committee, and

(c) when the final decision on the same is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The Tandon Committee, has, *inter alia*, recommended that a new Tea Finance Body could be set up comprising the Tea Board, financial institutions and the tea industry under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Tandon Committee are currently under examination in consultation with the Tea Board. Decision on the recommendations will be taken as early as possible

SHRI M V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon Minister whether Government has proposed to abolish the excise duty and other levies on the packet tea so that they can give to consumers the freedom of choice in selecting the tea.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: The matter regarding abolition of excise duty is under the active consideration of the Government.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Is there any proposal to increase the rate of replantation subsidy for the tea gardens? If so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): This matter is also under consideration. In view of the report of the Tandon Committee and also in view of the fact that the prices have gone up, how we shall be more competitive in the international market, how we can have better yield and how we can have better acreage—all these factors—are under consideration and a massive programme is also being thought of

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या यह बात सही है कि अनुसधान के माध्यम से चाय के अच्छी प्रकार के जो पौधे तैयार किये जा रहे हैं उसका लाभ सभी चाय बागानो को नही मिल रहा है। यह भी मूल कारण है जिसके कारण घटिया किस्म की चाय होती है और चाय के पुराने पेड़ है?

दूसरे यह कि भारत की चाय जो विदेशो में बिकती है अन्य देशो के लोग भारत की चाय में मिलावट कर के बड़े पैमाने पर बेच रहे है जिससे दाम कम आता है और भारत की चाय की बदनामी होती है। इसमें सुधार करने की कोई योजना है? आपने विकास के लिए जो पैसा रखा है, म जानना चाहता हू कि वह कितना पैसा रखा है और किन किन मदो पर खर्च किया जा रहा है?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : श्रीमन् जहा तक माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना है कि अनुसधान के अन्दर जो पौधे नये किस्म के चाय के तैयार किये जा रहे हैं उनका लाभ सब को न मिल कर के कुछ लोगो को ही मिल रहा है, मैं समझता हू कि यह सूचना माननीय सदस्य की गलत है। अगर कोई स्पेसिफिक तथ्य उनके सामने है तो उसके सम्बन्ध में जानकारी दे दी जायगी।

जहा तक उत्पादन का सवाल है, चाय के विकास का सवाल है लगातार डेम की मांग को देखते हुए और विदेशो के अन्दर इसका निर्यात बढ़ाया जाय, इन दोनो दृष्टिकोणो को सामने रख कर के इसके प्रसार को बढ़ाया जा रहा है, और वह क्षेत्र जिनमें चाय नही होती थी उन क्षेत्रो को भी चाय के उत्पादन के अधीन लाया जा रहा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपने मेरे इस सवाल का जवाब नही दिया कि विदेशो मे भारत की चाय मे मिल कर के बेचते है जिससे भारत की बदनामी होती है।

MR SPEAKER You have put the question and he has answered the question.

श्री मोहन धारिया अध्यक्ष जी, यह बात सही है कि भारत की चाय ले कर उसमें दूसरी चाय मिलाते हैं। इसलिये हमने एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा यही पैकिंग हो। और हमारा इस साल का एक्सपोर्ट पैकेज टी का

60 करोड़ का है जो कि गये साल 40 करोड़ का था ।

श्री लालजी भाई : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दो सालों में वर्षवार चाय का कितना कितना निर्यात किया गया और वह लक्ष्य के अनुसार हुआ, और कौन कौन से देशों को निर्यात किया गया ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इस प्रश्न का सवाल है टन्डन कमेटी से, इसके सम्बन्ध में ऐक्सपोर्ट के बारे में कई बार जानकारी दी जा चुकी है । यदि माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में विशेष रूप से पूछना चाहते हैं कि अलग से प्रश्न दें ।

Demands of Staff of Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad

*459. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2878 on 8th December, 1978 regarding demands of staff of Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad and state:

(a) whether the General Manager, Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad has completed his examination of the demands of the Security Paper Mill Staff Union and submitted to Government his comments thereon; and

(b) if so, whether Government will lay on the Table a statement containing a substantial gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The demands of the Security Paper Mill Staff Union have been considered taking into account the comments of the General Manager and the decision taken on them is indicated in the statement laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Demands of the S P.M. Staff Union	Decision of the Government
1. Study by an Expert Body of the Staff requirements of the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad.	Such a study was last undertaken by the Staff Inspection Unit as late as 1974. The Mill is undergoing a major modernisation/expansion programme. Fresh study of the Staff requirements will be undertaken after the implementation of this programme.
2 Recognition of the Staff Union . . .	The Staff Union is a category-wise Union of operation supervisors only. The SPM Employees Union, already recognised by the management of the SPM, represents the industrial workers as well as the classified staff. The SPM Staff Union seeks to to represent only the Group 'C' classified staff and has 115 members only, whereas the total strength of the Security Paper Mill is over 1300. There is no justification for granting recognition to the SPM Staff Union.
3. Reduction of working hours . . .	A paper mill has to work continuously all the 24 hours in three shifts of 8 hour each. The Group Incentive Scheme was modified in August 1973 taking into account the fact that 44 hours week cannot be sanctioned for the Security Paper Mill. The installed capacity of the Security

Demand of the S.P.M. Staff Union	Decision of the Government
	Paper Mill is 9 ton a day and workers get an incentive equal to 50% of their emoluments if that production is achieved. With such liberal emoluments, there is no justification for lowering the prescribed working hours from 48 to 44 on the analogy of the Security Presses at Nasik and Dewas where they do not have such liberal incentive schemes in operation
4. Payment of Incentive earnings retrospectively.	This demand was earlier considered in February 1973 and it was then decided that it was not advisable to retrospect the Group Incentive Scheme beyond 1st June 1972. In the very nature of Incentive Scheme it is intended to encourage production There is, therefore, no case for giving effect to the Scheme retrospectively from June 1967.
5. Allowance for power cut and other factors in the payment of incentive earnings	The incentive scheme is directly related to actual production and hence fall inincentive earnings consequent on loss in production due to power cuts and other factors is inevitable This apart,—the present incentive scheme is, as already indicated against item No 3, very generous and there is no case for making it more liberal.
6 Payment of incentive bonus to the top 4 senior officers	The four officers excluded from the purview of the incentive scheme are in receipt of pay scales higher than Rs 1100—1600. At no Security Press or Mint are incentives given to such high officers The request in this regard cannot therefore, be accepted

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mr. Speaker, the statement laid on the Table shows that the government has taken a totally and incomprehensibly negative attitude to all the demands. All the demands have been turned down Not a single demand has been favourably considered Is the House to understand that this decision is in conformity with the report given by the General Manager or is it different from, or is it Contrary to, some of the recomendations made by the General Manager of the Security Paper Mill?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: Comments of the General Manager were given in an internal discussion whereas it is the decisions of the government which are to be applied.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Whether the General Manager made the recommendations or has the government taken the decision on its own?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: Their recommendations have been duly taken into consideration and after that the decision has been arrived at

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is one minute more, Sir.

MR SPEAKER: You have covered two questions.

श्री राम विलास पासवान क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि अभी वर्तमान समय में बहुत से पेपर मिल, जैसे श्रीरिवन्ट पेपर मिल, वगैरह बन्द हैं जिसके कारण काफी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह क्वश्चन नहीं उठता है ।

The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Protection of Consumer Interests

*447. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been submitted by the Delhi Coordination Committee of the Indian Federation of Consumer Organisations or any other representative body of Consumers to protect the interests of consumers against rise in prices, food adulteration and underweighment of goods by unscrupulous traders;

(b) whether any decision in this regard has been taken, in view of the recommendations of the Sachar Commission relating to consumer protection; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. No such representation has been received in the Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation in the recent past.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Decline in Export of Tea to U.S.A.

*450. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of tea to U.S.A. during January—October, 1978 has declined sharply; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The quantity of tea exported from India to U.S.A. during January-October, 1978 was 1.41 M.Kgs against 9.79 M.Kgs in the same period of 1977.

(b) Decline has been mainly due to overstocking of teas in U.S.A. during 1977.

American Investment in India

*453. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that American investment in India is very low;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that it constitutes merely one per cent of the total United States investment in the third world;

(c) if so, how far this is true.

(d) what are the main reasons for the same; and

(e) what steps are being taken to increase the U.S. investment in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The outstanding foreign investment in India as at the end of March, 1974 is estimated at Rs. 1943 crores. Of this, American investments are estimated at Rs. 530.9 crores and they occupy the second position in our country.

(b) and (c). It is estimated that the United States investment in India accounts for 1.25 per cent of their total investment in developing countries for the year ending 1976.

(d) and (e). Our foreign investment policy applies uniformly to all countries. Foreign investment is allowed only in high technology areas or in export-oriented ventures, on terms considered to be in our national interest.

Income Tax Collection from Corporate Sector

*456. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the total income tax collection, more than 50 per cent is accounted for by the corporate sector,

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to have a more detailed investigation of this sector to reduce tax evasion to a minimum; and

(c) what are the steps being considered in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) The collection of Corporation Tax during the year 1977-78 was more than 50 per cent of total income-tax collection The figures for last three years are as under.—

1975-76	44.51 per cent.
1976-77	45.18 per cent.
1977-78	54.92 per cent.

(b) and (c). The cases of companies, along with these of its Directors and Principal Officers, are assessed by senior and experienced Income-tax Officers. In the City charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, these are mostly concentrated in Company Circles. The cases are decided after proper scrutiny of relevant statements and accounts. Specific complaints of tax evasion are also looked into before deciding the cases. The assessments of companies belonging to large industrial houses are overseen by a senior Officer of the rank of Director in the Special Cell of Directorate of Investigation. The Government propose to reduce the tax evasion to a minimum in the corporate sector by more effective implementation of tax laws.

Export Orders for Electric Power Cables

*458. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for lack of any export order for electric power cables as compared to export of electric power cables to the value of Rs. 22 crores in 1977, and

(b) the steps being taken to remove the bottlenecks in the export of electric power cable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) Acute shortage of aluminium, the basic raw-material for power cables with aluminium conductors is one of the main reasons for the poor performance in the export of power cables in 1978-79

(b) Steps have been taken to increase the production of aluminium in the country Arrangements have been and are being made to meet the gap between demand and indigenous production through imports.

Examination for Probationary Officers of State Bank of India

*460. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of candidates who appeared in the Bank Probationary Officers Examination of the State Bank of India held in the month of November/December, 1978;

(b) percentage of successful candidates from rural and urban areas separately,

(c) reasons for lower percentage if any, from rural areas constituting 80 per cent of the country's total

population as compared to urban areas constituting only 20 per cent of the total population; and

(d) steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure equitable share of the rural areas consisting of agriculturists and other backward sections of the country in proportion to their population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) 78,008 candidates appeared in the written examination.

(b) and (c). Results of the written examination have been declared but the final selection is yet to be made. Information regarding the break-up of candidates on rural and urban basis is not available.

(d) Candidates from rural areas and backward sections of the country are provided an opportunity to compete in the Probationary Officers' Examination which is not only held on All-India basis but is also given due publicity in all the leading English, Hindi and regional language newspapers. Besides, vacancies are reserved for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in accordance with Government instructions.

Cooperative Movement

*461. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the States which are underdeveloped in cooperative effort; and

(b) whether any centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented in these States to strengthen cooperative movement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The following States are identified as underdeveloped in cooperative effort:—

1. Assam
2. Bihar
3. Manipur
4. Meghalaya
5. Orissa
6. Tripura
7. Nagaland
8. West Bengal
9. Rajasthan
10. Himachal Pradesh
11. Jammu & Kashmir

Subsequently, Sikkim has been added to this list.

(b) Two Central Sector Schemes, of the nature of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, are being implemented in these underdeveloped States to strengthen the cooperative movment. The details of these two schemes are given below:

1. *Central Sector Schemes for development of cooperative marketing, processing and storage of agricultural produce in the cooperatively underdeveloped States.*

This scheme is being operated in all the twelve States mentioned in part (a) of the reply. The basic objective of the scheme, which is still in operation, through the National Cooperative Development Corporation is to rectify the regional imbalances in the cooperative development and to provide the necessary thrust to the pace of development of various programmes of agricultural marketing and processing. The scheme provided a total outlay of Rs. 1485 lakhs for the 5th Five Year Plan, against which an expenditure of Rs. 1110.60 lakhs was incurred during the period 1974—78. The provision of Rs. 650 lakhs included in the budget for 1978-79 under this scheme, is also likely to be utilised in full. The scheme will continue next year (1979-80) for which a provision of Rs. 600 lakhs has been made in the Central budget.

2. Central Sector Scheme for providing assistance to Central Cooperative Banks.

In order to ensure adequate flow of credit in the cooperatively underdeveloped States, a Central Sector Scheme was started in 1974-75 for providing assistance to Central Cooperative Banks in the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan; Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland and West Bengal. Under this scheme, Central Cooperative Banks which are not in a position to fulfil the condition of non-overdue cover for their borrowings from Reserve Bank of India, are assisted for augmenting their internal resources so that adequate credit may flow for production purposes. During the period 1974—78, an expenditure of Rs. 698.71 lakhs was incurred on this scheme. The budget provision for this scheme in 1978-79 is Rs. 450 lakhs. A similar provision is proposed in the budget for 1979-80.

Collaboration with Sri Lanka for Export of Tea

*462. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI NATVARLAL B. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have devised any plan in collaboration with Sri Lanka for the export of tea,

(b) if so, broad outlines of joint plan; and

(c) how far it will be beneficial to the Indian Tea industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). Ways and means of mutual collaboration in the field of export of tea are being discussed with Sri Lanka Government.

Abolition of Marine wing of customs Department with Coast Guard Organisation

*464. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretary, Central Board of Excise and Customs, New Delhi has received a memorandum sent through the Collector of Customs, Bombay by the Officers Association of Customs Marine Organisation (Bombay Collectorate) expressing their opposition to the proposal to absorb the Marine Wing of the Customs Department with the newly set up Coast Guard Organisation for administrative and operational control;

(b) if so, what are the points raised in the memorandum and what is the response of Government thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating the steps to be taken as apprehended by the officers in their memorandum; and

(d) if so, the reasons and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In September, 1978, a representation was received from the Officers Association of Customs Marine Organisation (Bombay Collectorate), apart from the individual representations from various categories of its staff in regard to the amalgamation of this Organisation with the Coast Guards. In these representations, amongst other things, apprehension was expressed about the likely loss to the existing personnel of the Marine Organisation in such matters as emoluments, seniority, age of super-annuation etc., in the event of these personnel being absorbed in the Coast Guard Organisation consequent to the amalgamation. Since at the relevant time there was no active move for such amalgamation. a reply to that effect was sent through the Director (Marine).

The Committee on Anti Smuggling Measures and Formation of Coast Guards, which was set up in September, 1974, in Part III of its Report, while recommending the setting up of the Coast Guard Organisation had, *inter alia* observed " the Coast Guard will establish common maintenance bases and repair facilities and also undertake the recruitment and training programme for the crew. The customs fleet will rely on these common facilities."

The underlying object of the aforesaid observation is to avoid overlapping of functions and secure optimum utilisation of the available resources in the most economical way. How best these objectives can be achieved and to what extent it is necessary, for that purpose, to integrate, and in what manner, the maintenance and other technical support facilties available with the Customs Department and the Coast Guard Organisation, has yet to be assessed in all its aspects and worked out in detail A group of officers is going into that question. A final view on the issues raised in the representations will be possible only when the Report of this group becomes available.

Report of the High-Powered Committee for Kandla Free Trade Zone

*465 SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Report of High Power Committee for Kandla Free Trade Zone has been received by Government;

(b) what suggestions have been made by the Committee for the development of the zone;

(c) whether all the terms of references have been covered or not; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Report containing the recommendations of the Committee is available in Parliament Library.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Opening of a Branch of French Bank in Bombay

*466. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a French Bank has sought the permission of the Union Government to open a branch in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Societe Generale, a French Bank, which has a representative office in New Delhi has approached the Reserve Bank for opening a branch in India. Reserve Bank has asked it to send a note indicating what its representative office is doing now to improve Indian economy and what its proposed branch would do in this regard.

Another French Bank, Banque de L' Indochine at de Suez had recently approached Government for opening a branch in India. It has been informed through the Indian Embassy that its request has been noted.

Silver Prices/Exports

*467. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE· Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for the sharp rise in silver prices;

(b) what has been the impact of this sharp rise on the national economy; and

(c) what are the reasons that silver exports have been banned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) The rise in the silver prices in the domestic market has been influenced by the price increase for the metal in the international market and the demand abroad for Indian silver, as its export was permitted on a limited scale till February 20, 1979 Silver prices have also been influenced by the increase in prices of gold

(b) A small quantity of silver is used in a few industries and the rise in silver price has not had a significant impact on the national economy

(c) In order to conserve the stock of silver within the country, the export of silver bullion, silver sheets and plates which have not undergone any process of manufacture subsequent to rolling was banned with effect from February 20, 1979

जबलपुर खजुराहो के लिए भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की परिवहन यूनिट

*468. **श्री छविराम अर्गल** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने जबलपुर और खजुराहो का सर्वेक्षण वहां परिवहन यूनिट स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से किया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये यूनिट कब तक स्थापित कर दिये जायेंगे और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) क्या रायपुर में भी एक परिवहन यूनिट स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा खजुराहो और जबलपुर मे परिवहन यूनिटो की स्थापना करने की व्यवहार्यता की जांच की गई है ।

(ख) खजुराहो में दो लग्जरी कारो और एक डिलक्स कोच की फ्लीट वाली एक परिवहन यूनिट की स्थापना करने के लिए भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा कदम उठाए गए हैं । अप्रैल, 1979 के अन्त तक इस यूनिट द्वारा कार्य शुरू कर देने की आशा है ।

निगम द्वारा जबलपुर में कान्हा वन्य जीवन पार्क तक पर्यटको को ले जाने के लिए एक मिनी कोच प्रदान करने की सभावना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) अभी तक कोई निर्णय नही लिया गया है ।

इंडियन एयरलाइंस के स्पोर्टस क्लब में कथित अनियमितताएं

4401 **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के स्पोर्टस क्लब द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं की जांच करने वाले अधिकारियों ने शिकायत करने वालो को उनकी लिखित शिकायतो के समर्थन मे साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत करने को कहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या हैं, और

(ख) क्या उक्त स्पोर्टस क्लब के लिये चुने गये व्यक्ति कालेजो के छात्र थे और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के कर्मचारियों के बच्चे थे और उन्हें विदेश किस प्रकार भेजा गया ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के स्पोर्टस आर्गेनाइजेशन (क्रीडा संगठन) सम्मिलित हैं, मुख्यालय स्तर पर इंडियन एयरलाइन्स स्पोर्टस कंट्रोल बोर्ड, जिसके अध्यक्ष प्रबन्ध निदेशक है तथा 8 स्पोर्टस क्लब—इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के चार क्षेत्रों तथा बंगलौर व हैदराबाद के प्रमुख स्टेशनो में से प्रत्येक पर एक एक—जिनके अध्यक्ष क्षेत्रीय निदेशक/स्टेशन मनेजर हैं । इन क्लबो की सदस्यता इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के कर्मचारियो तक ही सीमित है । हाल ही मे, दिल्ली क्षेत्र क्लब के स्पार्टस क्रियाकलापो को पदाधिकारियो के बीच प्रतिद्वन्द्विता तथा मतभेदो के कारण जबरदस्त धक्का पहुचा । इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के अनुसार, क्लब के 31 मार्च, 1976 के बाद कोई लेखा परीक्षा किए हुए लेखे प्रस्तुत नही किए थे । वस्तुत क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धकवर्ग को दिल्ली क्षेत्र स्पोर्टस क्लब के चुनावो के लिए अपनाई गयी सवेधानिकता तथा प्रक्रिया के बारे मे कुछ शिकायते प्राप्त हुई थी । स्पोर्टस क्लब के महासचिव से इस बारे मे अपनी टीका टिप्पणी देने का अनुरोध किया गया । इस सम्बन्ध मे शिकायतो को प्रमाणित करने के लिए किसी औपचारिकता जाच की आवश्यकता नही थी क्योकि ये ऐसे मामले थे जिनके तथ्य महासचिव से प्राप्त किए जाने थे । इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप प्राधिकारियो द्वारा शिकायतकर्त्ताओं से

लिखित रूप में यह कहने का, कि वे अपनी शिकायतों के समर्थन में प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करें प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ख) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के अनुसार, उपर्युक्त क्लबों में से किसी भी अकेली क्लब से कोई टीम विदेश नहीं गयी । तथापि, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की एक अखिल भारतीय टीम वाशिंगटन तथा ब्यूनस एयर्स गयी थी । टीम का कोई भी सदस्य इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के किसी भी कर्मचारी का वार्ड नहीं था ।

Alleged Evasion of Taxes by Lal Imli Mills

4402. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleastd to state.

(a) the facts in respect of news item published in 'Daily Jagran' of Kanpur of 23rd November, 1978 pertaining to taking into custody of cloth bales and other goods of the value of about Rs. 14 lakhs of Lal Imli Mills of British India Corporation, Kanpur by the Customs and Central Excise Officers;

(b) what suitable action the Customs and Central Excise Authorities have taken in the matter against the above concern and what is the stage of proceedings at different levels;

(c) how many times the above concern was found evading excise duty and other taxes during the last three years, and what action was taken by the Customs and Central Excise and what punishments and other punishments in full details were awarded in the matter; and

(d) what effective steps Government have taken to check such large scale evasion of duty and other taxes by such concern and other such concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) & (b). The news item referred to in part (a) was published in Dainik Jagran of Kanpur on 22nd November, 1978. The facts are that 1006 bales containing woolen fabrics valued at Rs. 14 lakhs were detailed by the Central Excise Officers in the factory of Lal Imli Mills (actual name Cawnpore Woollen Mills) under the British India Corporation on 21-11-1978 as it was alleged by labourers that there was contravention of Central Excise Law in respect of these bales. Investigations however showed that there was no such contravention and the goods were accordingly released.

(c) Five cases have been booked against the Mills from 1976 till date. In these cases show-cause notices have been issued and adjudication proceedings are under way. These cases are more in the nature of disputed classification (of knitted woollen shawls) and do not constitute evasion of central excise duty as such. Information regarding other taxes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Preventive officers of the Collectorates keep vigilance on such activities. Prevntive and Audit wings of the Central Excise Department are being strengthened. Directorate of Anti-Evasion and another Directorate of Audit have been created towards this end. As for steps taken to check evasion of other taxes, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

News item captioned "Brothers Dupe Central Bank"

4403. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Current Weekly dated the 17th February, 1979 under the caption "Brothers dupe Central Bank";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the charges of

serious nature made therein, facts of the matter and details of action taken so far and results thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that during the last two years major cases of fraud/ misappropriation/mismanagement/corruption by the higher-ups have been reported to the authorities and details of the major cases by broad classification reported and being investigated during the past two years and the action taken thereon so far;

(d) furnish details of the five top cases of the fraud in the Central Bank reported during the past two years and the progress of investigation and action taken so far indicating other important details of the nature of the fraud committed; and

(e) what special steps have been taken/proposed to be taken recently in the immediate future to reorient the working of the Central Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Government have seen the news item.

(b) Central Bank of India has reported that the borrowers had defrauded the bank by inflating the value of the stock hypothecated to the bank and drawing accommodation bills. Apart from taking possesion of various securities to strengthen its position, the bank has also filed two criminal complaints against the two principal directors of the company.

(c) and (d). Central Bank of India has reported that there were in all 5 major cases of frauds in the Central Bank of India during the years 1977-78 but no higher-ups in the bank are involved in these frauds. In regard to thest cases, the bank has taken various steps for safeguarding its interests including obtaining of additional securities and filing criminal and civil suits wherever considered necessary. In accordance with the provisions contained in the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and usages, practices customary among bankers, information relating to affairs of constituents cannot be divulged.

(e) Central Bank of India is continuously giving attention to the organisation and training of its staff. The bank has taken steps to streamline its procedures and practices and also strengthening and training the staff in the lending operations of the bank.

Complaints re: Alleged Evasion of Taxes by M/s. Gujarat Aluminium Company, Ahmedabad

4404 SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints regarding evasion of huge amount of Central Excise Duty and Income Tax by M/s Gujarat Aluminium Company, Ahmedabad were lodged by a Member of Parliament long ago;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Central Excise Inspection staff during investigation found enough useful evidence and recommended suitable action against this Company but so far no action has been taken to collect huge evaded revenue and plugging the loophole for future; and

(c) if answers to (a) and (b) above are in the affirmative, what immediate steps the Income Tax and Central Excise Departments are taking to penalise this tax evading business house?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Preliminary enquiries by the Central Excise Department have been completed. Further extensive investigations are underway in regard to the alleged evasion of Excise Duty and Income Tax.

यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध

4405. **श्री युवराज :** क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विदेश मंत्री ने इटली के विदेश मंत्री से यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के प्रमुख सदस्य के रूप में भारत के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने और इस बारे में उदार नीति अपनाने का अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और इससे भारत का विदेश व्यापार किस सीमा तक बढ़ेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) से (ग) इटली के विदेश मंत्री के साथ नवम्बर, 1978 में नई दिल्ली में विचार विमर्श हुए । जिन विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया उनमें संरक्षणवाद की समस्या तथा औद्योगिकीकृत देशों तथा विकासशील देशों के बीच सहयोग विकसित करने की सम्भाव्यता जैसे विषय भी थे ।

शान्तिघाट में पर्यटन केन्द्र

4406. **श्री केशवराव धोंडगे :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र मे नांदेड जिले के कन्धार तल्लुके मे बहादुरपुर गांव के निकट शान्तिघाट में एक पर्यटन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के बारे मे राज्य विधान सभा में आश्वासन दिया था और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार से कुछ पूछताछ की है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो कब और इस सम्बन्ध में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को क्या उत्तर दिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को ऐसे किसी आश्वासन के बारे में राज्य सरकार से कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । तथापि, राज्य सरकार द्वारा अगस्त, 1978 में भेजी गई पर्यटन विकास की परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना में स्कीम को स्थानीय महत्व के पर्यटन केन्द्रों के अन्तर्गत शामिल किया गया है, जहां मुख्यत: स्वदेशी पर्यटक जाते हैं । यह समझा जाता है कि राज्य सरकार ने 1979-80 के दौरान बहादुरपुर सहित, नांदेड जिले में पिकनिक-स्थलों के विकास के लिए 25,000 रुपए का एक सांकेतिक प्रावधान किया है ।

Amritsar on International Air Line Map

4407. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:**

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:

SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1703 on the 2nd March, 1979 regarding Punjab Government's request for international airport at Amritsar and state:

(a) when did the Punjab Government approach the Government of India for placing Amritsar on the international air map; the reasons for delay may be indicated;

(b) whether the feasibility of operating a few of Air India's services from and to Amritsar as also the development of the aerodrome for such services has since been completed;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the financial implications; and

(d) if not, the time by which it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Government of Punjab wrote to the Central Government on 28th September, 1977 for considering the feasibility of diverting some of Air-India's flights *via* Amritsar. A detailed study by Air-India and Civil Aviation Department on the provision of various operational facilities had to be carried out.

(b) and (c). The feasibility study has been completed. As regards the

development of aerodrome the following works are considered essential:—

	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Development of runway, apron and taxi-track	250.00
(2) Construction and development of international wing	100.00
(3) Radio navigational aid and other communication facilities	110.00
(4) Provision of AT services like runway lights and Visual lights	220.00
	680.00

This excludes the expenditure that Air India may have to incur.

(d) Operation of services by Air-India, as proposed, will only be possible after the above mentioned works are carried out. Approximately 3 years' time will be required for the completion of these works from the date of commencement.

Donations by Trade Unions to Political Parties

4408. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that donations by the Trade Unions to political parties are not exempted from income-tax;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints from any unions about the harassment by Income Tax Department to unions; and

(c) if so, in view of this whether Government have got any plans to review the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Donations made by the Trade Unions to political parties are not exempted from income-tax in the assessments of Trade Unions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of the answer to part (b) of the question, the answer to this part does not arise.

Dry Ports

4409. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of dry ports existing in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish any new dry ports;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No dry port exists in the country at present.

(b) to (d). The Government have decided in principle to establish a dry port in the Northern Region of India. However, after careful consideration the Government have come to the conclusion that the project is not of immediate priority at the present stage of country's economy. It has, therefore, been decided not to take up the project for immediate implementation.

Separate Cadre for Key Punching Operators in Directorate of Excise and Customs

4411. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2798 on the 8th December, 1978 ragarding increments

and confirmation of Key Punching Operators working in the Directorate of Excise and Customs Central Statistics Intelligence; and state whether a separate cadre has been created for these Operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): No, Sir.

Import of Control Valves

4412 SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of Control Valves has been on increase for the last two years;

(b) if so, the details of such imports including names of importers, countries from which this item has been imported during the last two years by various power plants, fertilizer factories and other parties; and

(c) the steps being taken to reduce such imports of Control Valves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b) Separate statistics for import of this item is not maintained. Also, import statistics are not maintained importerwise. A statement is attached showing the data pertaining to imports of values as available.

(c) Adequate capacity for indigenous manufacture of this item has been sanctioned. Import of only such types as are not available, to the extent required, indigenously is allowed.

Statement

Statement showing import of certain types of Valves during the years 1976-77 & 1977-78

Value in Rs. lakhs

Qty. in thousand Kgs.

S.No.	Description of item	1976-77		1977-78		Major Countries from where imported..
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	
1	Valves, inlet and exhaust—component parts of diesel engines for motor vehicles	18	20 23	17	22 65	German (FRD), Czechoslovakia, Japan, Switzerland, U.K., USA, USSR, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Singapore, Sweden.
2	Valves, inlet and exhaust—Component parts of petrol engines for motor vehicles.	47	32 05	18	13 59	Belgium, Denmark, Japan, France, Italy, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA.
3	Industrial valves (including pressure reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves).	1096	958 21	1801	1334 29	Canada, France, German (FRD), Italy, Japan, U.K , USA, Netherlands, Sweden.

जीरा और अरण्डी के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध

4413. श्री वर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :
श्री अनन्त वर्मे :

क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) जीरा और अरण्डी के निर्यात पर कब से और किन कारणो से प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जीरे और अरण्डी के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जाने से कृषको पर बुरा प्रभाव पडा है, और यदि हा, तो इनके निर्यात पर से प्रतिबन्ध कब तक उठा लिया जायेगा,

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 से कितने टन जीरा और अरण्डी का निर्यात किस एजेंसी के माध्यम से होने की सम्भावना है,

(घ) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने जीरे और अरण्डी के निर्यात के बारे मे कोई माग की है, और यदि हा, तो कब और कैसी, और

(ङ) इस बारे मे क्या कार्यवाही कब तक और कैसे करने का प्रस्ताव है या की गई है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग): (क) से (ङ). जीरे तथा अरण्डी के तेल का निर्यात क्रमश 4-1-78 तथा 5-2-77 से रोक दिया गया था। यह रोक उस समय चल रही कीमत स्थिति को ध्यान मे रखते हुए लगाई गई थी । स्थिति का पुनरीक्षण करने पर तथा गुजरात सहित विभिन्न क्षेत्रो मे प्राप्त अभ्यावेदनो पर विचार करने पर जीरे तथा अरण्डी के तेल पर लगी रोक क्रमश 21-1-79 तथा 3-5-77 को हटा दी गई । जब कि जीरे का निर्यात सभी पार्टियो के जरिए किया जा सकता है, अरण्डी के तेल का निर्यात राज्य व्यापार निगम के जरिए मार्गीकृत है । ऐसी आशा है कि 1978-79 मे 250 मे० टन जीरे तथा 45000 मे० टन अरण्डी के तेल का निर्यात होगा ।

Production and Stock of Silver

4414. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of silver in the country yearly;

(b) the estimated stock of silver held privately in the country;

(c) whether Government propose to provide a scheme to the rural holders of the metal to earn profits on their accumulated stock of silver; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) India is not a producer of silver except as by-product of other metals like gold, copper and lead. The quantities of silver produced as by-product during the last 5 years were:—

Year	Quantity (in Kgs.)
1974-75	6,688.448
1975-76	8,255.295
1976-77	6,548.933
1977-78	12,753.927
1978-79 (upto Feb, 79)	11,340 609

(b) No reliable estimate of the stock of silver held privately in the country is available.

(c) No, Sir. The rural holders of the metal can sell it in the market at the ruling high price.

(d) Does not arise.

Representations from Employees working in Union Department of Cooperation

4415. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of representations of the various employees working in the Union Department of Cooperation with regard to their service matters/pay fixation etc. are lying pending for a long time;

(b) if so, the details of each representation pending since; and

(c) the reasons for delay in disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) There are 8 cases pending final disposal, out of which five concern confirmation of employees which can only be decided as and when the permanent posts become available in the Department subject to their eligibility and suitability The othe three representations relate to amendment of Recruitment Rules, pay fixation and counting of past service on which the advice of concerned Departments is awaited

Decline in the Price of Gingers

4416 DR R ROTHUAMA Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that Gingers, the main agricultural product of Mizoram farmers, were sold during 1976 at Rs 120/- per quintal, and during 1977, 1978 the price has come down to Rs 90 per quintal, and this year 1979, the price has sharply fallen to Rs 60 per quintal thereby seriously affecting all the Ginger growers in Mizoram;

(b) if so whether the Minister will seriously consider taking over of the bulk purchase of Mizoram Gingers from the present cooperative society with a view to provide a good incentive price to Mizoram Ginger growers;

(c) whether Ginger is the only agricultural item produced in bulk in Mizoram and is the only source of income to village farmers in Mizoram and I as a lone representative from that State, strongly suggest and advocate the concerned Central; and

(d) if so, whether Union Government propose to make its own arrangement for bulk purchase of Mizoram Gingers at remunerative price at least, Rs. 150/- per quintal, so as to improve the economic condition of the rural areas in Mizoram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL). Ginger is an important crop of Mizoram, occupying a significant place in the economy of the State However in 1977-78 there was excess flowering of bamboo and increase in rodent population which traditionally is expected to lead to famine conditions In order to avoid huge losses from the expected famine the farmers switched over on a large scale from paddy cultivation to ginger cultivation The production of ginger multiplied and this resulted in a glut in the market The Mizoram Apex Marketing Society had been purchasing ginger directly from the growers at different collection centres and marketing it outside the State with the assistance of NAFED For this purpose the Society operates at a fixed price throughout the season They made purchases at Rs 100/- per quintal in 1976-77, at Rs 90/- per quintal in 1977-78 and in 1978-79 at Rs 60/- per quintal The joint venture of the two Federations had been suffering huge losses and hence in line with the decline in the market prices, the prices at which they have been purchasing from the growers had also been revised downwards from time to time During the year 1977-78, to help the farmers in the marketing of the bumper crop of ginger on the recommendations of the Central Team on Agriculture and at the instance of the State Government the Central Government agreed to meet the entire loss on account of joint marketing operations of the Mizoram Apex Cooperative Marketing Society and the NAFED for that particular year Government have

no proposal to go in for procurement of ginger on the basis of a support price at a general policy.

Overdrafts Drawn by States

4417. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of overdrafts drawn by each State from the Centre during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) on what conditions these overdrafts are permitted; and

(c) what steps are being taken by the Central Government to curb this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The overdrafts of the State Governments on the Reserve Bank of India reflect their daily cash position and very in magnitude from day-to-day. Their quantum can, therefore, be indicated with reference to a particular date only. A statement showing the adjusted overdrafts of the State Governments on the last working day of the financial years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Grant of overdrafts to State Governments is not specifically provided for in the Reserve Bank of India Act. Monetary transactions of the State Governments take place simultaneously at the numerous treasuries/sub-treasuries and banks. Overdrafts arise when disbursements in the accounts of State Governments exceed their receipts and the authorised ways and means limits. The Reserve Bank of India charges penal interest on overdrafts.

(c) A scheme for regulation of States' overdrafts has been brought into effective operation from the 1st October, 1978. Simultaneously, the authorised ways and means limits available to the States from the RBI have been doubled to provide a larger cushion to the States for temporary imbalances in the inflow of receipts and the pace of expenditure. The scheme provides that, as soon as a State Government has availed of 75 per cent of the authorised normal ways and means limits, the RBI will caution the State Government and if, despite such a caution, the State Government's account is overdrawn for more than 7 working days, the RBI will automatically suspend payments which will not be resumed until after the overdraft has been cleared. Since the introduction of this scheme, the States have been able to manage their finances within the parameters of the scheme

Statement

Adjusted overdrafts of State Governments on the Reserve Bank of India

(Rs. in Crores)

States	As on 31-3-76	As on 31-3-77	As on 31-3-78
1. Bihar	86·53	79·46	69·01
2. Gujarat	—	14·88	—
3. Haryana	11·27	12·49	—
4. Himachal Pradesh	5·87	4·14	—

States	As on 31-3-76	As on 31-3-77	As on 31-3-78
5. Kerala	19·66	31·21	4·62
6. Madhya Pradesh	—	—	49·60
7. Manipur	3·83	7·86	3·45
8. Meghalaya	0·77	—	—
9. Nagaland	7·69	11·07	7·80
10. Orissa	8·36	14·36	0·98
11. Punjab	29·87	38·11	56·36
12. Rajasthan	4·13	1·48	8·89
13. Tripura	5·66	4·03	0·38
14. Uttar Pradesh	135·13	86·21	145·60
15. West Bengal	8·07	46·58	91·40
TOTAL	326·84	351·88	438·17

Profits and losses by 5-Star Hotels run by ITDC/Public Sector/Private Sector

4418. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of 5-star hotels owned by ITDC/public sector/private sector, all over the country;

(b) whether they are running in profits/losses; and

(c) details thereof for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Foreign Tourists visited India during 1977 and 1978

4419. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state how many foreign tourists visited India in 1977 and 1978?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): The number of international tourists who visited India in 1977 was 640,422, and that in 1978, 747,995.

Grant of Loan to Transport Corporation of Madhya Pradesh by L.I.C.

4420. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the request for grant of loan to the Transport Corporation of Madhya Pradesh is pending consideration with Life Insurance Corporation for a considerable time;

(b) if so, details therein;

(c) what are the general directives issued by his Ministry in this regard; and

(d) when the request is likely to be acceded to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). In May, 1978, Government decided that investments of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the Socially Oriented Sector should also cover loans to State Road Transport Corporations The Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation has approached the LIC in August, 1978, for a loan of Rs 8 crores during the period 1979-80 to 1982-83 This loan will be a mortgage loan and the application is being processed keeping in view the legal and financial aspects In this connection the LIC had called for further information and clarifications from the State Transport Corporation and as soon as the same are furnished the matter would be decided without delay

Demand for Exemption of Land from Estate Duty

4421. SHRI BHAGAT RAM Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether he is aware that there is a long standing demand of the peasantry to exempt the land upto ten acres from death tax; and

(b) what is his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No specific representation seems to have been received by the Government containing such a suggestion

(b) The question does not arise

Inclusion of Non-official Member in Indian Delegations to UNCTAD—V at Manila

4422 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) the results of the ministerial level meetings of developing country Governments held so far in preparation of the UNCTAD-V at Manila;

(b) how many such ministerial level meetings are scheduled to be held in the coming months and what is their agenda, and

(c) whether Government have considered including non-official members such as junior and senior social Scientists in the area of international trade from University streams in the Indian delegations to such meetings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) The Fourth Ministerial meeting of the developing countries, C Group of 77) was held in Arusha from 5th to 10th February, 1979, at the Senior Officials level and from 12th to 16th February, 1979 at the Ministerial level Prior to the Arusha meeting, the regional meetings of the developing countries belonging to the Asian African and Latin American Groups were held The Arusha Meeting aimed at synthesizing the three texts of the regional meetings of the Asian, African and Latin American Groups The meeting adopted a unanimous Document entitled "Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations" The Document emphasises the solidarity and common approach of the developing countries in their negotiations with the developed countries at UNCTAD-V and elsewhere

In the Document, the Ministers have expressed profound dissatisfaction that, despite the commitments made at the UNCTAD-IV and in other forums, most developed countries have not yet evinced the political will to initiate the process for establishing the New International Economic Order The 'Framework for Negotiations' on the important items of the UNCTAD-V Agenda calls for an early conclusion to the negotiations for the establishment of a Common Fund;

agreement on Code of Conduct for transfer of technology; increased and generalized debt relief; greater flow of Official Development Assistance to developing countries, a more favourable trading environment for exports of developing countries, and reduction in protectionist measures particularly on manufactured and semi-manufactured products

The 'Programme for Collective Self-Reliance' enunciates a number of measures in the field of commercial and economic cooperation among developing countries which would help to expand and diversify their relations and strengthen their position vis-a-vis the developed countries

(b) No such ministerial level meeting of the developing countries is scheduled to be held between the Arusha meeting and UNCTAD-V to be held in Manila during May-June, 1979

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above

ग्रामीण और शहरी लोगों की आय

4423 **श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन** क्या वित्त प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) शहरी लोगो और ग्रामीण लोगो की आय मे औसतन कितना अन्तर है, और

(ख) इस अन्तर को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल): (क) केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन, शहरी तथा देहाती लोगो की औसत आमदनी के अनुमान अलग अलग तैयार नही करता है

(ख) पचवर्षीय योजना 1979-83 के प्रारूप में उल्लिखित उद्देश्यो मे एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य आय तथा धन की विषमताओ को कम करना है । लेकिन इस सबध मे जो योजना सबधी नीति है वह ऐसी नही कि इस समस्या को केवल मात्र शहरी और देहाती क्षेत्रो की समस्या के रूप मे ही निपटाया जाए बल्कि नीति का उद्देश्य विषमताओ को व्यापक आधार पर समाप्त करने का है, चाहे ऐसी विषमताए कही पर भी क्यो न हों । इस तरह की विषमताए शहरी और देहाती, दोनो ही इलाको मे मौजूद हैं । योजना मे अनेक पुन: वितरणकारी उपायो का सुझाव दिया गया है । गरीबी और बेकारी को दूर करने की विकास सबधी नीति, जिसके अन्तर्गत कृषि तथा सम्बद्ध व्यवसायो और ग्रामीण उद्योगधन्धो का विकास और विस्तार किया जाएगा, इन असमानताओ को दूर करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देगी, क्योकि इस नीति स गरीबो, खासकर देहाती गरीबो के लिए रोजगार और आय की व्यवस्था हो सकेगी । पचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप मे दी गई कुछ सुनिर्दिष्ट योजनाओ का उद्देश्य देहाती जनता की वास्तविक आमदनी मे वृद्धि करना है । इन योजनाओ का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है अर्थात् (क) एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास के लिए क्षेत्रवार आयोजना, (ख) जिला उद्योग केन्द्रो की स्थापना, (ग) पचायती राज सस्थाओ को पुन सक्रिय बनाना, (घ) एकीकृत देहाती और शहरी विकास के लिए प्रगति केन्द्रो का विकास और (ङ) सशोधित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम जिसके अनुसार अनिवार्य आधारभूत सुविधाओ के ढाचे और प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा, ग्रामीण सम्पर्क, ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति, ग्रामीण सडको, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण, पोषाहार तथा पर्यावरणिक सुधार तथा शहरी गन्दी बस्तियो के सुधार आदि जैसी सामाजिक सेवाओ की व्यवस्था होगी ।

इसके अलावा, आयकर, धनकर तथा सम्पत्ति शुल्क, जैसे प्रत्यक्ष करो और अनिवार्य जमा योजना का मिलाजुला प्रभाव इस प्रकार का है कि आयकर दाताओ की उपयोज्य आमदनी पर अपने आप एक वास्तविक अधिकतम सीमा लाग हो गई है । लेकिन, सरकार समाज के विभिन्न लागो के आय के स्तरो मे विद्यमान असमानताओ से पूर्णतया अवगत है और उनको कम करने के लिये समय समय पर उपर्युक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

गगटोक (सिक्किम) के लिये विमान सेवा

4421 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सिक्किम राज्य भारतीय विमान-सेवा मानचित्र मे विद्यमान नही है, और यदि हा तो क्या सिक्किम की राजधानी गगटोक की विमान-सेवाओ से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हा तो उक्त प्रस्ताव कब तक क्रियान्वित कर दिया जायेगा, और

(ख) क्या सिक्किम सरकार ने भी इस मामले मे केन्द्र सरकार के साथ मामला उठाया है और यदि हा, तो इस सबध मे कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक कर लिया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) सिक्किम राज्य फिलहाल हवाई मानचित्र पर नही है । तथापि, तीसरी वायु सेवाओ के प्रयोजन के लिए स्थापित की गयी समिति की सिफारिशो के अनुसार गगटोक उन केन्द्रो मे से एक है जहां के लिये ये सेवाए परिचालित करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है । समिति की रिपोर्ट की सरकार जाच कर रही है ।

(ङ) सिक्किम के राज्यपाल ने सिक्किम को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने के बारे में मुझे पत्र लिखा था। उन्हें सूचित कर दिया गया था कि तीसरी वायु सेवाओं पर निर्णय लेते समय राजदोक को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

Outstanding Disputes between Bank of India and Andhra Steel Corporation Limited

4425. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether further representations have been made to Government of India and to the management of Bank of India, Bombay by the Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore in the matter of settling all outstanding disputes and differences between the Bank of India and Andhra Steel Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, the details of such representations;

(c) whether the Bank of India has been insisting for certain unworkable propositions to be fulfilled by the management of Andhra Steel Corporation Limited; and

(d) if not, the reasons for non-settlement of disputes when the Company is being managed very profitably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Looking to its past experience with the unit and considering its large stake in the company, the Bank of India has stipulated terms and conditions on use of funds and payment which are essential. The dispute remains unresolved merely because these terms and conditions are not being fulfilled by the company.

Introduction of Lead Bank Scheme in Tripura

4428. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lead Bank Scheme has been introduced in Tripura;

(b) if so, the details of the functioning of the Lead Bank of the State;

(c) whether the Lead Bank of the State formulated any State Credit Plans on any district credit plans;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken up-to date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). The Lead Bank Scheme has been in operation in Tripura since its inception in 1969, the 'Lead' responsibility being with the United Bank of India. As the lead bank, United Bank of India had undertaken a survey of Tripura State (then a Union Territory), identified potential growth centres for branch expansion, enlarged its branch network from one in June 1969 to 23 in June 1978 and increased the flow of its credit to small borrowers for productive ventures in the priority sectors from a negligible level in June 1969 to Rs. 275 lakhs in June 1978. The lead bank has also formulated district credit plans to secure coordinated joint action on the part of all the financial institutions operating in the State to progressively meet the identified credit requirements of different sectors on a district by district basis. The details of the credit plans are given in the *Annexe*.

(e) The targets envisaged in the credit plans have been allocated among all the participating financial institutions for implementation.

Particulars of the District Credit Plans prepared by United Bank of India for Tripura
(Rs. in lakhs)

District	Period of plan	Credit Outlays			
		Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
North-Tripura	1978-80	275·50	62·95	66·66	405·00
South-Tripura	1978-80	321 95	110·35	76·56	508·80
West-Tripura	1978-80	442 30	101·15	232·10	775·55

लद्दाख में नुबारा में तत्तापानी का विकास

4429. **श्रीमती पार्वती देवी** :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लद्दाख में नुबारा में तत्तापानी नामक स्थान बहुत विख्यात है और पर्यटकों के लिये आकर्षण का केन्द्र है, क्या सरकार इस स्थान को सुन्दर बनाने और इसका विकास करने पर विचार करेगी ,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पर्यटकों को नुबारा जाने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है,

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बारे में उपयुक्त निर्णय लेकर इस क्षेत्र का विकास करने पर विचार करेगी, और

(घ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (घ) नुबारा घाटी ऐसे प्रतिषिद्ध क्षेत्र में स्थित है, जहां पर्यटकों के प्रवेश की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती। इसलिए इस घाटी में स्थलों का विकास करने से पूर्व पर्यटक यातायात पर लगे प्रतिबन्धों को उठा लेना आवश्यक है। केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग का यह भी सुविचारित दृष्टिकोण है कि तत्काल आवश्यकता इस क्षेत्र के पर्यावरण तथा संस्कृति संबंधी विशिष्टताओं को सुरक्षित रखने की है, जो इस क्षेत्र के मुख्य पर्यटक आकर्षण हैं। अतः राज्य सरकार को यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि लद्दाख में पर्यटन विकास के लिए एक महा योजना इस बात को सुनिश्चित करते हुए तैयार की जाए कि इस क्षेत्र के पर्यावरण तथा संस्कृति संबंधी ढांचे को विनष्ट किए बिना अपेक्षित पर्यटक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाए।

कर अपवंचन के मामलों के लिए विशेष सेल

4430 **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय** : क्या वित्त प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कर अपवंचन को रोकने के लिये सुझाव देने हेतु एक विशेष सैल गठित करने का है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवर्ष औसतन कर अपवंचन के कितने मामलों का पता चलता है और उसमें कितनी राशि का कर अन्तर्गर्स्त होता है, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा कर अपवंचन को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चुनिकलाल उकाहू) : (क) इस मामले पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(ख) जिन मामलों में आय के छिपाये जाने के कारण अर्थ-दण्ड लगाया गया है उनकी संख्या, वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 में इस प्रकार लगाए गए अर्थ-दण्डों की रकम के बारे में आंकड़े नीचे दिए अनुसार हैं —

वित्तीय वर्ष	जिन मामलों में अर्थ-दण्ड लगाया गया उनकी संख्या	लगाए गए अर्थ-दण्ड की रकम
1976-77	6986	12 57 करोड़ रुपये
1977-78	8613	13.66 करोड़ रुपये

(ग) कर की चोरी को रोकने के लिए जो उपाय किए जा चुके हैं उनमें से कुछ उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं —

(i) अचल सम्पत्तियों के अभिग्रहण के लिए कर कानूनों में उन मामलों में व्यवस्था की गई है, जिनमें अन्तरण के समय इनका मूल्य कम दिखाया गया हो, और इस तरह कम मूल्य दिखाने से काले-धन की उत्पत्ति और परिचालन आसानी से होता है ।

(ii) कानून में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि किसी "बेनामी" सम्पत्ति के बारे में किसी भी अधिकार को लागू करने से तब तक रोका जाय जब तक कि सम्पत्ति को आय-कर विभाग को नहीं बताया गया हो ।

(iii) विनिर्दिष्ट धन्धों के सम्बन्ध में और व्यापार तथा अन्य धन्धों से कतिपय निर्धारित सीमाओं से ऊपर प्राप्त होने वाली आय/कुल बिक्री के सम्बन्ध में अनिवार्यतः खाते रखने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(iv) कतिपय परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत, करदाता को (जिसमें कम्पनी भी शामिल है) अपने लेखों की लेखापरीक्षा आयुक्त द्वारा नामित किये गये किसी लेखाकार द्वारा करवाने का निदेश देने की आयकर अधिकारी को शक्ति प्रदान की गई है ।

(v) प्रत्येक ऐसे व्यक्ति को जो कर लगने योग्य आय कमाता हो अथवा 50,000 रु० से अधिक के वार्षिक लेनदेन का व्यापार चलाता हो, एक स्थायी खाता संख्या के आवंटन के लिए आय-कर अधिकारी के पास आवेदन करना होता है ।

(vi) सम्यक् जांच-पड़ताल और समुचित कर-निर्धारण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सहायक आयुक्तों को आय-कर अधिकारियों के मार्गदर्शन के लिए अलग अलग मामलों में हिदायतें जारी करने की शक्ति प्रदान की गई है ।

(vii) आय-कर प्राधिकारियों की सर्वेक्षण सम्बन्धी शक्तियों को बढ़ा दिया गया है ताकि वे नकदी भण्डारों आदि की जांच और बयान दर्ज कर सकें ।

(viii) कर सम्बन्धी अपराधों के लिए इस्तगासे की कार्यवाही सम्बन्धी उपबन्धों को सुदृढ़ बना दिया गया है ताकि वे वास्तव में ऐसे बन जायें जिससे अपराध करने की हिम्मत न पड़े । कठोर कारावास की सजा के विकल्प में अर्थ-दण्ड लगाने अथवा कारावास की अवधि को निर्धारित सीमा से घटाने के सम्बन्ध में न्यायालयों के पास विहित विवेकाधिकार को छीन लिया गया है । दोषी ठहराये जाने पर कठोर कारावास की एक न्यूनतम अवधि अब अपरिहार्य होगी ।

(ix) कर सम्बन्धी मामलों में समझौता कर उन्हें निपटाने के लिये आय-कर/धन-कर समझौता आयोग का गठन किया गया है । कर-निर्धारिती द्वारा आयोग के पास समझौते के लिए एक नया आवेदन कर दिये जाने पर वह बाद में अपना आवेदन वापस नहीं मांग सकता है और जहां आयोग द्वारा आवेदन पत्र ले लिया जाता है वहां पर आवेदन के बारे में उसके आदेश अन्तिम होंगे और उनके बारे में कोई विवाद नहीं उठाया जा सकेगा ।

(x) छिपाई गई आय धन के स्वेच्छया प्रकटन में प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए स्वेच्छया प्रकटन के मामलों में अर्थदण्ड को घटाने अथवा समाप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में आय-कर आयुक्त की शक्तियों का बढ़ा दिया गया है ।

(xi) तस्कर तथा विदेशी मुद्रा छलसाधक (सम्पत्ति समपहरण) अधिनियम 1976 में तस्करों तथा विदेशी मुद्रा छलसाधकों की गैर-कानूनी रूप से अर्जित सम्पत्तियों के समपहरण की व्यवस्था है ।

(xii) जनवरी 1978 में ऊंचे मूल्य वर्ग के नोटों के विमुद्रीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग 20 करोड़ रु० के मूल्य के नोटों का पता चला जिन्हें बदल जाने के लिये प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है । आय कर प्राधिकारी ऐसे सभी मामलों में जांच-पड़ताल कर रहे हैं जिनके बारे में उन्हें नोटों का प्रस्तुत करने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा उनके स्रोत के बारे में दिये गये स्पष्टीकरण से उनकी तसल्ली नहीं हुई है । कर की चोरी को रोकने के लिए जो उपाय किए जा रहे हैं उनमें से कुछ उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं —

(i) नये कर-निर्धारितियों की खोज करने के लिए सम्यक और योजनाबद्ध सर्वेक्षण का आयोजन किया जा रहा है ।

(ii) नये कर-निर्धारितियों की खोज करने तथा पहले से ही विद्यमान कर-निर्धारितियों के मामलों में छिपाई हुई रकम का पता लगाने, दोनों मामलों में लाभदायक सूचना एकत्र करने, मिलान करने तथा छांटने के लिए स्थापित किये गये तन्त्र को सुव्यवस्थित किया जा रहा है, और

(iii) कर-दाताओं को जागरूक करने के लिए अभियान में तेजी लाई जा रही है ।

World Bank Loan to State Governments

4431. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments are directly eligible to get loans from the World Bank without the permission and concurrence of the Central Government; and

(b) whether the State Governments *suo-motu* negotiate with the World Bank for the loan purposes or with the prior permission and concurrence of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and credits from the International Development Association (IDA) are received by the Government of India and not the State Governments Loan agreements are also executed by the World Bank Group with the Government of India. The State Governments are not eligible to directly negotiate and draw assistance from the World Bank Group

आयकर आयुक्तों के स्तर पर गठित सलाहकार समितियां

4432. **श्री राघवजी** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जहां राज्य स्तर पर तथा आय कर आयुक्तों के स्तर पर सलाहकार समितियां गठित की गई हैं,

(ख) कुछ राज्यों में ऐसी समितियां गठित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भी ऐसी सलाहकार समितियां गठित की गई हैं और यदि हां, तो कब और इन समितियों के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चुलिकिशोर सक्सेना) : (क) तथा (ख). इस समय विभिन्न आयकर आयुक्तों के प्रधान कार्यालयों से सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर सलाहकार समितियां बीस हैं, जिनके अन्तर्गत भारत में सभी राज्य और संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र आ जाते हैं ।

(ग) आयकर आयुक्त, मध्य प्रदेश के प्रधान कार्यालय से सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रीय प्रत्यक्ष-कर सलाहकार समिति का पुनर्गठन नवम्बर 1978 में किया गया है, जिसम निम्नलिखित सदस्य हैं :—

(1)	आयकर आयुक्त, मध्य प्रदेश–I	अध्यक्ष
(2)	आयकर आयुक्त, मध्य प्रदेश–II	सदस्य
(3)	श्री बालेश्वर दयाल, संसद् सदस्य	सदस्य
(4)	श्री बी० एन० कौल, उप सचिव (वित्त) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार	सदस्य
(5)	श्री जी० एम० चाफकर, वकील	सदस्य
(6)	श्री एम० एम० मेहता, चार्टर्ड लेखाकार . .	सदस्य
(7)	श्री एल० के० पारेख .	सदस्य
(8)	श्री एम० सी० देवरा .	सदस्य

Transport Contractors Operating in B.C.C.L. in Dhanbad (Bihar)

4433. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the answer given on 1st March, 1979 on the Unstarred Question No. 3769 dated 11th August, 1978 showing large number of transport contractors operating in the B.C.C.L in Dhanbad, Bihar without transport;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are all having their transport but kept hidden to avoid taxes;

(c) whether local income tax officials are in league with the contractors to cover up this tax evasion; and

(d) will the Government make a probe into this Mystery of Transport contractory without transport by its vigilance cell to eradicate black money menace from the coalfield?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The transport contractors operating in the B.C.C.L ply their own as well as hired vehicles during the course of their contract work.

(b) The Commissioner of Income-tax has received a complaint to this effect in the case of a transport contractor.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Income-tax Department will make detailed enquiries in this matter.

Additional Financial Aid to West Bengal

4434 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Ministers of West Bengal, including the Chief Minister, publicly stated during last few months that the Central Government have turned down State Government's requests for additional financial aid to the State;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in these regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal were requested to confirm whether various Ministers of West Bengal including the Chief Minister had publicly stated during the last few months that the Central Government had turned down the State Government's requests for additional financial aid to the State. The State Government has replied that no such record of the public statements made by the State Ministers and Chief Minister has been kept by the State Government.

(c) In the absence of confirmation of the reported statements of the State Ministers the question of Central Government's reaction thereto does not arise.

Rural Godowns in Madhya Pradesh

4435. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Rural Godowns in Cooperative Sectors constructed by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) up till now in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) how many of these have been completed and how many are under construction;

(c) what will be the holding capacity of such godowns when completed;

(d) whether the World Bank has recently provided Rs 24 crores to the NCDC for rural cooperative godowns project; and

(e) if so, how much has been allocated for M.P. and what are the new schemes planned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) does not construct godowns of its own but assists cooperatives through State Governments for the purpose. Till 17th March, 1979, the NCDC sanctioned financial assistance for construction of 2,347 rural godowns in Madhya Pradesh. Of these, 1,707 godowns were completed and 92 were under construction as on 30th September 1978. When completed, the total holding storage capacity of the 2,347 sanctioned godowns will be about 2.35 lakh tonnes.

(d) Yes, Sir. The World Bank has recently sanctioned 30 million U.S. dollars (approximately Rs. 25 80 crores) to NCDC for implementation of a special cooperative storage project.

(e) Since the World Bank assisted cooperative storage project is specially meant for Haryana, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, the question of allocation of funds out of the amount sanctioned by the World Bank to M. P. does not arise. However, the NCDC has worked out cooperative storage project for M.P on the lines of one being implemented in the said three states for creation of an additional storage capacity of 4 625 lakh tonnes at an estimated cost of Rs 22.62 crores.

Concession to Trekking Parties

4436. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules and regulations regarding the stay (accommodation) being provided by the Youth Hostels to the Parties; and

(b) whether Government give concessions to the trekking parties of certain institutions such as I.M.F., D.M.A. and other Mountaineering Associations on their way to mountains?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSIHK): (a) Central Department of Tourism while evolving a uniform Management Pattern in consultation with the State Governments had framed a set of rules to be observed by the Youth Hostels. A copy of the same is attached.

(b) Not at present. Central Department of Tourism had however appointed a Study Team with a view to improve the functioning, better utilisation of the Youth Hostels and to make them a nucleus of youth activities. The Study Team has made several recommendations including concessions to be offered to organised youth groups. These recommendations are under examination of the Government.

YOUTH HOSTEL

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR RESIDENTS

Residents are requested to observe the following rules:

1 In matter of accommodation preference will be accorded to:

(a) bonafide students of all India and Foreign Universities and educational Institutions;

(b) Members of International Youth Federation or any other International Youth or student bodies and members of Youth Hostels Association of India;

(c) Accommodation to others will be offered only when not required by (a) and (b) above.

(2) Accommodation in the dormitories will be provided at Rs. 4/- per head per night which includes the cost of linen and use of facilities in Members Kitchen. Check-out time will be 12.00 hours.

3 The residents will be responsible for the safety of the furnishings, furniture, & equipment provided for use. The residents will be held responsible for any damage/breakages to moveable/immoveable property and will have to pay such damages as levied by the management.

4. Residents must not bring intoxicants into the hostel.

5. Residents may not smoke in the dormitories.

6. Residents are not allowed to entertain guests in the dormitories after 20.00 hours.

7. Residents should be as economical as possible in the use of water and electricity. Lights in the dormitories would be off at 2200 hours

8. Catering will be undertaken by the Warden either directly or through contractors on no-profit no-loss basis Normally only cafeteria or snack bar facilities will be provided at the Youth Hostel. Tariff for the same will be approved by Local Managing Committee.

9 Meal timings will be strictly observed as under:—

Breakfast 800 hours to 900 hours

Lunch 1300 hours to 1400 hours

Dinner 2000 hours to 2100 hours

Residents will not appear in the dining hall/lounge in their night wear

10 Personal articles of value such as walets, watches, fountain pens, cameras, musical instruments should be kept locked or in the left luggage room. The Hostel will, under no circumstances accept responsibility for any loss from the premises.

11. The residents in Hostels will be expected to clean the rooms, make their beds and render help in the running of the Youth Hostel

12 Rights of admission are reserved. The residents are liable to be expelled in case of indulgence in undesirable behaviour and activities. The Management reserves the right to request any residents to vacate the Hostel without any previous notice and without assigning any reason.

13. All bills must be settled on presentation.

14 The premises of Youth Hostels would not be utilised for political/religious or commercial propaganda.

15. All matters not covered by the above mentioned rules will be left entirely at the discretion of the management.

Aid from Development Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development

4437. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Financial Assistance received from Asian Development Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development during the past five years; and

(b) the location and other details of schemes financed by the loans from Asian Development Bank in country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) India does not borrow from the Asian Development Bank.

(b) Does not arise.

Maintenance of Record of Snowfall and its Impact

4438 SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will he Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been normal or excess snowfall in the Himalayas;

(b) is it likely to have any favourable or adverse impact; and

(c) whether Government have set up any measurements or organised some system to keep record of snowfall like rainfall records?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The snowfall was normal in January and February, 1979 but in excess during March 1979

(b) Excess Snowfall in March 1979 could increase the possibility of avalanches and landslides It is favourable for increasing discharges in rivers, which have their origin in these regions, due to snowmelt

(c) India Meteorological Department maintains a network of 60 snowguages in the Himalayan region for observation and collection of snowfall data In addition snowdepth observations are made by snow poles at a few locations

विज्ञापनों के लिए आयकर से छूट

4439 **श्री हरगोविंद वर्मा** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विज्ञापनों के लिए आयकर से छूट देने के बारे में सरकार का क्या निर्णय है

(ख) क्या भारतीय भाषाओं के मामले में आयकर आदि से छूट अंग्रेजी भाषा के मामले में छूट से बहुत कम है

(ग) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रथा की रोकथाम करने और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को संरक्षण प्रदान करने का है,

(घ) यदि हां, तो कैसे और कब तक और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) (क) विज्ञापनों पर किये जाने वाले व्यय के बारे में कटौती की मंजूरी आय-कर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 37 की उप धारा (3), (3क), (3ख), (3ग) और (3घ) और आयकर नियम 1962 के नियम 6—ख के उपबन्धों के अनुसार दी जाती है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग), (घ) तथा (ङ) भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

MMTC's Contract to Supply Iron Ores to Japan

4440 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the MMTC have finally negotiated the contract for the supply of iron ores to Japan,

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the contract,

(c) whether the MMTC have also been authorised to negotiate with Japan for Goan ores, and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) and (b) Negotiations with Japanese Steel Mills for export of iron ore during 1979-80 are under way The negotiations for export of lump have been finalised and for export of fines are going on It is expected that export of lump will increase by about 6 per cent

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

बैंकों द्वारा आर्थिक जमाव को बढ़ावा दिया जाना ।

4441 **श्री रामानन्द तिवारी** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ,

(क) बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद से बड़े, मध्यम तथा छोटे व्यापारियों के पास क्रमश कितने प्रतिशत वाणिज्यिक पूंजी आई,

(ख) गत दो वर्षों से बड़े और छोटे व्यापारियों को पूंजी किस प्रकार दी गई,

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बीच बैंकों की वाणिज्यिक पूंजी किस अनुपात से वितरित की गई, और

(घ) क्या गत दो वर्षों में बैंकों ने आर्थिक जमाव और विकेन्द्रीकरण को बढ़ावा दिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) (क) जिस वर्गीकरण में सूचना मांगी गई है, बैंक उसके अनुसार आंकड़े नहीं रखता है । बैंक ऋण के क्षेत्रीय वितरण पर तुलनात्मक आंकड़े, दिसम्बर, 1972 से ही उपलब्ध हैं । इस तारीख तक के आंकड़े तथा इस श्रृंखला के ताजे आंकड़े जून, 76 से संबंधित हैं तथा विवरण—I में दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) केवल बड़े बैंकों के बारे में, सकल बैंक ऋण के क्षेत्रीय वितरण का जीघ्रता से अनुमान लगाया गया है जो कि बैंक ऋण का 95 प्रतिशत बैठता है तथा उपलब्ध है । इस स्रोत से उपलब्ध मार्च 1977 तथा नवम्बर, 1978 के आंकड़े विवरण—II में दिये गये हैं ।

(ग) जून, 1977 तथा जून, 1978 की अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार, अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की जमा राशियों तथा ऋणों के जनसंख्या समूहवार वर्गीकरण दर्शाने वाले उपलब्ध आंकड़े विवरण–III में दिये गये हैं।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, वाणिज्यिक बैंकिंग प्रणाली का प्रयास रहा है कि प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों के छोटे ऋणकर्त्ताओं को ऋण सहायता में वृद्धि की जाय।

विवरण—1

अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के ऋणों का क्षेत्रीय वितरण

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	दिसम्बर, 1972	जून, 1976	दिसम्बर, 1972 से जून, 1976 के दौरान हुई वृद्धि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
समग्र बैंक ऋण	5553 (100 0)	11678 (100.0)	6125 (100.0)
जिस में से —			
(1) प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों को *	1326 (24.9)	2816 (24.1)	1490 (24.3)
(क) कृषि तथा समवर्गी गतिविधियां	485 (8.7)	1092 (9.4)	607 (9 9)
(ख) छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग	646 (11.6)	1222 (10.5)	576 (9.9)
(ग) परिवहन	68 (1 2)	234 (2.0)	166 (2.7)
(घ) खुदरा व्यापार तथा छोटा व्यवसाय	104 (1.9)	202 (1.7)	98 (1.6)
(ङ) व्यावसायिक तथा स्व-नियोजन	20 (0.4)	61 (0.5)	41 (0.7)
(च) शिक्षा	3 (नगण्य)	5 (नगण्य)	2 (नगण्य)
(2) मध्यम तथा बड़े पैमाने के उद्योग	2611 (47.0)	4462 (38.2)	1851 (30.2)
(3) अनाज ऋण के अतिरिक्त थोक व्यापार	507 (9.1)	700 (6.0)	193 (3.2)
(4) खाद्यान्न वसूली ऋण	159 (2.9)	2122 (18.2)	1963 (32.0)
(5) अन्य	950 (17.1)	1578 (13.5)	628 (10.3)

नोट : *यह आंकड़े बैंकों से प्राप्त विशेष विवरण पर आधारित हैं।

कोष्ठकों में दिये आंकड़े कुल राशि की प्रतिशत दर्शाते हैं।

विवरण —II

बड़े बैंकों के समग्र बैंक ऋण के क्षेत्रीय वितरण का त्वरित अनुमान

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार		मार्च, 1977 और नवम्बर, 1978 के दौरान ऋण में वृद्धि
	मार्च, 1977	नवम्बर, 1978	
समग्र बैंक ऋण (रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हुंडियों का भुनताना/भागीदारी का प्रमाण पत्र आदि को छोड़कर)	13329 (100.0)	16667 (100.0)	3338 (100.0)
(1) प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र	3378 (25.3)	4813 (28.9)	1435 (43.0)
(क) कृषि	1343 (10.1)	1920 (11.5)	577 (17.3)
(ख) छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग	1403 (10.5)	1930 (11.6)	527 (15.8)
(ग) अन्य प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र	632 (4.7)	963 (5.8)	331 (9.9)
(2) मध्यम तथा बड़े पैमाने के उद्योग	5539 (41.6)	6600 (39.6)	1061 (31.8)
(3) (क) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में थोक व्यापार	813 (6.1)	1020 (6.1)	207 (6.2)
(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र में थोक व्यापार	186 (1.4)	345 (2.1)	159 (4.8)
(4) साधारण वसूली ऋण	2190 (16.4)	2315 (13.9)	125 (3.7)
(5) अन्य—(अवर्गीकृत)	1223 (9.2)	1574 (9.4)	351 (10.5)

नोट :—कोष्ठकों में दिये आंकड़े कुल राशि का प्रतिशत दर्शाते हैं।

विवरण–III

अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की जमाओं, अग्रिमों तथा ऋणों का जनसंख्या समूहवार वर्गीकरण : जमा अनुपात

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

की अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार	ग्रामीण	अर्द्ध शहरी	शहरी/ महानगरीय	जोड़
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
जून, 1977				
(i) जमा राशियां	1763.20	4258.52	13014.04	19035.76
(ii) अग्रिम राशियां	895.32	1881.10	11024.91	13801.33
(iii) ऋण : जमा अनुपात (प्रतिशत)	50.8	44.2	84.7	72.5
जून, 1978				
(i) जमा राशियां	2378.97	5181.57	15730.11	23290.65
(ii) अग्रिम राशियां	1247.67	2457.02	12565.46	16270.15
(iii) ऋण : जमा अनुपात (प्रतिशत)	52.4	47.4	79.9	69.9

टिप्पणी :—आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

सरकारी उपक्रमों में विक्रेता अथवा वितरक की नियुक्ति

4442. **श्रीमती वन्नावती :** क्या वित्त प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सभी सरकारी उपक्रमो मे विक्रेता अथवा वितरक की नियुक्ति के क्या नियम है,

(ख) क्या केवल रिश्तेदारों या कृपापात्रो को ही मनमाने ढग से नियुक्त किया जाता है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल): (क) और (ख) सरकारी उद्यमो द्वारा निर्धारित नियमो के अधीन अपने उत्पादो के वितरको का निष्पक्ष रूप सेसे चयन किया जाता है, ताकि कुनबापरस्ती एव पक्षपात से बचा जा सके । ये नियुक्तिया मुख्यत निम्नलिखित आधार पर की जाती है :—

1 सरकार द्वारा नामित अभिकरण

2. खुले विज्ञापनो द्वारा

3 बाजार सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद

4 सहकारी सस्थाओ/अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति बेरोजगार स्नातको/भूतपूर्व सैनिको एव शारीरिक रूप से विकलाग व्यक्तियो को अधिमान्यता दी जाती है ।

5. पूर्व अनुभव, वित्तीय सक्षमता, साख आदि ।

Global Tenders invited by Public Sector Undertakings

4444. SHRI M. N GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Kerala State Government's concern over the practice of inviting global tenders by some of the public sector undertakings and a hope has been expressed that the Centre would re-consider the matter; and

(b) if so, the details and his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the observation made by the Governor of Kerala in her address to the State Legislative Assembly last month. The policy of Government is to given every encouragement to indigenous industry. For this purpose, clearances for import are normally given only after careful scrutiny of the non-availablity of indigenous sources of supply However, in the case of projects financed by international institutions like the World Bank, it is required that global tenders are floated Even in such cases indigenous suppliers are free to give their competitive bids which are given due consideration by the purchasers. Indigenous suppliers also have the inherent financial advantage over foreign suppliers in regard to freight, insurance and customs duty, which they do not have to pay.

Bonus to Railwaymen

4445 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the question of giving bonus to Railwaymen is now under the consideration of the Finance Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices (Bhoothalingam Committee) which went into the question of Bonus, have in para 8.15 of their Report stated as follows:—

"8.15 Logically, bonus related to profit of the kind which has prevailed in India for a long time now, is suitable only in industries producing for the market in reasonably

competitive conditions. It is not suitable in the case of organised activities, industrial or other, where the profit motive does not operate at all or where the profits are induced, influenced or otherwise affected by public policy and largely used for the community welfare Thus it is unsuitable in government services and similar activities, including the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs. and public utilities, financial and other institutions"

The above recommendation of the Study Group is under consideration of a Group of Ministers. The Ministers constituting the Group are·

1. Dy. Prime Minister (Finance);

2 Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers,

3 Minister of Industry;

4. Minister of Home Affairs, and

5. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour

It is difficult to indicate at this stage when the Group of Ministers would be able to finalise their recommendations

Iron Ore Importing Countries

4446. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to his notice that the iron ore importing countries have been getting higher prices for finished steel;

(b) whether it is a fact that while iron ore prices have moved by only about 40 per cent over the past few years, prices of finished steel have risen by as much as 100 per cent; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE. CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b) A study of the movement of steel prices for different steel products indicates that where is the range of increase in Europe during the period 1970 to 1977 was 53 per cent to 79 per cent it was 81 per cent in Japan during the period 1972 to 1977 The unit value realisation in terms of US dollars against export of Indian iron ore during the above two relevant periods rose by 73 per cent and 69 per cent respectively.

(c) The question of improving realisation of iron ore prices has *inter alia*, been the subject of discussion in international bodies like the Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries and UNCTAD

Foreign Exchange Earnings from Export of Jute, Jute Products and Paddy

4447 SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state·

(a) what is the net foreign exchange earned separately by exporting Jute, Jute products and paddy compared to the total foreign exchange earned during the year 1978-79 ending January, 1979; and

(b) what percentage of the earned foreign exchange thus spent for the development and know-how of moprocess of cultivation for jute and paddy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) For-

eign exchange earned by exporting jute, jute products and paddy, as also the total export earnings of the country are given below:

(In Rs. crores)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (Provisional)
Raw Jute	1·23	1·38	0·40 (April—June, 1978)
Jute Manufactures	201·12	244·85	141·26 (April—December, (1978)
Rice (**)	6·12	11·47	29·16† (April, 1978 to January, 1979)
TOTAL	5142·71 (Revised)	5373·55 (Revised)	3909·08 (April—December, 1978)

**Paddy is not exported, and hence the figures are given for export of rice.

†Figures relate to Basmati rice only.

(b) Schemes for the development of agricultural products are undertaken by the State Governments and Central Government independent of export earnings. There is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Jute District Programme introduced in 1972-73 to increase raw jute production in the country. Extension, training and communication programme of Government have helped in adoption of modern agricultural technique for cultivation of paddy resulting in increased production.

मंत्रियों के लिए सुरक्षा जांच का न किया जाना

4448. **श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली से प्रकाशित 13 फरवरी, 1979 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में "नो सिक्यूरिटी चैक फार मिनिस्टर्स" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने रायपुर में यह कहा था कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा मंत्रियों की सुरक्षा जांच नहीं की जायेगी, क्योंकि उन्हें और श्री जार्ज को इस बारे में कटु अनुभव हुआ है; और

(ग) अगर उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है, तो क्या उन्होंने संसद् सदस्यों के कटु अनुभव को जानने का प्रयास किया है, जो उनकी तरह ही विशिष्ट व्यक्ति हैं और उनसे कम जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति नहीं हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह सही नहीं है । यह प्रश्न किये जाने पर कि क्या कैबिनेट मंत्री सुरक्षा जांच से मुक्त हैं, मैंने कहा था कि मामले का पुनरावलोकन किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

National Savings

4449. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether there has been decline in the sale of National Savings this year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps Government have taken to uniform it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). It is presumed that information is required in respect of small savings schemes of the Government of India. If so, it may be stated that the small savings collections have been increasing from year to year as shown below:—

(Rupees in crores)
Collections

Year	Gross	Net*
1974-75 .	1341·68	325·78
1975-76 .	1552·30	393·98
1976-77 .	1697·52	405·34
1977-78 .	2039·45	552·64
1978-79 . (upto December, 1978)	1660·86	439·29

*gross deposits minus withdrawals/encashments.

The net small savings collections during the current financial year from April to December, 1978 at Rs. 439.29 crores are more than the net collections for the corresponding period of the previous financial year by about Rs. 179 crores.

Export of Madhubani Paintings

4450. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that efforts are being made to export Madhubani paintings; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the progress and the names of countries as well as the foreign exchange earned thereby annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statistics of exports of Madhubani Paintings are not maintained separately; they are included under the broad heading 'Paintings and Drawings etc., executed by hand'. Statistics of exports under this heading and the major countries to which they are exported are given below:

Year	Value in Rs. lakhs	Countries
1974-75 .	10·17	1. Belgium
		2. Canada
1975-76 .	50·75	3. France
		4. West Germany
1976-77 .	26·50	5. Italy
		6. Spain
		7. Switzerland
		8. U. K.
		9. U.S.A.

Import of Gold

4451. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import gold;

(b) if so, the quantity to be imported and the name of the country from whom to be imported; and

(c) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Government have no intention of importing gold except to the extent it may become necessary under the Replenishment Scheme for Export of Gold Jewellery.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Export of Finished Goods, Semi-finished Goods and Raw Material

4452. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total export of the finished goods, semi-finished goods and the raw material in the last four years;

(b) what are the specific reasons why exports are not increasing proportionately whereas the imports have been increasing every year;

(c) has Government made any scientific study for the increase of exports to foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) A broad classification of India's exports in respect of semi manufactured/ manufactured, raw materials etcetra for the last four years is as below:—

(Rs. Crores)

Description	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	1719	2045	2904	3158
2. Raw materials and products and articles mainly unmanufactured	496	622	685	541
3. Food, drink & tobacco	1101	1352	1370	1652
4. Live animals, postal articles, and special transactions	7	7	9	12
5. Re-exports	6	10	13	10
GRAND TOTAL	3329	4036	4981	5373
			(5142) R (Provisoonal)	

R-Revised figure commodity-wise break-up of which is not available.

(b) The larger imports during last two years have been facilitated to meet the requirements of the economy for imported raw materials, components spares and equipment as well as augmenting the availability of certain mass consumption items in short supply. The exports on the other hand could not rise proportionately because of the causes both domestic and in international. The main reasons were as below:—

(i) Recessionary conditions prevailing in the developed countries and the protectionist measures adopted by them.

(ii) Falling the rupee value of the dollar has caused erosion of export realisation in rupee terms.

(iii) Considerable fall in the international prices of items like tea, coffee, pepper, sugar, oil cakes and iron ore.

(iv) Reduction in exportable surpluses caused by various domestic factors like:—

— increase in domestic demand in the case of iron and steel cement, textiles etc.

— shortage of power.

— industrial unrest and strikes particularly at ports.

— unprecedented floods in many States like U.P., Bihar, West Bengal etc.

— reduced availability of imported raw cashewnuts and some difficulties in obtaining raw nuts locally.

(v) Transport bottlenecks and congestion at major ports like Calcutta and Bombay.

(vi) Deliberate policy of Government to restrict/control export of certain commodities to enable sufficient domestic availability at reasonable prices and to thus reduce the social cost of exports

(c) and (d). A continuous study is undertaken by the organisations like TDA, IIFT, State Trading Corporation etc, to explore the prospects of exports commodity/countrywise. Task Forces were appointed to look into the problems and suggest ways for increasing production and exports to other countries in respect of dynamic sectors viz.- (i) Leather and leather products; (ii) Gems and Jewellery; (iii) Handicrafts; (iv) Electronics; (v) Project exports; (vi) Furniture; (vii) Agricultural products; (viii) Export services; and (ix) Export from small scale sector. An Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee has been constituted for ensuring speedy examination and follow up action on the recommendations.

Recruitment of Deputy Marketing Officers for S.T.C.

4453. SHRI S. JAGANATHAN
SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the precise mode of recruitment of Deputy Marketing Officers for S.T.C. adopted during the last three years indicating the various processes down to the final selection;

(b) the number finally selected, indicating their qualification and the States they hail from; and

(c) the number of candidates from SC/ST who were selected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Recruitment of Deputy Marketing Manager (Gr. I and Gr. II) was generally made on the basis of:

— Open advertisement issued in leading National Dailies;

—Screening of applications as per the qualifications experience, age, etc., prescribed in the advertisement.

— Preliminary interview by a Selection Commitee.

— Final interview by a high powered Selection Board which includes outside members/experts.

(b) Number of appointments made in the cadres of DMM-I and DMM-II during 1976-77 and 1978 is as under:

DMM—I	41
DMM—II	30

Names, qualifications of persons appointed and the States they hail from are given in statements I & II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-4143/79].

	SC	ST	Total
DMM-I	13	4	17
DMM-II	5	2	7
	18	6	24

Cash Assistance on Industry-wise Basis

4454. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government that Government should switch over to a scheme of cash assistance on industry-wise basis instead of granting it on individual item; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Removal of certain disadvantages with a view to making Indian goods competitive in international market is the principal basis for selection of products for cash compensatory support and determination of rates thereof It may, therefore, not be feasible to prescribe cash compensatory support rates on Industry-wise basis.

Managing of Branches of State Bank of India by Women Officers and Clerks

4455. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the State Bank of India's branches all over the country are "manned" by women officers and clerks only;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether the experience so far of such branches has been encouraging in terms of volume of work done and services to customers rendered;

(d) if so, main indication thereto; and

(e) whether Government propose to increase the number of such all women "manned" State Bank branches and if so, where and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

आयकर से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व का उपयोग

4456. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि·

(क) क्या वर्तमान (जनता) सरकार के शासन में आने से पूर्व देश में सबके लिए वास्तविक आय की कर-सीमा 8,000 रुपए थी, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार 8000 रुपए की वास्तविक आय पर आय-कर से पुनः छूट देने का है और क्या इस सीमा से अधिकर कर लगाने से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व की ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो में जल-सप्लाई सम्बन्धी योजनाओ के लिए उपयोग मे लाया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जनता सरकार के सत्ता में आने से पहले, अनिगमित करदाताओ, उदाहरणार्थ व्यष्टियों, हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवारों, अपजीकृत फर्मों, आदि के सम्बन्ध मे कर सम्बन्धी छूट की सीमा 8,000 रु० थी । इस समय ऐसे करदाताओ द्वारा कोई आयकर अदा नही किया जाता जिनके मामलो में कुल आय 10,000 रु० से अधिक नही होती ।

(ख) इस समय सरकार के समक्ष ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नही है ।

उदयपुर में विदेशी और भारतीय पर्यटक यातायात के लिए दूसरी बोइंग सेवा का शुरू किया जाना

4457. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उदयपुर में, जो कि एक पर्यटन केन्द्र और ऐतिहासिक स्थल है, विदेशी और भारतीय पर्यटक यातायात में इतनी अधिक वृद्धि हुई है कि वर्तमान विमान सेवा अपर्याप्त सिद्ध हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या दूसरी बोइंग विमान सेवा प्रारम्भ करने के प्रश्न पर मंत्रालय विचार कर रहा है ।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) . (क) और (ख). उदयपुर

एक दैनिक बोइंग 737 तथा एच० एस०-748 विमान सेवा द्वारा दिल्ली तथा बम्बई से पहले से ही जुड़ा हुआ है । उदयपुर के लिए यात्री यातायात में वृद्धि हुई है। परन्तु, समन्तत क्षमता की तंगी के कारण इंडियन एयरलाइन्स फिलहाल इस सैक्टर पर आरिता में और वृद्धि करने की स्थिति मे नही है ।

Prices of Edible Oils

4458 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether at the present levels, the prices of edible oils are four times higher than what they were in the early sixties,

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof;

(c) factors responsible for the same, and

(d) steps taken to bring down prices to a reasonable level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) to (c) The wholesale price index for edible oils between 1961 and 1979 (February) went up by 243 per cent, and not by four times Apart from the general price-rise during this period, the edible oil prices had gone up because of the overall production not having kept pace with the increasing demand for these oils

(d) Efforts are steadily being made to increase the indigenous production by raising productivity levels through introduction of short-duration high-yielding varieties of oilseeds, spread of improved technology, increasing the area under oil-seeds, extension of area under non-traditional oilseed crops like sunflower and soyabean, intensification of research efforts, and fixation of support prices in respect of groundnut, mustard seed sunflower seed and soyabean to ensure remunerative prices to growers The gap between demand for and supply of indigenous oils is also met by imports of edible oils for use in vanaspati industry, in turn, the vanaspati producers had agreed to exercise a voluntary control over the ex-factory price of vanaspati Certain quantities of rapeseed oil after import, are issued regularly to the State Governments for sale at a subsidised price through the fair-price shops

1978-79 के दौरान आयातों का मूल्य

4459. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान अपनाये गये विभिन्न उदार उपायो के कारण 1978-79 के पहले 6 महीनो के दौरान आयातो में बहुत तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 की उसी अवधि की तुलना मे वित्तीय वर्ष 1978-79 के पहले 6 महीनो के दौरान के आयातो का मूल्य क्या है,

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान अपनाये गये उदार उपायो का ब्यौरा क्या है,

(घ) क्या सरकार 1978-79 के पहले 6 महीनो में व्यापार असन्तुलन को देखते हुए आयात की कुछ गैर आवश्यक वस्तुओ पर नियंत्रण लगायेगी और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) (क) घरेलू तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था में विभिन्न परिवर्तनो के कारण, 1978-79 के पहले छ महीनो के दौरान आयात में वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) आयातो के अनन्तिम आकड़े अप्रैल, सितम्बर, 1978 के लिए 2978 24 करोड रुपए, अप्रैल, सितम्बर, 1977 के लिए 2415 73 करोड रुपए और अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1976 के लिए 2259 68 करोड रुपए मूल्य के है । तथापि, अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1977 तथा अप्रैल, सितम्बर, 1976 के आकड़ो को सशोधित करके क्रमश 2706 98 करोड रुपए तथा 2420 82 करोड रुपए कर दिया गया है।

(ग) एक विवरण सलग्न है ।

(घ) हालांकि सरकार ने आयातों को चयनात्मक रूप से उदार बना दिया है, वह आयातों में वृद्धि को विनियमित करने के लिए भी, जो आत्मनिर्भरता के उसके उद्देश्य के अनुरूप है, उत्सुक है । यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निरन्तर सतर्कता बरती जा रही है कि सिर्फ ऐसी मदों के आयातों को अनुमति दी जाए जो देश में समुचित तथा प्रभावी रूप से उपलब्ध नहीं है तथा अनावश्यक आयात न किए जायें । अनिवार्य उपभोक्ता अथवा औद्योगिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इस समय जिन मदों का आयात किया जा रहा है, उनका घरेलू उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

विवरण

आयात नीति के व्यापक पैरामीटरों का उद्देश्य उत्पादन आधार का विस्तार करना, अधिक तेज गति से आर्थिक विकास की व्यवस्था करना और निर्यातों को प्रोत्साहन देना था ।

वर्ष 1977-78 की आयात नीति को उद्योगों की अन्तर्निविष्ट साधनों की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्णत पूरा करने के लिए ही काफी उदार नहीं बनाया गया था, बल्कि विशेष रूप से आम खपत की चीजों के सम्बन्ध में कीमत स्तर बनाए रखने के लिए भी ऐसा किया गया था ।

आयातों के उदारीकरण के उपाय के रूप में अधिक बड़ी संख्या में मदों को मुक्त लाइसेंसिंग के अन्तर्गत रखा गया । ये चीजें थीं.—आयातित मशीनों के अतिरिक्त पुर्जे, पालिनासिक और विस्कोस रेशे, खाद्य तेल, घड़ियों के पुर्जे, मेवे आदि । साथ ही खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस (ओ० जी० एल०) के क्षेत्र को और व्यापक बनाया गया तथा चमड़ा बनाने, परिधान बनाने की मशीनों और साथ ही अधिक बड़ी संख्या में औषधियों व दवाइयों, रसायनों, इलैक्ट्रानिक मदों, लाहे और इस्पात की चीजों, तथा वैज्ञानिक एवम् तकनीकी पुस्तकों के आयात को ओ० जी० एल० के अन्तर्गत रखा गया । मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्रों में मशीनों, कच्चे माल और काम में आने वाली अन्य वस्तुओं के आयात भी ओ० जी० एल० के अन्तर्गत रखे गए ।

पिछले वर्ष जारी किए गए लाइसेंसों के मूल्यों को देखे बिना आयातित कच्चे माल की वास्तविक खपत के आधार पर आटोमैटिक लाइसेंस देकर इन लाइसेंसों की प्रणाली को अधिक लोचशील बनाया गया । बिना रिलीज आर्डरों के वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्त्ताओं को मार्गीकृत मदों के सीधे आवटन की जो योजना 1976-77 में आरम्भ की गई थी, उसका परिवर्तन करके उसमें सभी मार्गीकृत मदें शामिल कर दी गई ।

लघु क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को दिए गए अनुकूल व्यवहार के क्षेत्र को व्यापक बनाने की कोशिश की गई । इन उद्योगों की आयातित कच्चे माल और सघटनों की हकदारी में 20 प्रतिशत की व्यापक वृद्धि की गई । इसके अलावा क्षमता मूल्यांकन की बोझिल प्रक्रिया समाप्त कर दी गई और डी० जी० टी० डी० के कारखानों के समान कुछ छोटे कारखानों को अनुपूरक लाइसेंसिंग सुविधा प्रदान की गई ।

रजिस्टर्ड निर्यातकों से सम्बन्धित नीति को फिर से ठीक किया गया ताकि जोरदार निर्यात प्रयास के लिए आवश्यक प्रोत्साहन मिल सके । "शापिंग सूची" समाप्त कर दी गई और कुछ प्रतिबन्धों के अधीन निर्यातकों को अपनी हकदारियों के मूल्य के भीतर आवश्यक कच्चे माल और सघटकों का आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई ताकि देशी उद्योगों के उचित हितों की रक्षा हो सके । ऐसा इस उद्देश्य से किया गया ताकि निर्यातक अपने उत्पादों का विविधीकरण कर सकें और उनकी क्वालिटी सुधार सके । कुछ मदों को अग्रिम लाइसेंसों के आधार पर सीमा शुल्क की छूट की योजना के अन्तर्गत लाया गया और प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने का उद्देश्य यह था कि निर्यातक बराबर उत्पादन करते रह सकें और निर्यात आदेशों की पूर्ति कर सकें ।

रोक लगे/निषिद्ध आयातों की नीति में नई आयात नीति के उदार स्वरूप के अनुसार काफी परिवर्तन किया गया । पिछले वर्ष की 59 मदों की निषिद्ध सूची के स्थान पर "पूर्णत गैर अनुमेय" 17 मदों की सूची प्रचलित की गई । देश में इन मदों की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए इनके आयात की अनुमति नहीं है ।

वर्ष 1978-79 के चालू वित्तीय वर्ष की नीति को नया आयाम दिया गया है । इसके दो उद्देश्य हैं .एक ओर तो उद्योग को आयातित अन्तर्निविष्ट साधनों की उपलब्धि आसान बनाना और दूसरी ओर देशी उद्योग को उचित सरक्षण प्रदान करना । वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्त्ताओं को इस बात की अनुमति दी गई है कि उन चीजों को छोड़ कर, जो रोक लगी या प्रतिबंधित या मार्गीकृत सूची में हैं, अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार कच्चा माल एवम् सघटक ओ० जी० एल० के० आधार पर आयात कर सकते हैं । वे रोक लगी सूची में उल्लिखित अतिरिक्त पुर्जों के अलावा ओ० जी० एल० के अन्तर्गत अन्य अतिरिक्त पुर्जों का भी आयात कर सकते हैं । विलम्बकारी लाइसेंसिंग प्रक्रियाओं को समाप्त करने से औद्योगिक कारखाने अपनी आवश्यकता वाली चीजों का समय पर आयात कर सकते हैं और रखे जाने वाले अपने स्टाक की मात्रा घटा सकते हैं । रोक लगी और प्रतिबंधित मदों की सूचियां देशी उत्पादन और मांग की वृष्टि में रख कर तैयार की गई हैं । ऐसा घरेलू उद्योग को सरक्षण देने के उद्देश्य से किया गया । सरकारी क्षेत्र की एजेंसियों मार्गीकरण

एजेंसियों के रूप में, तथा अन्यथा आयात नीति में प्रमुख भूमिका अदा करती रहीं । तथापि, मार्गीकृत सूची में से कई मदें निकाल दी गई हैं। मार्गीकरण की योजना की कार्यपद्धति पर निगरानी रखने के लिए सरकार ने मानिटरिंग समिति नियुक्त की है । आयात नीति निर्यात उत्पादन के लिए विशेष सुविधायें देने का काम करती रही । नई आर० ई० पी० प्रणाली की एक महत्वपूर्ण नवीनता ये हैं कि आर० ई० पी० लाइसेंसों का मुक्त रूप से अन्तरण किया जा सकता है । ये इस लिए किया गया है ताकि निर्यात उन्मुख उद्योग के लिए अन्तर्निविष्ट साधनों की सप्लाई की स्थिति को आसान बनाने के उद्देश्यों पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़े । आर० ई० पी० प्रणाली की दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता यह है कि पिछली अवधियों में आर० ई० पी० हकदारियों के प्राप्त करने में जो लोचशीलता दी जाती थी, उसे कम कर दिया गया है । पहले जो आर० ई० पी० लाइसेंस दिए जाते थे उनसे वास्तविक रूप में निर्यातित उत्पादों की आवश्यकताओं का पूरी तरह से पता नहीं चलता था बल्कि ऐसी चीजों का भी आयात किया जा सकता था जिनका निर्यातित वस्तुओं से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता था । रजिस्टर्ड निर्यातकों के लिए चालू वर्ष की नीति में निर्यातित वस्तुओं और प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में आयातित वस्तुओं के बीच सम्बन्ध जोड़ने की कोशिश की गई । हां इस प्रक्रिया में कुछ लचीलापन लाया गया है ताकि लाइसेंसधारी अनुमेय सूची में से एक वस्तु की बजाय दूसरी वस्तु का आयात कर सके ।

अग्रिम लाइसेंसों की प्रणाली कार्य की दृष्टि से अधिक तीव्र और प्रयोजन की दृष्टि से अधिक पूर्ण बना दी गई है । लाइसेंसिंग प्राधिकारियों को यह अधिकार दिया गया था कि वे निर्यात आदेश पूरे करने के लिए आयात की जाने वाली किसी वस्तु के लिए अग्रिम लाइसेंस दे सकते हैं, बशर्ते उसमें 25 प्रतिशत तुरन्त मूल्य वर्धन किया गया हो । शुल्क छूट से सम्बन्धित मामलों में भी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय शुल्क छूट लाभ के बारे में निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा किए बिना अग्रिम लाइसेंस जारी कर सकते हैं । नई नीति में निर्यात सदनों की भूमिका और कार्य फिर से निर्धारित किए गए हैं। अधिक जोर ऐसी सहायता देने पर है जो वे लघु, अति लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों के उत्पादों के निर्यात में सहायता देने वाले उत्पादकों को देते हैं । प्रक्रियाओं में सुधार किए गए हैं । कुछ प्रक्रियायें समाप्त की गई हैं जैसे प्राधिकार पत्र जारी करने की प्रणाली, प्रतिस्थापन लाइसेंस, मार्गीकृत मदों के लिए रिलीज आर्डर, आर० ई० पी० लाइसेंसों के अन्तरण के लिए पृष्ठांकन आदि । वर्तमान प्रक्रियाएँ सरल एवम् कारगर बनाई गई हैं जैसे मदों की सूची के बिना आटोमेटिक लाइसेंस देने की प्रणाली आदि । आयात नीति को उदार बनाने और प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाने से घरेलू उत्पादन और निवेश बढ़ाने में भी सहायता मिलेगी ।

Reduction in Dependence on Imports

4460. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the decline in the overall growth of foreign exchange reserves, dependence on imports is proposed to be reduced; and

(b) if so, has any long-term policy been worked out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs) stood at Rs. 5113.88 crores on 12th March, 1979. India's Balance of Payments position thus continues to be comfortable. While framing the Import Policy, the availability of the foreign exchange reserves as also the requirements of the economy for sustained growth with price stability are necessarily given due consideration.

राज्यों में कृषकों को दिया गया बैंक ऋण

4461. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या वित्त राज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में छोटे किसानों को बैंक-वार कितना बैंक ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चुल्लिकार उल्लाह) : विभिन्न राज्यों में छोटे किसानों से बैंक ऋणों की मार्च, 1976, मार्च, 1977 और मार्च, 1978 को समाप्त अवधियों की (हाल की ताजा उपलब्ध) बैंकवार बकाया राशि प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

छोटे किसानों से बैंक ऋणों की मार्च, 76, मार्च, 77 और मार्च, 78 की समाप्त अवधियों की राज्यवार बकाया राशियां

(लाख रुपयों में)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	स्टेट बैंक समूह निम्नलिखित के अन्त में			राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक निम्नलिखित के अन्त में			गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक निम्नलिखित के अन्त में		
	मार्च, 76	मार्च, 77	मार्च, 78	मार्च, 76	मार्च, 77	मार्च, 78	मार्च, 76	मार्च, 77	मार्च, 78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
आंध्र प्रदेश	2532.23	3332.47	5602 19	1599.90	2070.64	2509.96	1535.46	1478.84	2311.60
असम	26.11	41.75	65.40	54.97	65.55	63.11	—	0.13	0.82
बिहार	341.00	757.97	1011.28	483.87	728.92	885.66	0.02	0.03	0.62
गुजरात	58.14	88.40	133.17	408.15	513 97	548.54	—	—	0.18
हरयाणा	1024.15	1454.74	1992.68	104.15	153.45	177.03	5.96	9.41	9.26
हिमाचल प्रदेश	66.07	111.90	138.64	20.41	77 38	97.51	0.01	0 21	0.76
जम्मू और कश्मीर	12.73	24.11	58.26	5.90	9.19	10.06	2.22	2.27	2.99
कर्नाटक	765.38	1062.31	1598.84	1118.51	1399.37	1583.56	111.33	138.00	329.85
केरल	093.26	1025.50	1492.89	645.85	797.89	775.50	798.86	959.09	619.27
मध्य प्रदेश	247.75	422.02	567.73	299.80	392.88	458.31	3.64	9.98	15.97
महाराष्ट्र	220.51	455.76	979 92	1052.13	1670.80	1290.52	73.77	76.95	115.20
मणिपुर	0.03	0.03	0.34	11.45	15.00	25.31	—	—	—
मेघालय	18.87	23.56	36.70	9.97	10.95	11.46	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
नागालैण्ड	0 06	1 88	5 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
उड़ीसा	238 86	522.71	849.02	141 52	202 40	299 36	15 12	32.51	66 44
पंजाब	67 48	217 87	799 99	117 24	177 07	125 52	23 35	58 37	103 08
राजस्थान	103 95	200 37	454 94	118 46	173 11	243 21	14 71	16 76	36 11
तमिलनाडु	1882 91	2261 49	2827 07	3210 00	4324 84	4163 59	602 58	677 90	634 33
उत्तर प्रदेश	323 95	898 72	1746 23	656 73	1066 66	1564 53	5 30	10 32	13 01
पश्चिम बंगाल	330 58	677 41	1154 28	957 16	4 76	2047 24	0 83	10 99	11 77
त्रिपुरा	1 03	4 01	6 36	41 48	63 95	84 79	—	—	—
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	0 19	0 02	—	—	—	—	—	—
चण्डीगढ़	0 01	0 51	0 22	1 24	1 87	1 78	—	—	7 97
दिल्ली	33 01	33 50	72 70	11 91	42 89	24 34	3 41	4 31	1 63
गोवा, दमन और दीव	22 59	27 62	76 26	14 03	27 73	20 11	—	0 69	0 06
मिजोरम	—	0 17	0 73	—	—	—	—	—	—
पांडिचेरी	63 57	87 25	119 65	421 54	149 09	170 96	0 38	0 03	0 48
अण्डेमान और निकोबार	—	—	—	2 82	1592 56	5 45	—	2 89	—
दादर और नागर हवेली	—	—	—	1 03	0 17	0 09	—	—	—
लक्षद्वीप	—	—	—	0 65	0 34	0 72	—	—	—
जोड़	9074 13	13734 22	21790 62	11210 69	15733 43	17188 22	3196 95	3489 68	4281 22

Increase in Prices of Consumer Goods

4462. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the fall in the purchasing power of rupee since 1939, 1949, 1959 and 1969;

(b) the prices of one kilogram of foodgrains ghee, and sugar and one metre of long cloth and drill in 1939 and at the end of 1978;

(c) whether it is true that there has been a 25 times increase in the prices of consumer goods since 1939;

(d) the main causes of this rise in prices; and

(e) the steps Government are now taking to maintain the price level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c) There is no All-India Consumer Price Index from which the fall in the purchasing power since 1939 could be calculated The purchasing power of the Rupee as measured by the Consumer Index with base 1949=100 had fallen by 17 4 per cent between 1949 and 1959, by 43 2 per cent between 1959 and 1969, and by 46 8 per cent between 1969 and 1978.

It is not feasible to supply information about relative prices of individual commodities over a long period of 40 years because of multiplicity of markets and the existence of price variations arising from differences in variety, quality or specification

(d) Since 1939 prices have been influenced by a variety of factors such as the Second World War and other armed conflicts, natural calamities, adverse weather conditions, increase in demand because of rise in population and developmental expenditure, etc

(e) A remarkable degree of price stability has obtained since March 1977. The various steps regarding price management are discussed in the Economic Survey 1978-79 recently presented to the Parliament.

Demand for ban on export of Semi-Manufactured Mica

4463. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India continue to export semi-manufactured mica in the form of condenser films and STC mica at much lower prices than the prices of fabricated mica which costs five to six times the price of processed mica of the same grade and quality;

(b) if so, why Government have not considered banning export of the semi-manufactured mica; and

(c) what is the actual difference in floor prices of the same grades and qualities of condenser films and STC mica and floor prices of components fabricated from the same grades and qualities of mica?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). The floor prices of processed mica, including condenser films and STC mica, are lower by 4 to 6 times than those of fabricated mica, depending upon size, quality and type of mica required.

Government is not considering any proposal to ban export of processed mica, which covers the category of semi-manufactured mica, because our country has not yet developed adequate facilities to supply all mica in the manufactured form and also because the major foreign buyers of processed mica are not inclined to radically change their pattern of purchases of mica.

Credit facilities for Electrification in Rural Areas of State of Gujarat

4464 SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is in the knowledge of Central Government that there are a large number of villages in the State of Gujarat which are deprived of credit facilities for electrification due to the norms prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India,

(b) if so, what are the detail hereof, and

(c) the steps Government have taken to review the norms laid down in this regard to cover more villages for electrification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFAQUARULLAH) (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India have not prescribed any norms for providing credit facilities for electrification of villages However term loans provided by the Land Development Banks are regulated with reference to the recovery performance of these banks as prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time The loans to State Electricity Boards from the State Land Development Banks are also subject to such recovery norms There is no restriction on State Electricity Boards obtaining loans for energisation of pumpsets from commercial banks

The norms for regulation of advances of Land Development Banks have recently been revised in January, 1979 Before the revision of criteria only three branchs of LDBs out of a total of 182 were having unrestricted eligibility for drawing funds from SLDB while 119 were not eligible After the revision of norms 18 branches have acquired unrestricted eligibility and only 68 are ineligible

Tourist Development Corporation in States

4465 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have set up Tourism Development Corporations in every States,

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard, and

(c) the details regarding the manner, in which Union Government, coordinate with these Corporations?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) and (b) Tourism Development Corporations have so far been set up by the State Governments/Union Territories in Andhra Pradesh Gujarat Haryana, Himachal Pradesh Jammu and Kashmir Karnataka Kerala, Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra Meghalaya Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi

(c) A continuous dialogue is held between the Central and State Governments for co-ordinating the development and promotion of tourism This is further emphasised at the time of formulating the Five Year Plans and Annual Plans

Locations of Tea Centres

4466 SHRI K B CHETTRI Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) the names of the countries where Tea Centres are located,

(b) whether it is a fact that most of them are losing on account of defective administrative set up,

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to streamline the administration, and

(d) what are the total expenditure and losses incurred involved in different foreign Tea Centres, country-wise during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). The Tea Board, Calcutta have Directors of Tea Promotion abroad. Indian Tea Centres at London (United Kingdom), Sydney (Australia) and Cairo (Arab Republic of Egypt) are functioning under the direct purview of the Directors of Tea Promotion posted there. No defect in administrative set up of these centres has come to light. Their working is under close review.

(d) The details giving the receipt, expenditure and profit/loss in each of these centres during the last 5 years are in the statement attached.

Statement

Cairo (A.R.E.)

Year	Recurring expenditure	Total sale proceeds	Profit	Deficit
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1973-74	2,94,628 52	2,63,872 51		30,756 01
1974-75	3,07,128 71	3,34,476 74	27,348 03	..
1975-76	3,93,968 25	3,76,156 69	..	17,111 15
1976-77	4,77,013 00	4,42,901 53	..	34,111 56
1977-78	4,35,888 49	5,28,581 47	92,692 98	..

Sydney (Australia)

Year	Gross sales	Less cost of goods consumed	Gross profit	Less overhead charges	Net deficit
1973-74	96,798	37,959	58,839	84,055	25,216
1974-75	1,01,915	39,852	62,062	1,07,868	45,806
1975-76	1,01,524	34,843	66,681	1,30,482	48,170
1976-77	1,17,652	39,607	78,045	1,30,482	52,437
1977-78	1,20,662	45,275	75,387	1,42,045	66,658

London (U.K.)

Year	Receipt	Expenditure	Net deficit
1973-74	20,06,795 50	23,78,649 80	3,71,854·30
1974-75	22,08,880 34	28,25,223·91	6,16,343 57
1975-76	14,93,630 22	29,43,052 64	14,49,422·42
1976-77	26,39,809 41	28,55,447 61	2,15,638·20
1977-78	24,24,435·90	35,68,421·25	11,43,985 35

Decision of IRCI to hand over the Management of Problem Units to Workers

4467 SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has decided to hand over the management of their problem units to workers, and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and measures being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Report of Task Force on Electronic Export

4468 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any Task Force was set up by Government to suggest certain measures by which rise in the electronic export would be achieved, and

(b) if so, whether it has submitted its Report to Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir A Committee on electronic exports was set up on 12th May, 1978 with wide ranging terms of reference, to go in depth into the current status regarding the electronics export capabilities and recommend measures that should be taken to achieve a major breakthrough in the coming years

The Committee has submitted its report to the Government The report has observed that it is feasible to increase electronic exports from India more than five fold during a period of five years The major areas which can be tapped for this purpose are consumer electronic goods, subcontracted manufacture of certain equipment, computer software, projects and system exports and further development of the export processing zones idea The Committee feels that it would be necessary to organise production for export and to enlarge production base so that special features of the electronic industry like high obsolescence new capabilities and gradual reduction in costs can be taken advantage of by our country The Committee has observed that India has got basic, scientific and engineering skills at all levels and enlargement of production base would be desirable even from the point of view of providing employment in the country For this purpose, a vastly enlarged components base is also necessary to support the export effort Since the exports could be highly fluctuating in terms of volume as well as types of production in demand it would be necessary that the production capability in the country should have the potential to meet these demands as and when they arise This would call for investment on a large scale for which necessary incentives in the form of reduction in import duties on capital goods and raw materials would be necessary

Outlay on Tourism for Kashmir and Kanyakumari during Sixth Plan Period

4469 SHRI K T KOSALRAM Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the total amount spent so far on the development of tourist centres in Kashmir during the past five five-year plan periods;

(b) the total amount spent so far on the development of the Southernmost tip of India, i.e. Kanyakumari during the past five five-year plan periods; and

(c) the proposed outlay on Tourism for both these places in the Sixth plan period?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The total amount spent under the Central Sector on tourism schemes in Jammu and Kashmir upto March 1978 is approximately Rs. 383.74 lakhs.

(b) The total amount spent under the Central Sector on tourism schemes in Tamil Nadu upto March 1978 is approximately Rs. 175.70 lakhs. A Tourist Bungalow was set up in Kanyakumari and a 100-seater motor launch was given by the Department of Tourism to the Vivekananda Memorial Committee for ferrying passengers between Kanyakumari and Vivekananda rock. An expenditure of Rs. 7.38 lakhs was incurred on these schemes.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 63 crores has been provided under the Central Sector (Department of Tourism and India Tourism Development Corporation) for tourism schemes in the country during the Sixth Plan period (1978—83). The Central Department of Tourism proposes to undertake further development of the Winter Sports project at Gulmarg an the Hotel Corporation of India proposes to set up a star category hotel at Srinagar. The ITDC plans to set up a hotel at Gulmarg subject to a feasibility study. The provision of further facilities at Kanyakumari as one of the centres recommended at the State Tourism Ministers Conference held in November 1978, will be taken up in consultation with the State Government subject to availability of funds.

Airlink with Cuddapah Town

4470. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got any plan to airlink important developing towns of the country where there are no air transport facilities; and

(b) if so, whether Cuddapah town will be airlinked where there is already an aerodrome and in view of its rapid development?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Government set up an Expert Committee to go into the question of Third Level Air Service to air link towns/cities of tourists, industrial and commercial importance not already linked by air. The Committee has recommended in their report that 50 new population centres should be served in the first phase. Cuddapah is included in the list of 50 new population centres recommended by the Committee. The Report of the Committee is under examination of the Government.

Achievements of MMTC

4471. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main thrusts of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India with particular reference to exports, imports and Balance of trade in the fields of Iron Ore, Manganese Ore and Coal, Beritus, during 1977-78. 1978-79;

(b) the services rendered towards industry and agriculture in the same period; and

(c) the sale of Diamonds and import of Stainless steel in the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG). (a) The main thrust of the MMTC in respect of exports has been to enlarge the existing markets and at the same time explore new markets for minerals and particularly for iron ore, manganese ore and barytes MMTC has also initiated a selective policy of exporting non-canalised items such as bentonite granite, bauxite and red-lead The Corporation has also made a start on exports of products manufactured out of raw materials imported by it

In respect of imports the Corporation's main thrust has been to meet the needs of critical inputs for agricultural and industrial sectors

The value of trade handled by MMTC during 1977-78 and 1978-79 is given below —

(Rs crores)

	1977-78	1978-79 (estimated)
Exports	202 13	190 95
Imports	557 54	789 16

(b) and (c) A statement showing sales of some of the major imported inputs to industry and agriculture during 1977-78 and 1978-79 as also those of diamonds and stainless steel is attached

Statement

(Qty M/T)

Commodities	1977 78 (1 4 77 to 31-3-78)	1978 79 (1 4 78 to 29 3 78)
(a) *Non ferrous Metals*		
1 Copper	30,376	62 122
2 Zinc	54,781	58 470
3 Lead	31 593	37,454
4 Tin	2,376	2,382
5. Nickel	3 571	4 932
6 Platinum (Tr Oz)	3,532	4,167
7 Palladium (Tr Oz)	10 216	6,799
8 Mercury (Flasks)	5,067	9 913
9 Cobalt	14	
(b) *Steel*		
1 Stainless Steel	10,670	18,994
(c) *Fertilizers and Fertilizer raw materials*		
1. Sulphur	7,54,593	7,64,269
2 Rock Phosphate	9,63,137	10,52,759
3 Muriate of Potash	8,07,745	7 58 780
4 Sulphate of Potash	9 867	11,086
5 Urea	12,46,056	20 48 750
6 Calcium Ammonium Nitrate		1 27,461
7 Ammonium Sulphate		4,20,670
8 Mono-Ammonium Phosphate	10,700	11,000
9. Di-Ammonium Phosphate	3 27,925	5,43,426
10 Zinc Sulphate		2,095
(d) *Industrial Raw Materials*		
1. Asbestos	53 856	53,105
2. High Grade Molybdenum Ore/Oxide	269*	246*
3 Antimony Metal	95	277
4 Flourspar	4,976	5 501
5. Antimony Ore	241	124
(e) Diamonds (carats)	21,75,145	2,96,396

*Value Rs in lakhs

बैंकों द्वारा विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए ऋणों पर लिया जाने वाला ब्याज

4472. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या वित्त राज्य मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंक विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिये ऋणों पर भिन्न भिन्न दर पर ब्याज लेते हैं और यदि हां, तो बैंकों द्वारा ट्रेड-वार क्या क्या ब्याज लिया जाता है ; और

(ख) कृषि एवं उद्योग क्षेत्रों की ओर अलग अलग कितना कितना बैंक ऋण बकाया है और इन दोनो सैक्टरों में निवेशित बैंक पूंजी की प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपिन्दर उपलाह) : (क) जी, हां। बैंकों द्वारा वसूल की जाने वाली ब्याज की दरें, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा तैयार किये गये ब्याज दर ढांचे के आम मार्गदर्शकों द्वारा शासित होती है, जिसकी मुख्य बातें विवरण में दी गई हैं। उन प्रयोजनों के बारे में जिनके लिये भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने दरें निर्धारित नहीं की हैं, बैंकों द्वारा वसूल की जाने वाली ब्याज की दरें, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निधियों की लागत, ऋण की शर्तें, दी गई जमानत की प्रकृति आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों के आधार पर निर्धारित की गई न्यूनतम और अधिकतम सीमा के भीतर ही अलग-अलग बैंकों द्वारा अलग अलग रूप से वसूल की जाती हैं।

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा तैयार किये गये मोटे अनुमानों पर आधारित नवम्बर, 1978 के लिये उपलब्ध आंकड़े नीचे दिये जा रहे हैं :—

प्रमुख अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के समग्र बैंक ऋणों का प्रसार

	बकाया राशि (करोड़ रुपयों में)	जोड़ का प्रतिशत
समग्र बैंक ऋण	16667	100.0
जिनमें से—		
(i) कृषि	1920	11.5
(ii) उद्योग		
(क) छोटे पमाने के	1930	11.6
(ख) मध्यम और बड़े पमाने के	6600	39.6

विवरण

अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की ब्याज दर

	प्रतिशत
1. न्यूनतम ब्याज दर (सामान्य)	12.5
2 अधिकतम ब्याज दर	15.0
(25 करोड रुपये और इससे अधिक के मांग और समय दायित्वों वाले बैंकों के लिए)	
3. कृषि—	
(क) तीन वर्ष से अनधिक के सावधिक ऋण—	
(i) लघु सिंचाई/भूमि विकास	9.5
(ii) विविधीकृत प्रयोजनों के लिए—	
(1) छोटे कृषक	9.5
(2) अन्य	10.5

(ख) कुमकों को छोटे ऋण (प्रत्येक को 2500/- रुपये से अनधिक)	11.0
4. छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग	
(क) तीन वर्ष से अनधिक के सावधिक ऋण . .	11.0
(ख) (i) कारीगरों, दस्तकारों/और अतिलघु उद्योगों को 25000/- रुपये से अनधिक के निमित्त सावधिक ऋण	11 0
(ii) पिछड़े जिलों में	9 5
5 सड़क परिवहन चालक	
(क) तीन वर्ष की परिपक्वता वाली अवधि के सावधिक ऋण .	11.0
6 निर्यात ऋण—	
(क) लदान पूर्व	11–13 (निर्दिष्ट अवधि के अनुसार)
(ख) लदान पश्चात्	11 0
(ग) विलम्बित भुगतान निर्यात	8 0
7. चयनात्मक ऋण नियंत्रण चुनी हुई महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुओं के लिए अग्रिमों पर	14–15
8 विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना	4 0

एयर इंडिया में समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन

4473. डा० रामजी सिंह क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार समान कार्य के लिये समान वेतन के सिद्धान्त को केवल सिद्धान्त के लिये ही स्वीकार करती है अथवा व्यवहार के लिये भी ,

(ख) देश में एयर इंडिया के कर्मचारियों का न्यूनतम वेतन क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह देश के लिये मापदंड के रूप में अपनाया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार एयर इंडिया के कर्मचारी संघ से बातचीत करेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (घ). संविधान की धारा 39 में समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन के सिद्धांत की व्यवस्था है। सरकार इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए हर संभव प्रयत्न कर रही है।

जहां तक एयर इंडिया के कर्मचारियों के वेतनों का संबंध है, इनका निर्धारण, समय समय पर कर्मचारियों द्वारा निष्पादित कार्य को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सामूहिक सौदाकारी के आधार पर अथवा, कुछ मामलों में, न्याय-निर्णय द्वारा किया जाता है। एयर इंडिया में एक अकुशल (unskilled) कर्मचारी का वेतन 1-1-78 को लागू वेतन संरचना के आधार पर 456 25 रुपए था।

एयर इंडिया ने हाल ही में अपनी प्रमुख यूनियनों के साथ वेतन-समझौते पर बातचीत की है, परन्तु उस पर सरकार का अनुमोदन अपेक्षित होगा।

Increase in Boarding and Lodging Charges of 5-Star Hotels

4474. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that boarding and lodging charges of 5-star hotels (run by ITDC/public sector/private sector), have increased multifold as compared to the salaries of the staff employed by them;

(b) if so, whether Government will give a break-up (5-year-wise) for the last three terms giving the prevalent rates of board and lodge *vis-a-vis* salary of staff, percentage-wise;

(c) whether Government have any checks on these hotels about their tariffs and if so, what; and

(d) if reply to part (c) be in the negative, what steps Government propose to take to keep a check on the tariffs of board and lodging of 5-star hotels, and if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Applications pending with Trade Marks Registry

4476. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending with the Trade Marks Registry and the number of applications pending for more than two years with that Trade Marks Registry for registration of various trade marks;

(b) the number of applications pending for registration of foreign trade marks; and

(c) the reasons for delay in disposal of applications pending for more than two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):

(a) The number of pending applications with the Trade Marks Registry as on 31st December, 1978 was 11,262. No application was pending for more than two years.

(b) The number of applications for registration of foreign trade marks pending on 31st December, 1978 was 1,008.

(c) Does not arise as no application is pending for more than two years.

Insurance of Nationalised Banks and Cooperative Banking Institutions against losses caused by Riots/Robbery

4477. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks and cooperative banking institutions are insured against losses caused by riots, robbery, dacoity, civil commotion, war, natural calamities and acts of Gods;

(b) whether nationalised banks and cooperative banks are required to insure their loans to agriculturists under the Agricultural Development Branches against all risks including acts of God and natural calamities;

(c) is it true that the rates of interest on midterm agricultural advances/loans by nationalised banks vary from 40 per cent to 14½ per cent, what is the justification for this difference; and

(d) is it true that the nationalised banks are required to advance midterm loans to agriculturists and self-employment purposes on the basis of project feasibility and economic viability and not on security basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The commercial banks are required to obtain adequate insurance cover in respect of cash and other valuables in their custody against risks of fire, robbery, riots, dacoity, etc. The Cooperative Banks are required to follow the same policy.

The Deposit Insuance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (Small Loans) Guuarantee Scheme provides guarantee cover for commercial banks' agricultural advances upto certain specified limits. There is no insurance cover available to cooperative banks in case of natural calamities. However, under the stabilisation arrangements in vogue

in the cooperative credit structure, in villages where crop failure occurs due to natural calamities the dues under short-team agricultural loans are converted into medium term loans and the agriculturist members of the Cooperative Societies are provided with fresh crop loans for subsequent season.

(c) No, Sir. Effective from 15th March, 1979, the lending rates on all new term loans with a maturity of not less than three years are as under:

(i) Land Development Minor Irrigation	Not exceeding 9½%
(ii) Diversified purposes	Not exceeding 9½% for small farmers and 10½% for others.

(d) The Banks lend on the basis of the technical feasibility and economic viability of the projects The security is also taken on loans of larger amounts

सिले-सिलाये वस्त्रों का निर्यात

4478. श्री लक्ष्मण लाल कपूर : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 में देशवार कुल कितने मूल्य के सिले-सिलाए वस्त्रों का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में सिले हुए कपड़े 300 प्रतिशत से अधिक मूल्य पर विदेशों में बेचे जाते हैं और सारा लाभ हुक्करबाज बुनकरों तथा दर्जियों की बजाए बिचौलियों द्वारा प्राप्त किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो क्या इतने बड़े पैमाने पर व्याप्त शोषण एवं लूट को रोकने के लिए सरकार गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा उनके निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगायेगी तथा राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा विदेशों में सौदे करने के प्रबन्ध करेगी ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) (क) 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान निर्यात किए गए सिले सिलाए वस्त्रों के मूल्य तथा जिन प्रमुख देशों को उनका निर्यात किया गया, उनका ब्यौरा नीचे सारणी में दिया गया है —

(करोड़ रु० में)

	1976-77	1977-78
1 यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के देश	142 04	96 71
2 संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	51 03	78 20
3 आस्ट्रेलिया	8 58	14 16
4 सोवियत संघ	11 25	12 10
5 जापान	3 86	6.18
6 स्वीडन	7 22	6.08
7 स्विटजरलैण्ड	4 22	5 62
8. अन्य देश	30 88	31.61
योग :	257 10	250 66

1978-79 के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) भारत में बने सिले सिलाए वस्त्र विदेशों में जिन कीमतों पर बेचे जाते हैं वे बाजार स्थितियों, अंतिम उपभोग की बातों तथा माल की क्वालिटी पर निर्भर होती हैं। कीमतों में आमतौर पर संभवतः वे चीजें शामिल रहती हैं। निर्यातक के लाभ की मात्रा के साथ-साथ आयातकों, बीच बिक्रेताओं और खुदरा बिक्रेताओं का लाभ और अन्य शुल्क, यदि कोई हों। सरकार को राजकीयीय व्यवस्था अतिरिक्त लाभ समेटने का अधिकार है। फिलहाल, गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा सिले सिलाए वस्त्रों का निर्यात किये जाने पर रोक लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। हुक्करबा तथा हस्तशिल्प निर्यात निगम जो, जो भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम का अनुषंगी निगम है, निर्यात प्रयासों में भाग लेता है।

राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन नीति

4479. **श्री लखनलाल हेमराज जैन :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पर्यटन सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय नीति को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसे अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने से पूर्व राज्य सरकारों से सलाह ली गई है ;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पर्यटन मंत्रियों के पिछले सम्मेलन में यह सुझाव दिया था कि पर्यटन संबंधी राष्ट्रीय नीति को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने से पूर्व राज्य सरकारों की सलाह भी ली जाये ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या पर्यटन सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय नीति का प्रारूप मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उनके विचार जानने के लिए भेजा गया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) पर्यटन संबंधी नीति विवरण को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) से (घ). देश में पर्यटन के विकास तथा संवर्धन संबंधी विभिन्न मामलों पर केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य विभागों के बीच निरंतर बात-चीत होती रहती है। इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों से समय समय पर प्राप्त हुए विचारों तथा सुझावों और नवम्बर, 1978 में हुए राज्य पर्यटन मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में पारित किए गए संकल्प में शामिल विचारों तथा सुझावों को पर्यटन नीति विवरण तैयार करते समय ध्यान में रखा गया है। चूंकि जैसे ही नीति विवरण का सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदन कर दिया जाता है, वैसे ही इसे संसद के दोनों सदनों के पटल पर रखा जायेगा, इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार या किसी अन्य राज्य सरकार को, उनके विचार जानने के लिए इस विवरण के भेजने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में ग्रुप 'ए' के राजपत्रित अधिकारी

4480. **श्रीगंगा भक्त सिंह :** क्या वित्त-प्रभाग मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्त मंत्रालय में ग्रुप 'ए' के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों को 15 वर्ष की नियमित सेवा के उपरान्त भी तदर्थ अधिकारी माना जाता है, यदि हां, तो 31 दिसम्बर, तक 5 वर्ष, 10 वर्ष और 15 वर्ष की अलग-अलग तदर्थ आधार पर नियमित सेवा पूरी करने वाले ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) ऐसे अधिकारियों को सेवाएं नियमित करने वाले वर्तमान नियम क्या हैं तथा क्या सरकार का विचार इन नियमों में शीघ्र सुधार करने का है; और

(ग) क्या वर्तमान नियमों में कुछ ऐसे उपबन्ध किये गए हैं जिनसे इन अधिकारियों को उनकी पदोन्नति के समय तदर्थ सेवा का लाभ मिले, यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुमुदचन्द्र जोशी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Import of Rubber

4481. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much rubber was imported in the year 1978;

(b) whether the country exported rubber in 1977 and 1978; and

(c) if so, the reasons for exporting rubber in the above years, when the country was short of raw rubber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) A quantity of 14,750 tonnes of natural rubber was imported during September-October, 1978.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On a review of the demand-supply and stock position of rubber in the country in the context of accumulation of stocks with the growers which was evidenced by a continuing decline in price in the local market, an export of 21,000 tonnes was authorised through STC in instalments during 1976-77 against which 12,296 tonnes were exported during that period. In 1977-78 the net exportable surplus was estimated at around 12,000 tonnes. Keeping a close watch on the trend of prices, a total quantity of 10,000 tonnes was authorised to be exported during 1977-78. The first authorisation was in

September, 1977 (when the prices were at Rs. 650/- per quintal) for an export of 5,000 tonnes and the next was in December 1977 (when the prices were at Rs. 622.50 per quintal) for the export of an equal quantity. Of the total authorisations made to them STC exported 11,080 tonnes which included a spill over from the previous years' allotment. The rubber prices which were ruling quite low suddenly spurted upwards by the middle of April, 1978 and continued to rule very high. On observing the sudden trend of firming up of prices of rubber, STC was asked in mid-April to hold up further purchases of rubber for export. No export has in fact, been effected since 1-4-1978.

आय-कर विभाग द्वारा शुद्ध वसूली

4482. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार के आय कर विभाग ने गत दो वर्षों में विशिष्ट जानकारी के आधार पर कितने स्थानों पर छापे मारे थे और उनसे कितना लेखा बाह्य धन प्राप्त हुआ ;

(ख) आय-कर विभाग ने मुखबिरों को कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री बुद्धिकार बख्शी) : (क) आयकर विभाग ने वर्ष 1976-77 में 3571 मामलों में और वर्ष 1977-78 में 617 मामलों में तलाशी लेने और माल पकड़ने की कार्यवाहियाँ कीं। इन तलाशियों में, क्रमश. 2044 लाख रु० तथा 353 लाख रु० के मूल्य की, प्रथम दृष्टया, लेखाबाह्य परिसम्पत्तियां पकड़ी गयीं।

(ख) इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, सूचना देने वालों को वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 में लगभग 12.13 लाख रु० तथा वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 में लगभग 23.25 लाख रु० पुरस्कार के रूप में अदा किये गये पुरस्कार के दावों को अन्तिम रूप से तब निपटाया जाता है जब संगत कर निर्धारणों को अन्तिम रूप से पूरा किया जाता है और करों की वसूली कर ली जाती है।

Export of Sugar

4483. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Sugar is exported abroad; and

(b) if so, what amount of sugar exported and to which countries and by whom from 1975-76 to 1978-79 year-wise and country-wise and what is price values?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sugar is exported by STC. Country-wise export figures for the years 1975-76 to 1977-78 are given in the statement attached. Export figures for 1978-79 have not been complied yet.

Statement

Export of Sugar

Quantity : Lakh M.T
Value : Rs. crores (FOBS)

S. No.	Country	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	U.S.A. . . .	2·42	71·50	0·75	21·16	..	..
2.	U. K. .	0·63	21·75	0·27	8·82	0·24	8·48
3	Indonesia .	1·09	31·81	1·54	34·82	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Fgypt	1·80	61·67	0·48	12·28	1·03	0·58
5	Sudan	0·58	25·86	1·29	34·40	..	..
6	Jordan	0·20	6·13	..	..	..	..
7	Iran	3·33	183·89	0·28	8·48	..	..
8.	Aden/Muhalla	0·12	3·55	..	..	..	..
9	Iraq	0·09	2·61	..	..	..	..
10	Yeman	0·33	10·41	0·65	15·71	..	..
11	Sri Lanka	0·10	4·25	0·23	5·77	0·17	4·10
12	Maldives	00·07	0·37	0·003	0·07	0·008	0·19
13	Afghanistan	0·21	7·18	..	..	..	..
14	Rumania	0·46	14·65	0·17	4·64	.	..
15	Portugal	0·12	5·32	..	..	..	..
16	Nepal	0·06	2·28	0·01	0·26	..	..
17	Tunisia	0·11	4·41	0·06	1·77	.	.
18	Tanzania	0·11	3·27	..	..	0·19	4·38
19	Somalia	0·11	3·22	0·11	3·03	..	..
20	Seychelles	..	..	0·004	0·10	0·004	0·10
21	Salalah	..	..	..	..	0·002	0·05
22	Kenya	..	..	..	..	0·05	1·03
23	Algeria	..	..	0·01	0·38	..	..
	TOTAL	11·88	464·13	5·80	151·68	0·69	18491

Aerodrome at Hubli

4484. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that an assurance was given by Janata Party at the time of Lok Sabha Poll for construction of an aerodrome at Hubli, if they came to power;

(b) how much money has been spent on the aerodrome so far;

(c) what is the contribution of the Municipal Corporation in that regard;

(d) whether any money has been provided in this year's budget whether Government want to construct the aerodrome or drop the idea all together; and

(e) by what time it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Government are not aware of any such assurance but the factual position is that the question of constructing an aerodrome at Hubli has been under consideration

from 1974. The Hubli-Dharwar Municipal Committee gave 341 acres of land for the purpose free of cost. Keeping in view the projected patter of operation of Indian Airlines and the low priority a ccorded to the scheme, the work was postponed. A sum of Rs 2.58 lakhs has so far been incurred on the collection of material, construction of temporary godown etc.

(d) and (e) A sum of Rs. 0 25 lakhs was provided in the Budget Estimates for 1978-79 and Rs 1 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimates for 1979-80 on this account However, Hubli is one of the 50 population centres recommended by an Export Committee for operation of Third Level Air Services in the country. The recommendations of the Expert Comm ttee are under examination of Government The project for an aerodrome at Hubli will be pursued as soon as Government takes a decision on the above project

Amount paid to Informers

4485 SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the income from raids by the Income Tax Authorities;

(b) for the last three years what measures have been taken to invite more informers,

(c) the amount of money paid to the informers during three years year-wise; and

(d) whether Government have retreated from their promise made with such individuals that they will get 10 per cent of the illegal stock etc. seized from those found having concealed income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The Income-tax Authorities seized prima facie unaccounted assets of the following value in the searches conducted during the last three financial years.—

1975-76	Rs 2635 lakhs
1976-77	Rs 3571 lakhs
1977-78	Rs 353 lakhs

(b) to (d). The grant of rewards to informants is governed by the guidelines laid down in 1973. Reward, not exceeding 10 per cent of extra taxes actualy realised, is granted if the taxes are directly attributable to the information supplied by the informants. According to the information presently available, about Rs. 12 68 lakhs was paid as reward to informants during the financial years 1974-75 and 1975-76, about Rs 12 13 lakhs during the financial year 1976-77 and about Rs. 13 23 lakhs during the financial year 1977-78.

Income-Tax cases against Birla Companies

4486 SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) the number of income tax cases against Birla companies;

(b) the steps taken by Government to clear up the cases; and

(c) the number of prosecutions secured so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) According to information presently available, 524 income-tax assessments and 117 Sur-tax assessments are pending as on 28th February, 1979 in the cases of Birla Companies. Besides, 160 penalty proceedings under the Income-tax Act are also pending,

(b) The cases of Birla Companies are centralised for speedy disposal with a few Officers in the Central Charges at Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta and Delhi The progress in these cases is

also supervised by the Director (Special Cell) in the Directorate of Investigation

(c) Prosecution has been launched in one case.

भरतपुर में घाना पक्षी विहार के लिए विमान सेवा

4497. श्री राम किशन : क्या पर्यटक और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विदेशी पर्यटक दिल्ली, आगरा और जयपुर का दौरा करने के अतिरिक्त बड़ी संख्या में भरतपुर में घाना पक्षी विहार का भी दौरा करते हैं ।,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली, आगरा, जयपुर, विमान सेवा द्वारा जोड़ने का है जो कि इनके बीच में पड़ता है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त विमान सेवा कब तक आरम्भ की जायेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) . (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । अन्यथा, वैसे तो भरतपुर सड़क मार्ग द्वारा भली भांति जुड़ा हुआ है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Proposal for Amendment in Central Sales Tax Act

4488 SHRI K A RAJAN Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has proposed an amendment to the definition of "dealer" in the Central Sales Tax Act,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Commerce Ministry has made some objections to the proposed amendment,

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) be in affirmative, the details of the amendments and the objections raised by the Commerce Ministry,

(d) whether the Government had any discussions with the officials of the State Government recently thereon, and

(e) if so, the details and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) to (e) In order to enable the State Governments to recove. Central sales tax from plantation growers on inter-State sales of certain plantation crops, the Government of Kerala had proposed and subsequently stressed in the course of discussions, amplification of the definition of the term "dealers" in the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, so as to include such growers within its ambit

The proposal was not found to be acceptable as it would have resulted in escalation of the prices of plantation products exported out of the country by the addition of one more point of sales taxation It was felt that inter-State movement of plantation crops specially those despatched directly by the growers should be tax free as far as possible and that the growers should not be asked to pay tax on their inter-State sales of goods

Reservation for Airbus Passengers

4489 SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that intending airbus passengers are often put on long waiting lists only to be subsequently given seats on an airbus which in any case is not fully booked,

(b) whether this reflects technical booking problem of coordination or a "reservations racket", and

(c) what immediate steps may be taken to rectify this situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK). (a) Waiting list is prepared only when the available capacity is utilised Demand being higher than the available capacity on most of the flights including Airbus, there are sometime long waiting lists Wait listed passengers are accommodated subsequently on the flights when seats become available due to last minute cancelations, missed connections of groups coming by international flights etc

(b) and (c) Indian Airlines at present has partially computerised reservation system and there is difficulty in tacking the growing volume of traffic However the situation is likely to improve with the introduction of a Real Time Computer reservation system and augmentation of fleet for which proposals are already under examination

Excise Duty relief on Refrigerators with capacity of 165 Litres

4490 SHRI MANOHAR LAL

SHRI K LAKKAPPA

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of refrigerators upto 100 litres capacity is hardly 5 per cent of the total production,

(b) whether it is also a fact that reduction in excise duty on refrigerators upto 100 litres capacity granted in the last budget has not made any impact on increasing the demand and production of refrigerators,

(c) whether there is a great demand for 165 litres capacity as compared to 100 litres capacity, and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to give relief in excise duty on 165 litres capacity refrigerators and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) It is reported that in 1978 the production of refrigerators upto 100 lites capacity and increased to a little over 6 per cent of the total production of refrigerators, as compared to below 5 per cent, in 1977

(b) The production of refrigerators upto 100 litres capacity had increased in 1978, this increase cannot however be attributed mainly to the reduction of excise duty

(c) It is reported that the number of refrigerators above 100 litres and upto 165 litres capacity produced during the year 1978 is 124037, whereas the number of refrigerators upto 100 litres capacity produced during the said year is 11467 There is a greater demand for refrigerators of a capacity of 165 litres as compared to that of 100 litres capacity

(d) Government does not currently have any proposals to give relief in the excise duty on refrigerators of 165 litres capacity

पर्यटन स्थलों पर भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम के होटल

4491 श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त ·

श्री श्याम लाल दुबे

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम देश के विभिन्न भागों में होटल चला रहा है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां ऐसे होटल चलाये जा रहे हैं और अन्य पर्यटन स्थलों के बारे में निगम की क्या योजना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री गुण्डोराव कौशिक) : (क) : जी, हां ।

(ख) देश में ऐसे स्थानों जहां पर भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा होटल, यात्री लॉज तथा वन लॉज संचालित किए जाते हैं, को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है (विवरण–"क") ।

अन्य पर्यटक स्थलों के बारे में भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा विचारी गई योजनाओं को दर्शाने वाला एक अन्य विवरण संलग्न है (विवरण– "ख") ।

विवरण 'क'

ऐसे स्थानों को, जहां भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा होटल, यात्री लॉज तथा वन लॉज परिचालित किए जाते है, दर्शाने वाला विवरण :—

नाम	स्थान जहां अवस्थित है
क. होटल —	
1 होटल अशोक	नई दिल्ली
2. होटल अकबर अशोक	नई दिल्ली
3. होटल कुतुब अशोक	नई दिल्ली
4. होटल जनपथ अशोक	नई दिल्ली
5 होटल लोधी अशोक	नई दिल्ली
6 होटल रणजीत अशोक	नई दिल्ली
7. होटल अशोक	बंगलौर
8. होटल हसन अशोक	हसन
9. होटल जम्मू अशोक	जम्मू
10. होटल औरंगाबाद अशोक	औरंगाबाद
11. होटल खजुराहो अशोक	खजुराहो
12. लक्ष्मी विलास पैलेस होटल	उदयपुर
13. अशोक बीच रिसोर्ट टैम्पल बे	महाबलिपुरम
14. होटल वाराणसी अशोक	वाराणसी
15. ललित महल पैलेस होटल	मैसूर
16. होटल एयरपोर्ट अशोक	कलकत्ता
17. अशोक बीच रिसोर्ट	कोवलम
18. होटल पाटलिपुत्र अशोक	पटना
19. होटल जयपुर अशोक	जयपुर
20. होटल मुमताज अशोक	आगरा
ख. यात्री-गृह	
1.	कुशीनगर
2.	रांची
3.	बोधगया
4.	तिरुचिरापल्ली
5.	तंजौर
6.	मदुरई
7.	भुवनेश्वर
8.	कोणार्क
9.	कांचीपुरम्
10.	कुल्लू
11.	मामू
12.	बीजापुर
13.	मनाली
ग. वन-गृह	
1. वन-गृह अशोक	भारतपुर
2. वन-गृह अशोक	काजीरंगा
3. वन-गृह अशोक	ससनगीर

विवरण–'ख'

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978–83), में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर आवास निर्माण करने की परिकल्पना की गई है :—

(1) निर्मित किये जाने वाले होटल

(i) विंडसर पैलेस, नई दिल्ली में 3–स्टार होटल ।

(ii) अशोक यात्री निवास, नई दिल्ली

(iii) आगरा

(iv) गुलमर्ग

(v) गोआ

(vi) गोहाटी

(vii) चण्डीगढ़

(viii) बम्बई

(ix) अहमदाबाद

(x) भोपाल

(2) निर्मित किये जाने वाले यात्री यान

(i) पुरी
(ii) पांडिचेरी
(iii) हम्पी
(iv) वसलमेर
(v) बिकानेर
(vi) तीन अन्य केन्द्र जिनका चयन अभी होना है।

Licences to Private Travel Agencies to operate Airlines

4492. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether government are contemplating of granting licences to Private Travel Agencies to operate airlines in interior destinations in the country;

(b) if so, which routes are selected for such lines; and

(c) if not, what difficulty is there in granting such lines to private agencies in view of deteriorating services of Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The Report of the Committee set up to go into the question of operation of Third Level Air Services to places not connected by Indian Airlines is under examination of the Government, with particular reference inter-alia to the Agency that would operate such services, and the extent to which the State Governments and Private Operators could operate such services between points not served by the national carrier.

Economy in Government Expenditure

4493. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the measures taken by Government to effect economy in Government expenditure in the past one year;

(b) whether any money has been saved as a result of these measures; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The measures taken by the Government in this regard cover restrictions on creation/filling up of posts, regulation of allowances like travelling allowance and over-time allowance and reduction of expenditure on staff cars, telephones and contingencies and other items like purchase of furniture, holding of conferences, official entertainment, consumption of electricity, etc. It would be difficult to quantity the saving effected as a result of these measures.

Proposals to reduce the rates of Cash Compensatory Support

4494. SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to reduce the rates of the cash compensatory support; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The existing rates of Cash Compensatory Support for various commodities are valid up to 31.3.1979. The question of prescribing new rates from 1-4-1979 and the principles for determining the rates was under consideration of the Government for some time past. On the basis of the recommendations of the Alexander Committee, Government have approvd the principles for determination of cash compensatory support

rates. Broadly speaking, these principles are—

(i) Neutralisation of the handicaps encountered by exporters in the shape of (a) indirect taxes, including sales tax on inputs imported or domestically purchased that remain unrefunded after duty drawback (b) Higher rate of interest payable in India on working capital on export production etc.

(ii) The nature of industry producing the item—whether small scale and cottage sector etc.

(iii) Labour-intensive and selected agriculture-based products.

(iv) Cost of entry into the new markets.

(v) Cost of development of new products.

It is on these principles that Government have undertaken the review of the existing cash compensatory support rates with a view to prescribing new rates from 1-4-1979 onwards For this purpose detailed information is being collected from the Export Promotion Councils. On the principles stated above applied to the data submitted by various Export Promotion Councils, the new rates are announced. So far rates have been announced for 61 items covering various product groups. Generally, the rates have been fixed for a period of three years, subject to review from time to time. Out of the 61 items, rates have been increased on one item, maintained at the same level for 17 items and reduced on 43 items, mostly marginally. Out of the 43 items with reduced rates, reduction will not be applicable for the first year on 3 items. In respect of another two items, reduction will be applicable for exports to destinations other than North and South America and the Carribean Islands.

Various Export Promotion Councils have, however, been requested to supply fresh information/dta in respect of any particular item for which any Council may want cash compensatory support to be revised upwards. Any such requests will be considered by the Government.

Misplaced Income-tax Files

4495. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Income-tax files of many assessees were misplaced in the Department and refund cases have been pending on this account for several years,

(b) if so, the steps taken to expedite remedial action; and

(c) whether Government propose to devote a "lost files search" week?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The question will be examined in the light of information collected in respect of part (a) above.

Changes in Rice Export Policy

4496 SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any changes in rice export policy, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government would export more quantity of rice in future, if so, the qualities and quantities to be exported;

(c) the main countries to which rice would be exported;

(d) whether Government would export rice on its own or through some agency and would permit private par-

ties also to export, if private parties would be permitted what quality of rice would be allowed to be exported; and

(e) whether keeping in view the heavy stock of rice in the country and farmers inability in getting fair price for their produce, the Government would export rice in more and more quantity, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Export of Basmati rice was decanalised in February, 1976 and is allowed under Open General Licence without any quantitative restriction. Export of other varieties of rice is allowed through Government agencies and is regulated keeping in view the production and the demand potential within the country.

(c) The major importing countries of rice are Indonesia, Mauritius, U.K., Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Bahrein, Malaysia, Kuwait, Qatar, Iraq and Oman.

(d) Export of Basmati rice can be made by private parties while export of other varieties of rice is made by Government agencies.

(e) Export is regulated on the basis of the production and demand of rice in the country.

Disclosure of names of Industrialists and others who disclosed income during Emergency under Voluntary Disclosure Scheme

4497. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been recently made for release of the names of industrialists, businessmen and others who disclosed income during Emergency under Voluntary Disclosure Scheme;

(b) if so, by whom has this demand been made; and

(c) reaction of Government to this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). A suggestion to this effect has appeared in the Press.

(c). In respect of declarations regarding voluntarily disclosed income made under section 3(1) of the Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Ordinance, 1975 (now, Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Act, 1976), section 12 of the said Act stipulates, *inter alia*, that all particulars contained therein shall be treated as confidential and no public servant shall disclose them except to an officer employed in the execution of any of the Acts mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 8 or the Wealth-tax Act or to any Officer appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or the Central Board of Direct Taxes to adult income tax receipts or refunds. It will, therefore, be a breach of the provisions of section 12 to furnish details of persons who have declared undisclosed income under section 3(1).

कृषि और उद्योगों के लिए ऋण देने के सम्बन्ध में बैंकों का उत्तरदायित्व

4498. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की है कि कृषि आदि छोटे उद्योगों के लिए ऋण देने के सम्बन्ध में बैंक किस हद तक अपने उत्तरदायित्वों को पूरा करने में सफल रहे हैं ताकि देश में सामाजिक और आर्थिक उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति हो सके;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक बैंक को प्रत्येक ब्लाक में जून, 1978 तक कम से कम एक शाखा खोलने के लिए कहा गया था और क्या ऐसा किया गया है; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश में छतरपुर और टीकमगढ़ जिलो के अतिरिक्त अन्य जिलों के नाम क्या है जहां वाणिज्यिक बैंक स्थापित किये गये है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख) :जी, हां। सरकार/रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा, वाणिज्यिक बैंको द्वारा कृषि और छोटे उद्योगो को दिये गये ऋणो की प्रगति का निम्नलिखित ढंग से निरीक्षण और समीक्षा की जाती है :—

(1) विशेषज्ञ समिति की नियुक्ति ;

(2) कृषि, छोटे उद्योगो और अन्य प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रो को दिये गये ऋणो के बारे में विशिष्ट सांख्यकीय विवरणो के माध्यम से सूचना प्राप्त करके ;

(3) देश में जिला, राज्य और क्षेत्रीय स्तरो पर परामर्शदात्री समिति-यो में समीक्षा करके; और

(4) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंको के सामने निर्धारित सामाजिक-आर्थिक लक्ष्यो को प्राप्त करने में प्रत्येक बैंक के कार्य निष्पादन की समीक्षा करके ।

(ग) बैंको से कहा गया है कि वे जून, 1978 के अन्त तक हर बैंक रहित सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड में कम से कम एक बैंक शाखा अवश्य खोल दें। दिसम्बर, 1978 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार देश भर में 700 से अधिक बैंक रहित सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड थे। इस समय केवल 44 ऐसे खण्ड हैं जिनमें बैंकिंग सुविधायें प्रदान करना शेष है। इन खण्डों में पहुंचने की तथा मृग डांचे की कमियों सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयां हैं।

(घ) सम्भवत. इसका आशय मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंको से है। इस राज्य में 4 क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक कार्यरत हैं जिनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया जा रहा है :—

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक का नाम	कमाड क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत जिले
1. बिलासपुर रायपुर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	बिलास पुर और रायपुर
2. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	होशंगाबाद और रायसेन
3. रीवा-सीधी ग्रामीण बैंक	रीवा और सीधी
4 बुन्देलखण्ड ग्रामीण बैंक	छतरपुर और टीकमग ढ़ ।

Pay Scales of Class-I Gazetted Officers

4499. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the different pay scales of Class-I Gazetted Officers in various Ministries and Departments of Government of India;

(b) the pay scales of Class II Gazetted or non-Gazetted officers who are given these scales on promotion; and

(c) what special facilities are provided to Class-I Gazetted Officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH). (a) A statement indicating the standard scales of pay of Class I (Group 'A') posts under the Central Government is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Such of the Class II (Group 'B') Gazetted and non-Gazetted Officers who get promotion to Class I (Group 'A') posts against the promotional quota are generally in the following scales of pay:—

(i) Rs. 650-30-740-35-810—EB-35-880-40-1000—EB-40-1200.

(ii) Rs. 650(775)-35-880-40-1000—EB 50-1200.

(iii) Rs. 940-40-1000-EB-50-1200.

(iv) Rs. 650-30-740-35-880-EB-40-960.

(v) Rs. 550-25-750—EB-30-900 (non-Gazetted).

(c) No special facilities are provided exclusively by virtue of the status of a post being Class I (Gazetted).

Statement

List of approved scales of pay of Class I (Group A) posts under the Central Government

(1) Rs. 700-40-900—EB-40-1100-50-1300.

(2) Rs. 700-40-900—EB-40-1100-50-1250-EB-50-1600.

(3) 900-40-1100-EB-50-1400.

(4) Rs. 1100-50-1600.

(5) Rs. 110-50-1500-EB-60-1800.

(6) Rs. 1200-50-1600.

(7) Rs. 1200-50-1700-60.

(8) Rs. 1200-50-1500-60-1800.

(9) Rs. 1200-50-1300-60-1600-EB-60-1900-100-2000.

(10) Rs. 1300-50-1700.

(11) Rs. 1500-60-1800.

(12) Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000.

(13) Rs. 1650-75-1800.

(14) Rs. 1800-100-2000.

(15) Rs. 1800-100-2000-125/2-2250.

(16) Rs. 1850 fixed.

(17) Rs. 2000-125/2-2250.

(18) Rs. 2250-125/2-2500.

(19) Rs. 2250-125/2-2500—EB-125/2-2750.

(20) Rs. 2500 fixed.

(21) Rs. 2500-125/2-2750.

(22) Rs. 2500-125/2-3000.

(23) Rs. 2750 fixed.

(24) Rs. 3000 fixed.

(25) 3000-100-3500.

(26) Rs. 3250 fixed.

(27) Rs. 3500 fixed.

Release of E.C. Grade Aluminium on Bond without Payment of Excise Duty

4500. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government of India is not agreeing for release of E.C. Grade Aluminium on bond without payment of Excise Duty even though the orders were placed under IDA and treated as export orders;

(b) is it also a fact whether the supplies on whom orders are placed under IDA are required to pay full amount of excise duty at the time of purchasing Aluminium and then claim its reimbursement;

(c) is it a fact that this process is time consuming and often takes more than six months to get the refund claimed; and

(d) have the Government any proposal for solution of this problem and difficulties in getting supplies in time under IDA contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Under the Central Excise Law, goods supplied to I.D.A. aided projects within the country can not be treated as exported and hence in-bond movement without payment of excise duty is not permissible.

(b) Since goods supplied to I.D.A. aided projects are not considered to have been exported for Central Excise purposes, they can be cleared from a factory only on payment of central excise duty. Suppliers of such goods can, however, claim cash assistance in lieu of duty drawback and excise duty rebate from the Market Development Fund administered by the Ministry of Commerce.

(c) and (d). Application for cash assistance is submitted after some payment is received from the project authorities. In order to expedite payment of cash assistance the Ministry of Commerce has decentralised this work and issued concrete guidelines for disposal of claims. Augmentation of staff for the purpose of speedy disposal of those claims is also under consideration of that Ministry. The Government is also considering import of aluminium.

Excise Duty on Aluminium Foil

4501. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
DR. BIJOY MANDAL:
DR. SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Council of Applied Economic Research after its study has recommended to Government of India that if the present rate of excise duty on aluminium foil is maintained, by 1988 all user industries except pharmaceuticals will buy lesser quantity of the material, and

(b) whether there is any proposal to cut the excise on the aluminium foil in view of part (a) above, and if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) had conducted a study, sponsored by the aluminium foil industry, regarding the impact of excise duty on demand for aluminium foil. In this study it has been stated that on certain assumptions made by the NCAER, the demand for aluminium foil by 1988 may fall except in the case of pharmaceutical industry.

(b) A copy of the Study by NCAER has been received through the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry; the Chamber has urged the Government to give careful consideration to the recommendations of the NCAER. There is no proposal presently before the Government to cut the excise duty on aluminium foil.

Transfer of officials of Union of Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited

4502. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to liquidate the activities of workers' Union of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited and to victimise all its office bearers, more than 200 officers/officials have been transferred to various far off stations by the present Chairman-*cum*-Managing Director of the same company;

(b) whether more than 400 employees/officers have proceeded on long leave to avoid harassment and victimisation; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to conduct an inquiry into the affairs of the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No, Sir. Officeds/employees of the company of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance have not been transferred with a view to liquidate the activities of the Workers' Union of the company and to victimise its Office-bearers. However, transfer, have been effected either at the request of the individuals or with their consent or to meet the Organisation's requirement.

(b) The Company is not aware of any such en masse action by the employees/offices.

(c) No, Sir.

Purchase of Hotel by Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited in Faridabad

4503. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Hotel Holiday Inn' situated in Faridabad has been purchased at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs by Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited whereas it was insured for Rs. 10 lakh (including the cost of furniture and airconditioners etc.) by the same Insurance Company;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry will be conducted in this regard and responsibility fixed; and

(c) if so, the date by which the inquiry will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited purchased the 'Hotel Holiday Inn' at Faridabad at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs for establishing a Residential Staff College for training employees of not only the 'Oriental' but also of other three subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India. The property was insured by the previous owners for Rs. 26 lakhs (such insurance not covering the plinth foundation and the land).

(b) and (c). The purchase has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance co. Ltd. and also that of the General Insrance Corporation of India the parent company of the 'Oriental" The question of conducting an enquiry does not arise.

STC's Specimen of Sugar to China

4504. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether STC had sent specimen of sugar to China with the terms of packing and payment,

(b) if so, whether China has shown interest in the purchase of Indian sugar; and

(c) if so, reaction of the Chinese Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) STC have conveyed to China terms for sale of sugar including those for packing and payment.

(b) On the request of the Indian Embassy in China, STC have sent an offer for supply of 50,000 tonnes of sugar to China during 1979.

(c) Response is awaited.

Collection of Excise duty from Maharashtra

4505. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of excise duty collected from Maharashtra during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78; and

(b) what is the amount of Excise duty collected during the said above period from Thane-Kalyan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The desired information is furnished below:—

Year	Amount of excise duty (Gross realisations) Collected from Maharashtra State	Thana-Kalyan
	Rs. (In crores)	
1976-77	1057.03	150.06
1977-78	1112.54	161.44

Pay Scales for Building and Electrical Overseers attached to R.B.I

4507. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the scales for the Building and Electrical Overseers attached to Reserve Bank of India are not consistant with the scales of the other staff of the same institution;

(b) is it also a fact that those overseers are not allowed to enjoy

the facilities which the other staff of the same institution is enjoying; and

(c) if so, what action the Government are going to take to remove disparity about scale and other facilities and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) As per the Bipartite Settlement in force, the scale of pay prescribed for Building and Electrical Overseers in Reserve Bank of India who belong to Class III Cadre are Rs. 255-15-330-20-370-25-470—EB-25-520-30-580-35-615.

The scale of pay for the clerical staff who also belong to Class III in Reserve Bank of India is Rs. 210-10-240-15-330-20-410—EB-25-460-30-520-35-590 plus special pay of Rs. 25/- p.m. on completion of 9 years of service

(b) and (c). Reserve Bank of India have reported that Building and Electrical Overseers who are attached to offices have same hours of attendance as prescribed for other Class III staff and are eligible for overtime allowances for extra hours of duty performed by them. Those Overseers who are attached to the construction sites/projects do not have any fixed duty hours but are expected to follow the working hours observed by the contractors at the site. A special Project allowance of Rs. 50/- p.m. is paid to them. They are also given compensatory off for attending to work on Sundays/Holidays.

Except for the above, the other facilities available to the Overseers are the same as admissible to Class III employees of Reserve Bank of India.

Applications for assistance resting with various branches of United Commercial Bank, Calcutta

4508. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of applications have been resting with various branches of United Commercial Bank in Calcutta for more than one year from good number of Small Scale registered Industrial Units there seeking assistance;

(b) if so, the details and numbers thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Bank has not been properly looking into these applications for grant of actual assistance more particularly to such units intending to produce chemicals, various packing industry for packing materials and engineering goods, and

(d) what steps are being taken to get these applications finalised in the face of the facts that these are registered small-scale industrial units with details of applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULAAH): (a) No, Sir. The bank has reported that there is no application with any of its branches in Calcutta pending for more than one year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The bank has reported that all applications including those from units intending to produce chemicals, packing materials and engineering goods are properly looked into and need-based credit granted if they are found techno-economically viable.

(d) Standing instructions have already been issued by the United Commercial Bank to its branches advising them to complete the processing of proposals within a period of twelve weeks.

Advance made by Dena Bank, Calcutta to Dhanbad Unit of Andhra Steel Corporation Limited, Calcutta

4509. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dena

Bank, Calcutta has advanced huge amount to a Dhankuni Unit of Andhra Steel Corporation Limited, Calcutta for installation of steel manufacturing plants;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Unit has been closed down for the last two years despite the willingness of the present management to run the same for lack of funds;

(c) whether Government have received several representations from the employees and management to assist them to run the Unit are without any results; and

(d) if so, steps being taken to assist the firm to repay the loans of Dena Bank, Calcutta with details of amount due to the Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) A joint term loan was sanctioned to the company in equal participation by Dena Bank and Bank of India for putting up a plant for manufacturing steel ingots

(b) Dispute among the directors, mismanagement, diversion of working capital for long-term purposes resulting in liquidating problems, litigation amongst family members etc. are responsible for the closure of the unit.

(c) Government had received representations for settlement of the dispute between Bank of India and the Company. The dispute could not be resolved because the company did not fulfil the conditions stipulated by the bank. The Bank, therefore, could not sanction additional finance.

(d) The company has informed Dena Bank that by April 1979, it would take a decision either to run the unit or dispose it off. In view of this, the bank has agreed to postpone legal action against the company for recovery of its dues till April, 1979. In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing public sector banks, information relating to individual constituents of the banks is not to be divulged. Details of the amount due to the bank, therefore, cannot be divulged.

सौराष्ट्र से दिल्ली के लिए बरास्ता अहमदाबाद सीधी विमान सेवा

4510. श्री शर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के लगभग 60 लाख लोगो को अभी तक सौराष्ट्र से दिल्ली के लिए बरास्ता अहमदाबाद सीधी विमान सेवा की सुविधा उपलब्ध नही की गई है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो पोरबन्दर में एक घण्टा रुकने की व्यवस्था के साथ दैनिक दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद-राजकोट-पोरबन्दर तथा पोरबन्दर-राजकोट-अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली विमान सेवा कब तक चालू की जायेगी ,

(ग) क्या सौराष्ट्र के लोगो को दिल्ली के लिए बरास्ता बम्बई विमान लेना पडता है जिसके कारण उनको बहुत असुविधा होती है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित सीधी विमान सेवा कब आरम्भ की जायेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) (क) से (घ). इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के विमान बेडे के सभी विमान उसके वर्तमान मार्गतल पर पूर्णतया परिचालनरत है। इसलिए कारपोरेशन की फिलहाल किन्ही नये स्थानो को विमान सेवा से जोडने की कोई योजनाए नही है ।

System of Recruitment of Auditors, Clerks/Typists in Indian Audit and Accounts Department

4511. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the system of recruitment of Auditors, Clerks/Typists and group D personnel in the various field offices of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, where the recruitment panels are never published, but kept confidential;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof while the UPSC and State PSCs are publishing the panels;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to do away with this secrecy or entrust these recruitments to the UPSC; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The position of the panels prepared by the Central Recruiting Agencies in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department is different from that of the panels prepared by the Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commissions. The normal life of the panel prepared by the Central Recruiting Agencies in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department is one year and size of the panel is normally double the likely number of vacancies as anticipated for the panel year, thus keeping a safe margin for drop-outs during the currency of the panel for one year. Depending on the vacancies which may actually arise, all the persons empanelled may not be appointed during the currency of the panel and, therefore, the position of a person in the panel is not intimated to the individual. Only persons who are expected to be appointed in the next two months are informed of the fact, so that they can keep themselves ready to join when the offers for appointment are given to them.

(c) and (d). The recruitment to non-technical Group C posts in the Departments of Government of India and in the Subordinate Offices is made by the Staff Selection Commission and not by the Union Public Service Commission. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has since entrusted the work of recruitment of Auditors, Clerks/Typists and Stenographers in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department to the Staff Selection Commission and detailed instructions regarding the procedure to be followed by C. & A.G.'s field offices have also been issued. The Staff Selection Commission will take up the recruitment after it is notified.

Recognition of A.G.'s Office Employees Union, Trivandrum

4512. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4411 on 22nd July, 1977 and Unstarred Question No. 3409 on 17th March, 1978 regarding recognition of Accountant General's Office Employees' Union and state:

(a) whether Government had taken a final decision regarding the recognition of the AG's Office Employees Union, Accountant Generals Office, Trivandrum, Kerala,

(b) if not, the reasons for this inordinate delay;

(c) whether it is not a fact that this problem has been pending before Government since 1975; and

(d) what are the steps taken so for in setting the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The question of recognition of the Accountant General's Office Employees' Union, Trivandrum, has been pending since 1975. This question is linked with the general issue of finding a solution to the problem of verification of membership of employees' organisations. On this general issue, the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery has not yet taken a final decision. This question will, therefore, have to be kept pending until an agreement is reached with the Staff side on the general issue mentioned above.

Exemption of Excise Duties on products supplied to Breweries

4513. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some Maltings in Haryana have applied for exemption of Excise duties on their products which are supplied to Breweries for the production of liquor under the pretext that their items of products are food items;

(b) whether it is a fact that Local Excise Authorities have recommended their case for exemption; and

(c) if so, steps Government intend to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Sir, there are three units in Haryana engaged in the manufacture of malt and malt extracts which attract duty under Central Excise tariff item 68. These units have claimed exemption from excise duty in respect of the said products supplied to breweries and covered by the exemption for "all kinds of food products and food preparations" falling under tariff item 68.

(b) and (c). The plea of the manufacturers regarding classification is under consideration of the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi, for a decision on merits.

Grant of Additional Loan by Bank of Baroda to Barmalt (I) Private Limited, Gurgaon

4514. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that Bank of Baroda is granting additional loan of Rs. 25 lakhs to Barmalt (I) Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon in Haryana despite the fact that existing advance limit sanctioned by various banks have not been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH). The Bank of Baroda has reported that the existing limits sanctioned to Barmalt (I) Pvt. Ltd. have been utilised by the unit. In conformity with banking norms and to meet the need based requirements of the unit, the Bank is considering grant of further loans.

केन्या के नेशनल चैम्बर आफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री के प्रतिनिधि मण्डल की बड़े भारतीय उद्योगपतियों से अपील

4515. श्री दयाराम शाक्य क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्या के नेशनल चैम्बर आफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री के एक उच्चस्तरीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने 19 फरवरी, 1979 को नई दिल्ली में इस देश के बड़े उद्योगपतियों से अपील की थी कि वे उस देश में उद्योगों की स्थापना करके उनके देश के विकास कार्यों में सहयोग दें, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन से उद्योगपति उस देश में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए तैयार हैं और उनके द्वारा क्या दिकक्तें अनुभव की जा रही हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) तथा (ख). कीनिया नेशनल चम्बर आफ कामर्स के प्रथम उपराष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष के नेतृत्व में एक तीन सदस्यीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल फरवरी, 1979 में भारत आया था और अन्य बातों के साथ साथ दो तरफ व्यापार बढ़ाने की संभाव्यता तथा कीनिया में संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित करने के बारे में विचार-विमर्श किया था। कीनिया में पहले से ही अनेक भारत-कीनियाई संयुक्त उद्यम हैं और उनमें कुछ समुचित रूप से अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। समय-समय पर उनके कार्य निष्पादन का पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है। सरकारी नीति ऐसे संयुक्त उद्यमों को प्रोत्साहन देती है और सरकार यह चाहेगी कि वे भारत-कीनिया आर्थिक सहयोग के प्रतीक के रूप में विकसित करें।

फटे पुराने नोटों को बदलना

4516. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फटे पुराने नोट सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बदले जाते हैं और यदि नहीं तो कौन-कौन से बैंक ऐसे नोट नहीं बदलते ;

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा गत 2 वर्षों में किसने मूल्य के फटे पुराने नोट बदले गये; और

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा ऐसे करेंसी नोट बदलने के लिए भी प्रबन्ध किए जाएगे जो उनकी राशि के लिए रिजर्व बैंक के पास जमा कराये जाते है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंको को इस बात के लिए अधिकृत कर दिया गया है कि वे मैले कुचैले और चिकने नोटो, थोडे फटे-फटे नोटो तथा उन नोटो को बदल दिया करे जिन के दो टुकडे हो चुके हो किन्तु जिनके दोनो टुकडे एक ही नोट के दो हिस्सो के रूप में साफ तौर पर पहचाने जाते हो ।

(ख) इस जानकारी को एकत्रित करने के लिए बहुत ज्यादा परिश्रम और समय खर्च करना होगा ।

(ग) इस प्रश्न पर कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंको को भुगतान प्राप्त करने अथवा तब्दीली के लिए किस सीमा तक फटे कटे नोटो को स्वीकार करने के लिए अधिकृत किया जा सकता है, रिजर्व बैंक अभी विचार कर रहा है ।

बैंक नोट प्रस देवास

4518 श्री बुजराज सिंह क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री बैंक नाट प्रस, देवास के उच्च अधिकारियो द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओ के बारे मे 21 जुलाई, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सख्या 749 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास की स्थापना के समय से अनियमितताओ के मामलो में अब तक बैंक नोट प्रेस के कितने कर्मचारियो को पकडा गया है और उनके विरुद्ध किस प्रकार की कार्रवाई की गई है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने कमचारियो का दण्डित किया गया, और

(ख) मजदूर यूनियन और कर्मचारियो ने भी अधिकारियो और कर्मचारियो के विरुद्ध चोरी, अनियमितताओ और अन्य अपराधो की शिकायतें की है और यदि हा, तो उपयुक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित अब तक कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है, उन शिकायतो पर किस प्रकार की कार्रवाई किन-किन तारीखो को की गई और कितनी शिकायतो को फाइल किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) (क) बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास के शुरू किए जाने से लेकर अब तक कुल मिला कर बैंक के कर्मचारियो 109 मामलों में विभिन्न कथित अनियमितताओ के लिए अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाहियां शुरू की गई है। इनमें से 16 मामलों में कार्यवाहियां वापस ले ली गई, 77 मामलो में मुनासिब दण्ड दे दिया गया और बाकी मामलों में अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही चल रही है । अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाहियों के अलावा स्थानीय पुलिस ने प्रेस के 22 कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध फौजदारी मुकदमें चलाए जिनमें से अदालत ने 12 कर्मचारियो को बरी कर दिया । बाकी मामलों का फैसला अभी तक नही हुआ है ।

(ख) कर्मचारी संघो से जो शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है, वे कर्मचारियो की सेवा के मामलो और कुछ अफसरों के विरुद्ध लगाए गए आरोपो के बारे में है । कर्मचारियो की सेवा के मामलो के सम्बन्ध में कर्मचारी संघो से जो शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं उनके आधार पर, 12 मामलो की आपसी फैसले के लिए सौंप दिया गया था जिसमे से 5 मामलो को संघ/कर्मचारी तथा प्रबन्धको के बीच निष्पन्न समझौतों के आधार पर आपसदारी से निपटा दिया गया है, 2 मामले के केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण एवम् श्रमिक न्यायालय के यहा पर निर्णयाधीन हैं और बाकी मामले पच फैसले की व्यवस्था करने वाले सगठन के पास विचाराधीन है । भाग (क) मे उल्लिखित प्रत्येक मामले मे की गई कार्यवाही के ब्यौरे का सारणी बद्ध करने म अनावश्यक रूप से अधिक समय और परिश्रम लगेगा । भुगतान मे विलम्ब के सम्बन्ध में अफसरो के विरुद्ध कुछ शिकायतो की जाच की गई और इन शिकायतो को निराधार पाया गया । अफसरो के विरुद्ध खरीद आदि के मामले मे भ्रष्टाचार और अन्य अनियमितताओ से काम लेने के कुछ आरोपो की जांच अभी तक की जा रही है। इस समय इन शिकायतो के सम्बन्ध मे पूरा ब्यौरा देना मुनासिब नही होगा ।

Survey for Air Field for Lengpui

4519 DR R ROTHUAMA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5032 on 31st March, 1978, wherein he had stated that a detailed survey of the site at Lengpui for construction of a pucca air field had been carried out, and promised to complete by 1978, December, and state

(a) whether the said survey had been done or not,

(b) if so, any steps taken already or proposed to be taken to construct the air field, and

(c) what about the so called Third Level Air Services proposed to be Introduced by the Government among the North Eastern States and when the proposed scheme will be ready for operation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). In reply to the Unstarred Question No. 5032 on 31st March, 1978 it was mentioned that the Survey of India had been requested to carry out a detailed survey of the site at Lengpui to assess its suitability for possible construction of a new aerodrome. This survey is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of 1979.

(c) The Report of the Committee on Third Level Air Services is under consideration of the Government.

Trade Relations

4520. SHRI DURGA CHAND. Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the balance of trade at present;

(b) the names of the new countries with which we have developed trade relations during the last two years and in what fields;

(c) the new items of India's goods which were exported during the last two years;

(d) what efforts are being made to explore new markets; and

(e) the surplus goods which are proposed to be exported during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) According to the latest provisional data, India had an adverse balance of trade amounting to Rs. 1001.47 crores during the first ten months of 1978-79 (April-January).

(b) to (d). A statement is attached.

(e) The production base of export oriented industries and agricultural items is being continuously strengthened and expanded so as to obtain export surplus on a continuous basis for increased export earnings. So far the items which have been allowed by the Government during the current year, due to comfortable domestic supply situation, include onions, potatoes, rawa, suzi and maida, rice and HPS groundnuts.

Statement

Continuous efforts are being made to diversify both the commodity-composition and country-pattern of India's foreign trade through visits of two-way trade delegations, conducting of marketing surveys, participation in and organisation of exhibitions/trade fairs and strengthening of commercial missions abroad, marketing efforts of state trading organisations etc.

In the last two years, S.T.C. has successfully introduced a number of products in the international markets, particularly manufactured by the small-scale and cottage sectors such as sandal wood, billets, silver jewellery, kuth oil, tapicca chips, dried mushrooms, biscuits, jaggery, flush door frames, instant coffee, packaged tea etc. Several new markets were also explored such as Japan—for coffee, China for shellac, USSR for sophisticated high value leather shoes.

Measures have been taken during the last two years to normalise trade-relations with Pakistan and China. The major contracts concluded with China included steel, tubes, iron and shellac, for export to China and import of zinc, antimony and mercury from China. A number of engineering goods have been identified for export to Burma and India will make increased purchases of unprocessed stones, non-ferrous ores, timber, natural gas, cement etc. from this country.

India has been able to introduce new items like fresh fruits, and vegetables, rolled and galvanised steel sheets, machines tools, garage equipment etc. to the USSR. In the other Eastern European countries like Poland, Czechoslovakia, GDR and Romania, we have been able to export new items

like mopeds and scooters, printing machinery, bicycles and bicycle components, record players, tape recorders, parts of motor vehicles, tractors and agricultural machines, textile machinery etc. The new long-term agreement with USSR provides for promotion of mutual trade through diversification of product mix and seeking new forms of trade with due regard to the possibilities and the needs of the economies of both the countries. India will also supply rice to Russia.

It is significant to note that India has achieved a break-through in project exports to the countries of West Asia and North Africa region.

In the American Region trade relations have been established with a number of new countries which include Dominion, Sucia, St. Vincent Coicos Islands, Cagmon Islands etc.

Annual Turn Over and Expenditure of the Super Bazar in Delhi

4521. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual turn over of Super Bazar in Delhi and what is the annual expenditure on the administration; and

(b) what steps are being taken to reduce the overhead expenditure for ensuring the availability of consumer goods at cheaper rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The sales turnover of Super Bazar, Delhi and its branches for the cooperative year 1977-78 was Rs. 1020 lakhs (excluding concessionaire departments) and the expenditure on establishment for that year was Rs 63.50 lakhs .

(b) The Super Bazar has taken up a programme of opening new branches for ensuring availability of essential commodities, at fair prices to consumers in different areas of Delhi and New Delhi. Simultaneously, the management has taken steps to reduce the incidence of interest charges on bank over-draft by organizing trading activities from the available resources with the organisation and rationalisation of expenditure on establishment. No fresh recruitment of staff is being made and the staff required for new branches is being provided from the existing strength and the vacant posts are also not being filled up.

India's Exports to E.E.C.

4522. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of India's exports to E.E.C. countries and what is the value of exports to these countries during the last three years;

(b) what progress has been made in arriving at new Indo-E E.C. commercial cooperation agreement;

(c) whether it is proposed to enhance the scope of trade under a new agreement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The value of India's exports to EEC countries and the percentage thereof to India's total exports during the last three years are as under:—

(Value in Rs./Crores)

Year	Value of exports to EEC Countries	Percentage of India's total exports
1975-76	854	21%
1976-77	1392	2
1977-78	1390	2

(b) to (d). Consultations have begun for the renewal and modification of the Indo-EEC Commercial Cooperation Agreement which is expected to cover various aspects of commercial and economic relationship.

संयुक्त अरब अमीरात के साथ व्यापार

4523. **श्री सिंघ नारायण सरदूलिया** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त अरब अमीरात के साथ व्यापार के अन्तर्गत किन किन वस्तुओं का आयात और निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) क्या इस हेतु किसी व्यक्ति अथवा कम्पनी को कमीशन एजेंट नियुक्त किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) :

(क) भारत से संयुक्त अरब अमीरात को निर्यात की गई प्रमुख मदें थ है : मांस, चावल, फल तथा सब्जियां, चाय, काफी, मसाले, तम्बाकू, इमारती पत्थर, कच्चे खनिज पदार्थ, रबड़ निर्मित माल, प्लाईवुड, काष्ठ परतें आदि, वस्त्र, संरचित इमारती सामान, लोहे तथा इस्पात की मदें, ट्यूब, पाइप तथा फिटिंग, एल्यूमिनियम उत्पाद, फार्मर, घरेलू उपस्कर, मशीनें तथा साधित्र, सेनीटरी का सामान, वस्त्रादि, प्लास्टिक माल जवाहरात आदि ।

संयुक्त अरब अमीरात से आयात की गई प्रमुख मद कच्चा तेल है ।

(ख) सरकार, विदेशों के साथ व्यापार के प्रयोजनार्थ कमीशन एजेण्ट नियुक्त नहीं करती है । कुछ मामलों में अलग-अलग संगठनों ने एजेन्ट नियुक्त किए होंगे । ऐसे एजेण्टों के नाम उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

राम सिंह शंकर सिंह बीड़ी मर्चेन्ट्स एण्ड मैन्युफैक्चरर्स अजमेर, राजस्थान के भागीदारों द्वारा कर आय कर का भुगतान

4524. **श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम** : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्तमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान रामसिंह शंकरसिंह बीड़ी मर्चेंट्स एण्ड मैन्युफैक्चरर्स नासिराबाद रोड, अजमेर, राजस्थान के भागीदारों को कितने आय कर का भुगतान किया, फर्म के भागीदारों की संख्या कितनी है और प्रत्येक ने इसमें कितनी पूंजी लगाई हुई है ;

(ख) उक्त फर्म कब आरम्भ की गई और आरम्भ में इसमें कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई और अब इसमें कितनी पूंजी लगी है और पूंजी किस स्रोत और तारीख को लगाई गई और प्रत्येक भागीदार के पास कितनी पूंजी थी और किसके नाम में पूंजी लगाई गई; और

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित भागीदार अन्य उद्योग चलाते हैं और व्यापार भी चलाते हैं और यदि हां, तो उन फर्मों और व्यापारों के नाम क्या है, जिनमें वे भागीदार हैं और प्रत्येक में उन्होंने कितनी पूंजी लगाई हुई है और उक्त पूंजी किन किन तारीखों को लगाई गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुलिकार उल्लाह) : (क से (ग) : अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है । इसे इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

Payment of Excise Duty by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited

4525. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much Central Excise duty Synthetics and Chemicals Limited have paid every year during the last 10 years;

(b) on what items this company has paid Central Excise; and

(c) is any Central Excise duty pending and due against this company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): The Central Excise duty paid by the Company for the last 11 years is as under:—

Year	Amount of Excise duty paid (Rs. in thousands)
1968-69	1,38
1969-70	1,20
1970-71	1,48

1	2
1971-72 . . .	1,02,67
1972-73 . . .	79,79
1973-74 . .	93,93
1974-75 . . .	73,17
1975-76 . . .	80,80
1976-77 . . .	83,57
1977-78 . . .	1,30,42
1978-79 . . .	1,33,03 (up to February, 1979 Prov.)

(b) The following are the items on which Central Excise duty has been paid:

(i) Synthetic Rubber, (ii) Motor Spirit, (iii) Plastic Materials, (iv) Electricity and (v) goods not elsewhere specified falling under item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff.

(c) Four demands amounting to Rs. 2,13,779.90 are pending against the Company.

Seizure of Smuggled goods in Gujarat

4526. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHWA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of raids conducted for seizure of smuggled goods on the show at Gujarat State during the year 1978;

(b) the amount of goods seized; and

(c) the number of persons arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). Reports received by Government indicate that during the year 1978, 178 searches were conducted in the shore area of Gujarat State. As a result of these searches, contraband goods of a value of Rs. 5,21,559 were seized and 28 persons involved in smuggling offence were arrested.

सिक्किम में पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास

4527. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सिक्किम में किसी क्षेत्र को पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने का है और यदि हां, तो क्या इसके लिए कोई योजना तैयार की गई है, और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या पर्यटन विभाग का विचार वहां एक बड़े होटल का निर्माण करने अथवा एक होटल खोलने के लिए किसी गैर सरकारी व्यक्ति को लाइसेंस देने का है ताकि वहां पर्यटकों के रहने की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त कौशिक) : (क) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग का पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978—83 के दौरान गंगटोक में एक युवा होस्टल के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। चूंकि स्वदेशी तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों की ट्रैकिंग के प्रति काफी रुचि है, इसलिए सिक्किम में ट्रैकिंग के लिए सुविधाओं का विकास करने का भी प्रस्ताव है। इसे दृष्टि में रखते हुए, केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने राज्य सरकार को 3.49 लाख रुपये की राशि रिलीज की है ताकि वे ट्रैकिंग कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन हेतु अपेक्षित उपकरण प्राप्त कर सकें।

(ख) पर्यटकों के लिए होटलों की उपयुक्तता के निर्धारण हेतु निरीक्षण करने के पश्चात् ही केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग होटल परियोजनाओं तथा चालू होटलों को अनुमोदन प्रदान करता है। मेसर्स बाली एण्ड बाली (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, गंगटोक, की होटल परियोजना (30 कमरे) का इसी आधार पर अनुमोदन किया गया था। सिक्किम में केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा अनुमोदित अन्य होटल नहीं है।

Memorandum submitted by All India LIC Employees Federation

4528. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of All India LIC Employees Federation has

submitted a Memorandum to him in February, 1979;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps being taken to sort out the issues quickly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The All India LIC Employees' Federation has demanded that the appeal filed by the LIC/Government against the judgement of the Allahabad High Court in the matter of bonus should be withdrawn and the LIC Employees should continue to be paid bonus on the basis of the settlement of 1974 until the said settlement is replaced by a new settlement.

The settlement of 1974, which was to operate from 1-4-73 to 31.3.77 provided for payment of Bonus at the rate of 15 per cent without any ceiling both in regard to eligibility for payment of bonus and the quantum of bonus payable. It was not found possible for various reasons to continue to pay bonus on the same basis. Accordingly, LIC terminated the settlement after giving notice under Section 19(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in March, 1978. The LIC had also given notice of change in regard to bonus under Section 9-A of the said Act. This action of the LIC was challenged by the said Federation in a writ petition filed before the Allahabad High Court, Lucknow Bench. The said High Court in its judgement ruled that notwithstanding the termination and notice of change the settlement of 1974 would continue to bind the parties until after it is replaced by a new settlement or an award.

As the decision of the said High Court impinges upon the rights conferred on the employer by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and as the financial stakes were high the Corporation decided to move the Supreme Court in Appeal.

Agitation by employees of Controller of Defence Accounts (Factories), Calcutta

4529. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Controller of Defence Accounts (Factories), Calcutta have been agitating against the policy of merging certain wings of the department of audit with Ordnance Factories or its Headquarters;

(b) whether the representatives of the All India Defence Accounts Employees Association, Calcutta have also submitted a detail Memorandum to Government during its recent meetings;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof;

(d) the reasons for changing the audit structure of the organisation to management accounting authority being given to Ordnance Factories;

(e) whether it is also a fact that a large number of irregularities were earlier detected in the matter of financial expenditure in Ordnance Factories by CDA (FYS), Calcutta;

(f) if so, why this merging should not be withheld; and

(g) if so, do Government propose to re-consider the question of merger?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The employees of the C.D.A. (Factories), Calcutta, have been agitating against the policy of merging finance and accounts with the Ordnance Factories Board.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Their main contention is that the integration of finance and account functions should not be implemented without a simultaneous permanent transfer of the staff of the Controller of Defence Accounts (Factories) to the Ordnance Factories Board with specified terms and conditions to be determined through negotiations with the All India Defence Employees' Association.

(d) Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri V. G. Rajadhyaksha, Member, Planning Commission to inquire into the working of the Ordnance Factories. A major recommendation made by the Committee which has been accepted by Government relates to the integration of finance and accounts with the Management of Ordnance Factories. This is to ensure that a key input like finance/account comes under the control of the management of the Production Units.

(e) and (f). During the course of normal internal audit, some irregularities were detected by CDA (Fys). These are not unusual. The question of with-holding the merger on this account does not, therefore, arise.

(g) No Sir, in view of the reply to (e) and (f) above.

Exports made by U.P. Export Corporation Limited, Kanpur

4530. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P. Export Corporation Limited, Kanpur has exported huge amounts of traditional handicrafts goods of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of exports made by the Corporation during the last three years including names and details of importing countries throughout the globe,

(c) whether UPEC Ltd. has sought certain benefits towards some imports of materials to be done; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) & (b). Export statistics are not maintained regarding the exports to different countries by individual exporting organisations.

(c) & (d). The import policy of the Government provides for meeting the requirement of raw materials by way of import for export production. These provisions apply to all eligible exporters including the UP Export Corporation.

Money invested by Nationalised Commercial banks in Malting and Breweries

4531. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crores of rupees have been invested by Nationalised Commercial banks in Malting and Breweries in U.P., Bihar in the form of Loan, Cash Credit and Bills discounting facilities for the production of liquor of Beer;

(b) if so, whether this policy is consonance with the declared policy of prohibition; and

(c) whether the Government will direct the Reserve Bank to collect data in respect of loans of advances to each Malting and Breweries *vis-a-vis* their own investments, to find out whether the advance conform to the norms laid down by Tandon Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) & (b). While new industries for the manufacture of beer, wine and alcoholic spirits are not now eligible for assistance from financial institutions, banks continue to

provide need based credit facilities to existing malting and brewery units in U.P. and Bihar.

(c) The Tandon Committee has not prescribed any inventory norms for brewery units. However, the financial norms applicable to industrial units are observed by banks while sanctioning limits to breweries.

Extension of time limit to M/s. Pfizer Limited for diluting foreign equity

4532. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had given extension of time limit to M/s. Pfizer Limited, Bombay for diluting the Company's foreign equity holding by 30th June, 1978;

(b) if so, whether the Company has complied with Government's order; and

(c) if not, what action has been taken against the Company for non-compliance with Government's order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a). In 1960 an *ad hoc* decision was taken that M/s. Pfizer Ltd., Bombay should associate Indian capital to the extent of 40 per cent by June 1970. Further extension was given from time to time upto end June, 1978.

(b) and (c). The FERA application of the company has been received and the permissible level of non-resident interest is yet to be decided.The company will have to comply with the FERA directive as also the dilution formula applicable in regard to issue of new licences.

Formation of Labour Cooperatives

4533. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to form National Federation of Labour Cooperation to help labour Cooperatives to create more jobs;

(b) if so, whether the Federation will have a financial support from the Union Government to facilitate the growth of the labour cooperative movement;

(c) whether the Centre and State Governments have a scheme of giving preference to labour cooperatives over private parties; and

(d) if so, the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Certain Cooperators have moved the Central Registrar for registration of a National Federation of Labour Cooperatives.

(b) In case the National Federation is registered, it will be eligible for financial support from the Union Govt. for undertaking promotional and developmental activities as in the case of similar national federations.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A brief note on the main features of the scheme is at Statement 'A'.

Statement-A

Formation of Labour Cooperatives

I—Preferences given by State Government and U.T. Admns.

The National Advisory Board on Labour Cooperatives recommended

that all unskilled works without any limit, and skilled works upto Rs. 1,00,000/- should be reserved exclusively for execution by the Labour Cooperatives and in respect of skilled works exceeding Rs. 1.00 lakh, certain price preferences/rate preferences should be given to the Labour Cooperatives in preference to private contractors. The Board has also recommended that the Labour Contract Societies should also be exempted from the payment of Earnest Money and Security Deposits and extended certain other concessions conducive to the efficient functioning of the Labour Cooperatives. These recommendations were accepted by the Government of India and communicated to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and Central work awarding Agencies for implementation. It is observed from the replies received from the State Governments, U.T. Administrations and Central Work Awarding agencies that the following preferences are shown to the Labour Cooperatives by them.

1. *Reservation of Unskilled Works.*

Unskilled works have been reserved for execution by the Labour Contract Cooperatives and Forest Labour Cooperatives upto Rs. 5,000/- in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 10,000/- in Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh, Rs. 20,000/- in Rajasthan, West Bengal, Delhi and Pondicherry, Rs. 25,000/- in Tamil Nadu, Rs. 35,000/- in Manipur, Rs. 50,000/- in Gujarat, Karnataka and Kerala and Rs. 1,00,000/- in Maharashtra and Orissa and without any limit in Haryana, Punjab and Tripura.

2. *Reservation of Skilled Works.*

Skilled works have been reserved for execution by the Labour Contract Cooperatives, and Forest Labour Contract Cooperatives upto Rs. 2,000/- in Himachal Pradesh, Rs. 15,000/- in Tamil Nadu and Tripura and Rs. 5,00,000/- in Haryana.

3. *Exemption from payment of Earnest Money*

While Labour Contract Cooperatives were completely exempted from payment of Earnest Money in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, they have to pay Earnest Money at 1 per cent of the value of unskilled works in Andhra Pradesh and 1 per cent of the value of only skilled works in Haryana. In Tripura the Cooperatives have to pay earnest money for unskilled works beyond the value of Rs. 15,000/- at ½ per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 500/-.

4 *Exemption from payment of Security Deposit*

The Labour and Forest Labour Contract Cooperatives were exempted from payment of security deposits in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi and Pondicherry. But in the States of Haryana and Tripura security deposits were collected in part payments from running bills. In Himachal Pradesh the cooperatives have to pay the security deposits.

5. *Miscellaneous Concessions*

(a) Working capital at cheap rate of interest is provided in Gujarat and Kerala. Clean loan upto Rs. 10,000/- and 60 per cent of the value of pending bills are provided as Working Capital by the banks at concessional rate of interest in Haryana. (b) No registration fee is collected from the Labour Cooperatives for registering them as contractors in Haryana, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh. (c) Works advance upto 20 per cent of the value of contract, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000/- per work is given to the Labour Cooperatives in Kerala. (d) Technical Assistance free of cost and subsidy to create a technical cell at the State

level federation are provided by the State Governments of Gujarat and Haryana respectively. (e) Costly machineries and equipments and tools and equipments at departmental rates are provided to the labour co-operatives in the States of Haryana and Tripura.

II. Concessions given by Central Ministries and Work Awading Agencies:

1. *Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation*

The National projects construction corporation under the control of Department of Irrigation have now decided to entrust "earth works" to the labour cooperatives in their construction works in future.

2. *Ministry of Railways*

(a) The Railway Board has decided to award without call of tenders to the Labour Cooperatives of actual workers, works like removal of coal ashes, ash-pit clearing, cinder picking of the value of Rs. 1,20,000/- per annum and beyond Rs. 1,20,000/- tenders will be called for. (b) Earth works upto a limit of Rs. 5,00,000/- and other simple works of small magnitude like maintenance works, passenger amenities, staff quarters, civil engineering works like white washing, loading and unloading of ballast and handling material upto the value of Rs. 10,000 are given to them. In case of handling contract given through negotiations, no earnest money is collected and payment upto 90 per cent of the value of the bills is made within a week from the date of submission of bills and the balance within a month. In case of handling contract, wherever tenders are invited, earnest money at 10 per cent of the works, subject to a minimum of Rs. 500/- and maximum of Rs. 1,000/- is collected. In case of work contracts, the Labour Cooperatives are expected to pay only 50 per cent of the amount of earnest money paid by other contractors, wherever available, tools, equipments and machineries are hired out to labour cooperatives at reasonable rates.

3. *Ministry of Works and Housing*

Superintending Engineers have the discretion to award the registered societies work upto Rs. 20,000/- without call of tenders at current rates. No earnest money is taken. No security is taken if 'on account' payments are desired. Payments are made fortnightly if there is an appreciable progress on the work i.e., Rs. 500/- or more.

4. *Food Corporation of India*

(a) Labour Cooperatives are exempted from payment of earnest money and security deposits are collected in part payments from running bills. (b) All unskilled works and skilled works upto Rs. 1,00,000/- should be entrusted to the labour cooperatives by negotiations, without call of tenders at rates to be settled on the basis of value of works or similar quantum and description preceding 3—5 years at the same place of at places in the vicinity. (c) In regard to skilled works beyond Rs. 1,00,000/- in case, the tenders of Labour Cooperatives were not the lowest, counter offer is made to them to accept the lowest offer of other private parties. If even then, they are not advantageous to the Labour Cooperatives, again, rates are settled on the basis of works of similar quantum and description preceding 3—5 years at the same place or places in the vicinity. (d) As many cooperatives could not invest in tools and equipments, the F.C.I. wherever possible advise its agencies to hire out tools and equipments to the Labour Cooperatives at nominal rates.

5. *Ministry of Defence*

(a) Unskilled works like earth works and road works upto Rs. 20,000/ could be given to the labour cooperatives at rates fixed by M.E.S. Officers. (b) Labour Cooperatives are exempted from payment of earnest money

and security deposits are collected from the money for works exceeding Rs. 20,000/- and that too, from running bills. (c) Wherever possible tools and equipments are hired out to them at reasonable rates.

6. *Post and Telegraphs*

(a) No earnest money is collected if the work is awarded on from PWD 11 or 11-A and no security deposit is taken if 'on account payments' are not desired, from Labour Cooperatives. (b) Fortnightly payments are made to the Labour Cooperatives if there is an appreciable progress of work i.e., Rs. 500/- or more. (c) Award of work without call of tenders upto Rs. 20,000/- at current market rates, provided the rates are within the District Schedule of rates. Besides, the practices/procedures obtaining in CPWD and all the concession which are granted by CPWD are invariably granted to the said Societies.

Representation from a private company dealing with cashewnut production at Jhargram

4534. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some representation has been made by a private company dealing with cashewnut production at Jhargram in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, facts thereabout and the steps taken by Government for sympathetically dealing with the representation of the said company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A private company located at Jhargram in West Bengal dealing with Cashewnut production had represented for allocation of raw cashew imported by Cashew Corporation of India. According to the existing policy in regard to distribution of raw cashew, the Company is not eligible to get allotment of raw cashew imported by CCI.

Loans to Industries by Central Financial Institutions

4535. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central Financial Institutions giving loans to industries are functioning presently in the country;

(b) what are their individual total capital and how much loans have been given by individual institution to industries from 1970 to 1978 and on what conditions; and

(c) how Government are ensuring that the loans given to industries are being used properly and that such companies are functioning efficiently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Six all-India long term public financial institutions viz., the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI), the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) grant loans to industrial concerns. The Unit Trust of India does not grant loans.

(b) The paid up capital of the above institutions is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Institution	Paid up capital
I.D.B.I.	70·00
I.F.C.I.	10·00
I.C.I.C.I.	22·50
I.R.C.I.	15·00
L.I.C.	5·00
G.I.C. (including its 4 subsidiaries).	58·19

The amount of loan sanctioned by these institutions is given below:—

Institution	Period	Rs. in crores
		Loans sanctioned
IDBI	1970-71 to 1977-78 (April-March)	941·50
IFCI	Do.	403·24
ICICI	Do.	478 82
RCI	April, 71 to 31-12-78	*62·28
LIC	1970-71 to 1977-78 (April-March)	188·43
GIC (including its 4 subsidiaries)	June 1976 to December 1978 (GIC started sanctioning loans from June 1976)	29 86

*Includes guarantees

Terms and conditions, stipulated by the above financial institutions in respect of loans sanctioned by them generally include provisions regarding rate of interest, commitment charges, period of repayment, promoters' contribution, security and margin and option to convert a part of loan into equity and to nominate directors on the boards of assisted concerns where necessary.

(c) In order to ensure that loans granted to industries are properly used the financing institutions call for quarterly progress reports and carry out periodic inspections of the factories and books of accounts of the assisted concerns Where institutions nominate directors on the boards of assisted concerns, these nominee directors keep a general watch over the working of the companies, besides safeguarding the interests of the institutions

Performance of Youth Hostels

4536. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the performances of the Youth Hostels in the country;

(b) if so, the number of the Youth Hostels, State-wise, which have shown bright earnings during last three years; and

(c) the number of Youth Hostels in the country, showing loss, State wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) The occupancy ratio at the Youth Hostels constructed by the Central Department of Tourism in the country has not been very satisfactory The Government therefore, had appointed a Study Team to go into the question of their better utilisation by travelling youth and making them as nucleus of youth activities.

(b) and (c) The required information for the last three years is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Edible Oils and Fats

4537. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT. Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state·

(a) what is the total production of edible oils and fats from various

sources during the last three years in the country;

(b) what was the total consumption of edible oils and fats by consumers and industrial use during the above three years;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the remarks and warning by Mr. Thomas, Chairman, Hindustan Lever Limited in the paper presented at the First International Congress on Oils and Fats held in New Delhi on 11th February, 1979;

(d) what plans has Government for increasing oilseeds yield and utilization of new technology and new sources for production of edible oils and fats, and

(e) what are the findings of the Indian Council for Agriculture Research (ICAR) for deploying new technology and new sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The estimates of production of edible oils and fats during the last 3 years are as under —

(Rs in Crores)

Year	Production
1975-76	28 8
1976-77	28 93
1977-78	27·17

(b) Information regarding consumption of edible oils and fats is not maintained. However, the demand for these commodities has been rising in these years and was estimated at about 33.42 lakh tonnes in 1977-78.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The following measures are being adopted for increasing the oilseeds' yield and utilisation of new technology for production of edible oils:—

A. (i) Raising the productivity per hectare both in irrigated and unirrigated areas through rapid spread of improved technology,

(iii) Increasing the area under irrigated crops by exploiting the potential under the command of new irrigation projects,

(iii) Increasing the area under short duration varieties through inter and mixed cropping,

(iv) Strengthening the seed production programmes by augmenting the supply of certified seeds,

(v) Stepping up the coverage under plant protection measures, particularly by aerial spraying in case of oilseeds over large areas, wherever feasible;

(vi) Fixation of support prices, and making arrangements for the purchase of the produce in case the prices fall below the support-price levels,

(vii) Provision of subsidy on the cost of certified seed and for plant protection measures,

(viii) Intensification of research efforts,

(ix) Extension of area under non-traditional oilseed crops like sunflower and soyabean; and

(x) Implementation of a pilot project for the introduction of red oil palm cultivation.

B Efforts are being made to harness technology for increasing the production of edible oils especially from cotton-seed, oil cakes, rice bran and oilseeds of forest and tree origin, wherever possible.

C. The efforts of the Government in this regard are being taken in consul-

tation with I C.A R. It has been decided to strengthen oilseeds research during the current Five Year Plan. Accordingly, a National Research Centre for Groundnut is being established at Junagadh Research on sesamum, safflower, rapeseed and mustard has been strengthened at Coimbatore, Jabalpur, Pantnagar and Hissar, respectively, under a scheme of assistance from the International Development Research Centre, Canada A project for the intensification of research on toria, rai, sarson, taramira, lahi and raya with Swedish assistance is at an advanced stage It is also proposed to strengthen the existing All India Coordinated Oilseeds Project by filling up the gaps

Appeal to Growers to Reduce Production of Tobacco

4538 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT. Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) what is the total production of Tobacco in the country and acreage of cultivation for each of the last three years;

(b) out of the above production how much has been exported to other countries, how much was utilised for local manufacture and how much was carry-over stock for the above three years.

(c) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of Tobacco Board has appealed to the Tobacco growers for reducing the production of Tobacco for the current and the next year; and

(d) what efforts Government have made to protect the growers of Tobacco as well as full utilization of Tobacco production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) Area under tobacco and production of tobacco in the country during the last three years is given below —

Year	Area ('000 hectares)	Production (Million kgs)
1975-76 .	368 2	349 8
1976-77 .	432 4	418 8
1977-78 .	450 2	445 2

(b) Unmanufactured tobacco exported and consumed in the country during the last three years is as under

Year	Export (million Kgs)	Consumed in the country (million Kgs)
1975-76 .	74 2	30, 4
1976-77 . .	80 1	344 3
1977-78	75 4 (Provisional)	361 0

Unmanufactured tobacco produced in a particular year is not necessarily utilised in the same year and no precise information is available about the carry over stocks

(c) and (d). There was glut situation in Flue-cured virginia (FCV) tobacco in Andhra Pradesh during 1977 78 and with a view to avoiding recurrence of it during 1978-79 the Tobacco Board had taken action under the provisions of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 to restrict acreage under FCV tobacco in Andhra Pradesh However, it could not be implemented fully due to some legal complications

A number of measures have been taken in the interest of growers of tobacco. Some of the important measures taken are given below:

(i) The Central Government has authorised the STC to purchase 10,000 tonnes of FCV tobacco from Andhra Pradesh from 1979 crop on

Government account. During 1978 also the Government had authorised the STC to purchase 10,000 tonnes of FCV tobacco from 1978 crop from Andhra Pradesh on Government account.

(ii) During 1978 the Central Government authorised the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation (NAFED) to purchase upto 25,000 tonnes of non-virginia tobacco, especially bidi tobacco on Government account.

(iii) Cyclone relief: The Central Government provided financial aid of about Rs. 3 crores to the tobacco growers and owners of tobacco during barns of Andhra Pradesh who had suffered extensive damage during cyclone in Andhra Pradesh in November, 1977.

(iv) The Tobacco Board introduced Tobacco Leaf Purchase Voucher Scheme in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka with a view to helping the growers in obtaining timely payment for their tobacco.

(v) The Tobacco Board has this year introduced 8 new farm grades for black soil areas and plant position grading for light soil areas.

(vi) The Tobacco Board Act, 1975 has already been amended, which empowers the Tobacco Board to establish its own auction platforms for sale of virginia tobacco and to work as an auctioneer on the platforms established by it and registered with it. The Tobacco Board is working out a scheme for setting up of auction platforms.

(vii) Taking into consideration the surplus production of bidi and other types of tobacco and the difficulty being experienced in marketing the same, the Central Government appointed an Expert Group on Tobacco in July, 1978 to make a study of the problems in depth and to recommend for Government consideration measures necessary for regulation of production and improvement of marketing of all types of tobaccos.

S.B.I. Plan for Farm Financing in Northern States

4539. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that S.B.I. has become the number one source of Agriculture financing in the Northern States;

(b) whether the State Bank of India has prepared a massive plan for farm financing;

(c) if so, how many villages were covered under this massive plan;

(d) what were the details of the plan; and

(e) what were the total advances granted or given by the State Bank of India to the farmers uptill February, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The Agriculture Credit outstanding for the commercial banks in the States of Northern Region as on March, 1978 (latest available) was Rs. 313 crores. The share of State Bank of India and its Subsidiaries (SBI Group) in the same was Rs. 137 crores. As on December, 1978 the outstanding agricultural loans of the SBI Group on All India basis were Rs. 695 crores.

During the year 1979 the Bank expects a growth of about Rs. 250 crores in its total agriculture credit outstandings.

(c) and (d). The Commercial Banks are implementing the Village Adoption Scheme and they endeavour to meet the credit needs of such villages for their integrated development. As on December, 1978 the SBI Group had covered 20,390 villages. In addition the State Bank of India have Agriculture Development Branches which specialise in agricultural lending and they had covered 28,224 villages by December 1978.

(e) Total direct advances to farmers by the SBI Group as outstanding on 31st December, 1978 (latest available) were Rs. 567 crores.

China's Import of Indian Sugar through Third Country

4540. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is getting Indian sugar from the third country;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any efforts to sell sugar to China directly; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) China is understood to have imported Indian sugar through International Trading Houses in 1978.

(b) STC have made efforts to sell sugar to China.

(c) Response is awaited.

Repatriation of large amounts by Hindustan Lever Limited

4541. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Lever Ltd., has repatriated huge amounts during the last five years by way of its Royalties, dividends and head office expenditure;

(b) if so, the details of this since 1971-72; and

(c) what are the business connections and relations with Hindustan Lever Ltd. and Unilever, London?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). A statement is attached showing details of remittances made by the Company.

(c) M/s Unilever of the UK holds 65.5 per cent in the equity capital of the company.

Statement

REMITTANCES MADE BY HINDUSTAN LEVER LIMITED

(In Rs)

Year	Dividend	Tech know-how fees	Royalties	Head Office expenses
1970-71	1,29,22,956	—	—	—
1971-72	73,87,037	—	—	—
1972-73	1,45,66,863	—	—	—
1973-74	6,42,136	—	—	—
1974-75	1,00,98,798	—	—	—
1975-76	71,33,658	—	—	—
1976-77	2,92,92,485	17,02,400	—	—
1977-78	3,09,92,556	—	—	—

खाण्डसारी उद्योग को उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट

4542. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त राज्य मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाडसारी उद्योग को उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट देने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो, कब और

(ग) यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल): (क) और (ख). जी, हां । खण्डसारी चीनी को, 1 जनवरी, 1979 को तथा इसी तारीख से 30-9-79 तक की अवधि के लिए उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट दे दी गई है ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए, यह प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Loans to MISA detenues

4543. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to advance loans at differential rate of interest from nationalised Banking Institutions to rehabilitate persons who were detained under MISA and DIR on political ground or no grounds at all during the Emergency Iron June 1975 to March, 1977;

(b) if so, what is the limit of the loan and DRI; and

(c) if loans may be granted also to the family members of such detenues who have reached old age or otherwise become incapacitated to use the loan themselves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Instructions have been issued to public sector banks to extend assistance, under their existing schemes in priority sectors, for economically viable ventures of those who suffered detention under MISA/DISIR during the Emergency for their political offiliations or membership of erstwhile banned organisations. Only such of the eligible persons as meet the criteria laid down under the Scheme of Differential Rate of interest would be assisted by the banks at 4 per cent rate of interest. The DRI scheme stipulates the eligibility criteria as annual family income not exceeding Rs. 2000 in rural areas and Rs. 3000 in semi-urban and urban areas and land holdings not exceeding 1 acre of irrigated land and 2.5 acres of unirrigated land. The land holding criterion does not apply to applicants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

(c) The instructions referred to above do not extend to the family members of MISA/DISIR detenus. The public sector banks have, however, been advised to enlarge the flow of their credit to small ventures in the priority sectors and the family members of MISA/DISIR detenus can also obtain credit assistance for any of their commercially viable small scale productive venture.

Use of Hindi in Public Sector

4544. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) progress made in the use of Hindi in the work of major Public Sectors of the country in general and those in Dhanbad in particular;

(b) facts in details regarding percentage of official work done in Hindi in the last ten years;

(c) whether it is a fact that after emergency there is a slowing down in the progress of Hindi; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963, are applicable to Corporations and Companies owned or controlled by the Central Government. In 1976 the Official Language Rules

have also been made applicable to the public sector enterprises. Details regarding official work done in Hindi which are available for the year 1977 in respect of major enterprises are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d). All posisble efforts are being made by the Government to increase the use of Hindi in official work of the Public Sector Enterprises. Mention may be made, in particular, of the institution of the two awards, viz., Rajbhasha Shield and Rajbhasha Cup Awards for enterprises doing the maximum work in Hindi. I.T.I. and L.I.C. were awarded Rajbhasha Shield and Rajbhasha Cup Awards respectively for doing the maximum work in Hindi during the year 1977-78. A seminar was also organised in 1978 to devise ways and means to increase the use of Hindi in all possible areas of work of public sector enterprises.

Statement

Use of Hindi in the Official work of major Public Enterprises for the year 1977

Sl. No.	Name of Enterprises	No. of letters replied to in Hindi	No. of original letters written in Hindi	No. of documents u/s 3(3) of O.L. Act issued bilingually	No. of bilingual printed forms, rules etc.	No. of Hindi typewriters
1	Life Insurance Corpn. of India Ltd.	126535	40142	36413	221	33
2	Steel Authority of India	6038	8295	26414	486	56
3	Delhi Transport Corpn.	5700	1221	255	210	31
4	Indian Telephone Industries	4278	15225	293	174	12
5	Hindustan Salts	383	1210	33	45	4
6	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	109	646	71	121	1
7	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	605	767	268	15	7
8	Fertilizer Corpn. of India	990	4939	1047	95	24
9	Hindustan Steel Works Constn.	447	2062	17798	107	11

Public Sector Wage Policy

4545. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any final decision in regard to the public sector wage policy;

(b) if so, the essential features of the decision; and

(c) whether this policy frame has been decided upon after due consultation of the Trade Unions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). Presumbly the Hon'ble Member is referring to one of the conclusions of the meeting held with the trade union organisations in June, 1978 that a suitable mechanism will be evolved for consulting trade union organisations in laying down guidelines for negotiations on wage revision and dearness allowance. A meeting of the mechanism constituted for the above purpose was held on the 5th March, 1979. As decided at this meeting, a further meeting of the consultative mechanism is to be held on 26th March, 1979. Consequently, no now policy frame-work has yet been evolved with regard to contents of specific wage settlements in individual public enterprises, and the earlier policy for finalisation of such wage settlements continues to hold good.

News-Item Captioned "India's Stand Criticised at Arusha Meeting"

4546. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the 'Times of India' dated the 17th February, 1979, that India became a target of attack at the Group of 77' meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) when it demanded that any special provision in the final resolution to protect the interest of poorest nations should not adversely affect developing countries; and

(b) if so, the details regarding India's stand and the details regarding the views expressed by different nations while criticising India's stand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The main object of the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of '77' which concluded at Arusha on the 16th February, 1979 was to formulate the joint position of the developing countries (Group of 77) on the various items of the provisional agenda for the Fifth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to be held at Manila in May-June, 1979. The Arusha Meeting aimed at harmonising the 3 texts adopted at the earlier regional meetings of the Asian, African and Latin American Groups.

At the Arusha meeting, various views were expressed by different countries in the Committee and Group meetings on several issues. Some of these related to certain aspects of the special measures contemplated for the least developed countries in relation to the interests of the other developing countries. However, the various points of view were reconciled and the meeting adopted a unanimous document entitled "Arusha Programme for Collective Self-reliance and Frame work for Negotiations". There was no area of disagreement on this document.

STC to help Boost Export of Sports Goods

4547. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation has decided to help boost sports goods export;

(b) if so, what are the steps being taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government are also considering to set up a factory for its development,

(d) if so, when the same is likely to be set up, and

(e) what is the place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). State Trading Corporation has taken a few steps to promote exports of sports goods Some of these are:—

(i) Arranging meetings of sports goods suppliers with prospective overseas buyers with the help of State Trading Corporation's foreign offices

(ii) Participation in international tenders where manufacturer exporters are not in a position to participate directly and giving financial assistance where necessary to such suppliers

(iii) Exploring possibilities for inviting technical collaborations and of new markets

(c) There is no such proposal at present before the Government

(d) and (e) Do not arise

Talks with Chief Ministers on Gem Exports

4548 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI A R. BADRINARAYAN

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Minister held talks with the Chief Minister on *gem* exports;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held, and

(c) what were the points raised by the Chief Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG). (a) to (c). Commerce Minister had convened a meeting of Chief Ministers on the 5th January, 1979 to discuss the public distribution system and export efforts Discussions were held about the export potential of States and the efforts being made by State Governments to augment the exports of commodities and products from the States. A mention was made *inter-alia* about the scope for developing the exports of filigree items *e.g* silver jewellery etc. from Orissa

Commerce Minister had addressed all State Chief Ministers/LT Governors and Chief Commissioners of Union Territories to advise their officials to prepare a "Position Paper" on the export potential of various commodities and products in their State with specific reference to the support required for increasing exports and removal of difficulties and impediments These would then be the basis of discussions at the official and Ministerial levels for further action For purpose of effective follow-up, various groups of States/Union Territories have been specifically assigned to senior officers of the Department of Commerce, who will visit the areas under their charge for on the spot discussion with the State Government officials and organisations on the possibilities of augmenting exports of commodities and products from that area They will also identify the bottlenecks, if any, and suggest suitable remedial action

Commerce Minister has had a discussion with the Chief Minister of Rajasthan at Jaipur in November 1978. It was noted that Rajasthan is an important centre for manufacture of jewellery and ornaments of gold and precious stones and this has a large export potential During discussions it was suggested that rough diamonds should be made available for artisans at Jaipur through Hindustan Diamond

Co. as and when it starts its operations.

Income Tax Assessments of Shri Kanti Desai and his family

4549. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) has the Finance Minister seen the report in Blitz Weekly dated 3rd February, 1979 in the Column Bakhwas at Page 8, column 1 & 2 in which there is a mention that the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay rejected the application made by Congress (I), M.P. seeking details of income tax assessments of Shri Kanti Desai and his family U/S 138 of the Income Tax Act, 1961; and

(b) will the Finance Minister be pleased to state the circumstances and the reasons why the said details sought by the Hon'ble Member of the Lok Sabha was refused, when he had specifically stated in his application that he wanted it for use in Parliament proceedings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commissioner of Income-tax to whom the application was made was not satisfied that it was in the public interest to furnish the information.

Tyre Manufacturers' Demand for Direct Purchase of Rubber

4550. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether the tyre manufacturers demand for direct purchase of rubber under letters of authority will be referred to the Inter-Ministerial Committee which has been set up by Government;

(b) if so, whether this Committee will also consider the question of further imports of rubber;

(c) what was the main reason for referring the question to the Committee;

(d) when the Committee is likely to make its recommendations;

(e) what was the tyre manufacturers demand; and

(f) whether they have made complaints for rubber imports through State Trading Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (d). There is no proposal now under consideration of Government to allow direct purchase of rubber by tyre manufacturers from abroad under letter of authority.

(c) The tyre industry have requested for issue of the letters of authority for import of rubber directly to the actual users in the organised sector.

(f) Some complaints were received on the quality of rubber and specification not being upto the mark. After investigation, it was found that a small quantity of about 250 tonnes out of a total of about 15,000 tonnes got damaged by rain water during voyage Even this quantity, according to expert technical opinion, is unable after drying.

Duty Drawback System

4551. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire duty drawback system is being reviewed by a

Committee and Government would take a decision on the issue after studying the Committee's report;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government have received the Report of the Committee;

(d) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(e) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (e). A committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Member (Customs), Department of Revenue to review the existing system of drawback rate fixation/settlement of drawback claims. This committee has not yet submitted any report to Government.

News-item Captioned "Sharp Fall in Import Licence Applications"

4552. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report in Economic Times dated 20th February, 1979 under the heading "Sharp Fall in Imports Licence Applications";

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) what are the main factors responsible;

(d) whether the Ministry feel that there was still a need for retaining the Registered Exports Policy system on a limited scale; and

(e) if so, what are the steps being considered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been a fall in the number of import licence applications during 1978-79 (April, 1978—February, 1979) as compared to the corresponding period of 1977-78.

(c) Simplification of procedures and abolition of the category of "Established Importers".

(d) and (e). The current policy provides for this category. The details of the policy for the year 1979-80 are under formulation.

Assessees assessed to Income of over Rupees Five Lakhs

4553. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of individual assessees whose total incomes are finally assessed to be over Rs. 5,00,000 in the financial year 1977-78; and

(b) whether a list containing the names of such assessees will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Penalty levied for Concealment of Income

4554. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of penalty levied for concealment of income or wealth in the financial years 1976, 1977 and 1978;

(b) what is the final amount to be determined after the appellate orders;

(c) whether a statement containing the names of the assessees on whom penalties of over Rs. 1 lakh is recoverable, will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) whether any prosecution proceedings have been initiated; and if so, the outcome of such proceedings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Information is presently available for the financial years 1976-77 and 1977-78. This is as follows:

Financial Year	Total amount of penalty levied for concealment of income	Total amount of penalty levied for concealment of wealth
	Rs. in crores	Rs. in crores
1976-77 .	12 57	2 26
1977-78 .	13 06	2·37

(b) and (c). The requisite information is not available. Considering the very large number of cases in which the penalties are imposed, the collection thereof will entail considerable time and energy and may not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved

Names of the assessees from whom penalties (in respect of concealment of income/wealth) of over Rs. 5 lakh are recoverable is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Information presently available is as follows·

Year	No. of prosecutions launched	No of cases acquitted/ withdrawn/ dismissed etc *	No of cases compounded (after launching prosecution)*	No. of cases convicted*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1976-77	282	21	—	13
1977-78	132	13	14	11
1978-79 (Upto 28-2-1979) * .	28	12	12	16

*Includes information in respect of prosecutions launched in earliar years.

Procedure for governing Export under O.G.L. of Textile Products to Sweden

4555. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced the procedure governing exports under Open General Licence of Textile products to Sweden upto the end of June, 1979;

(b) if so, the details of the procedure;

(c) what will be the extent of exports to Sweden during the current year!

(d) whether any agreement was signed; and

(e) if so, in details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Copies of the Public Notices Nos. 22-ETC (PN)/79 and 28-ETC (PN)/79 dated 22-2-79 and 20-3-79 respectively are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* no. LT-4144/79)

(c) Exports of cotton textiles to Sweden are estimated around Rs. 12 crores during the financial year 1978-79.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) agreement provides for quota under different categories for regulating export of textile products from India to Sweden.

5-Star Hotels run by Tatas, ITDC, Oberois and I.T.C.

4556. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state that what are the names of 5-star hotels run/owned by (i) Tatas (ii) ITDC (iii) Oberois and (iv) ITC?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): Among the 9 hotels that have been classified so far in the 5-star category, the following are owned/run by Tatas, ITDC and Oberois.

(i) Tatas (The Indian Hotels Co.)
Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

(ii) I.T.D.C. (India Tourism Development Corporation)
Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.

(iii) Oberois (East India Hotels Co. Ltd.)
Hotel Oberoi Intercontinental, New Delhi.
Hotel Oberoi Grand, Calcutta.

The work of classification of hotels into star categories suspended in 1973 has since been resumed. A number of hotels has come up since 1973, some of which claim to qualify for 5-Star category The classification work in respect of all such hotels, including the hotels of M/s. ITC Ltd., is in progress

Rupee-Dollar Exchange Rate

4557 SHRI M V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian rupee improved its position against the U.S. dollar during February, 1979;

(b) whether the Singapore dollar was also stronger against the rupee but Australian dollar and Japanese yen weakened; and

(c) if so, what were the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian rupee appreciated against the U.S. dollar during the month of February, 1979.

(b) The rupee also appreciated against the Singapore dollar, Japanese

Yen and Australian dollar during February, 1979.

(c) The appreciation of the rupee against these currencies was the result of the appreciation of Pound Sterling, our intervention currently, *vis-a-vis* US dollar, Singapore dollar, Japanese Yen and Australian dollar during February, 1979.

Reaction of Government to the news-item captioned "Sunk Rs. 100 Crores"

4558. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N PATIL. Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Current Weekly dated 24th February, 1979 under the caption "Sunk Rs 100 Crores";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein, and

(c) facts of the matter and details of the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c). In May 1977 certain recessionary conditions came to the surface in U.A.E and all banks including the Bank of Baroda faced difficulties in the matter of recovery of loans granted to constituents affected by this recession The Central Office of the Bank of Baroda immediately initiated corrective measures and the Zonal Office for the West Asia at Abu Dhabi was asked to closely monitor all the major accounts to safeguard the interest of the bank. The bank had also sent an Inspection Team which conducted a thorough investigation of the bank's branches in U.A.E. during September—December 1977. As a result of the close monitoring of the accounts, recoveries have been effected and the outsandings in 24 major borrowal accounts amounting to Dirhams 144 million in June 1977 were brought down to Dirhams 50 million approximately by January, 1979. The bank has reported that it is hopeful of further recoveries in course of time The bank has taken appropriate steps to streamline administrative procedures

Export of Processed Food and Fruits

4559. DR. P. V PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of processed food and fruit products has been hampered because of the canalised import of OTS tin-plate through Steel Authority of India Ltd, which has raised Indian Products' price making it highly uncompetitive in foreign markets, and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to help the fruit and vegetable preservation industry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG). (a) & (b) Steel Authority of India imports OTS tinplate at competitive prices However, registered exporters of canned food items have been allowed to import OTS containers within the value of Import Replenishment Licence.

Report of the U. N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific

4560 DR P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the report of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific which has stated that natural rubber producing nations have a bright future with potential demand outstripping supply in about ten years; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to augment the natural rubber production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Rubber Board is implementing various schemes in order to augment the production of natural rubber in the country both from the long term and short term points of view. Schemes for increasing production on long term basis consist of those for encouraging replanting of low yielding uneconomic rubber plantations, for providing assistance and incentives for expansion of rubber cultivation in traditional as well as non-traditional areas and for multiplication and distribution of high yielding planting materials at cost price or concessional rates The Rubber Research Institute of India set up under the Rubber Board is carrying out comprehensive research for evolvement of new clones with high yield and other desirable characters, for improving techniques for efficient exploitation of the crop of rubber trees, for improving Agronomic practices in plantations, for control of disease and pests affecting the tree and for improving processing of raw rubber. The Board is also rendering through its technical staff free advisory and extension service to rubber growers with a view to modernise the plantations The schemes, implemented for increasing production on immediate short term basis consist of those for granting cash subsidies to weaker sections of the planting community for purchase and use of fungicides in mature and immature areas and fertilisers in immature areas, lending plant protection equipment and demonstration and training in efficient tapping techniques. The Board has been in the recent months mounting campaigns for popularising tapping of existing rubber trees under rainguards so as to increase the number of tapping days and thereby the production and use of chemical yield stimulants on older trees for immediate boosting up of crop. A new comprehensive scheme for accelerating new planting and replanting of rubber in small scale sector is being considered by the Government. The State Governments in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Assam, Tripura and Goa are also undertaking large scale planting of rubber departmentally or through public sector Corporations.

Vacancies of Assistant Flight Pursers in Air India

4561. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:
SHRI BALAK RAM:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Air India invited applications for filling up vacancies of Assistant Flight Pursers;

(b) whether interviews for these posts have been held or are yet to be held;

(c) whether Government have been emphasising the justification of giving due representation in the services of these public sector Airlines to the rural areas consisting of Harijans, Adivasis and agriculturists both from the hilly and plain areas in proportion to their 80 per cent population; and,

(d) if so, whether this consideration will also be taken into account in the matter of recruitment for the posts of Assistant Flight Pursers and other ministerial and managerial services of the Air India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The written tests/interviews are being presently held in Bombay,

Written tests/interviews for other centres like Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Cochin will be held in March/April, 1979.

(c) and (d). There is reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, ex-Servicemen and dependents of persons killed in action.

Branches of Nationalised Banks in Rayalaseema Districts

4562. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nationalised Bank branches started in Rayalaseema districts this year; and

(b) the places where they were started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Branch expansion data are maintained by the Reserve Bank district-wise. Available data regarding branches opened by the public sector banks during 1978 in the four districts of Anantpur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Belary which constitute the Rayalseema area in Andhra Pradesh are set out in the *Annexe*. Information regarding branches opened in 1979 is not yet available.

Statement

Names of Places in the area known as Rayalseema (comprising the four Districts namely Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary) where branches were opened by the Public Sector Banks including the Regional Rural Banks during the year 1978.

Name of District	Name of Bank	Name of place
1. Anantapur	State Bank of India	1. Kadiri
	Canara Bank	2. Garladinne
	Syndicate Bank	3. Parigi
		4. Gudibanda
		5. Kunakondla
		6. Thimmapalli
2. Cuddapah	Rayalseema Gramin Bank	1. Brahmanapalle
		2. Galiveedu
		3. Kalasapadu
		4. Kamalapuram
		5. Sidhout
		6. Mikshagundam
3. Kurnool	Indian Overseas Bank	1. Nandyal
	Punjab National Bank	2. Adoni Road, Kurnool.
	Rayalseema Gramin Bank	3. Akumalla
		4. Ternekal
		5. Garladinne
		6. Kolimigundla
		7. Dornipadu
		8. Gajulapalle
		9. Gargeyapuram
		10. Gospadu
		11. Karivena
		12. Midthur
		13. Pervali
		14. Halvi
4. Bellary	Canara Bank	1. Hampi
	Tungabhadra Gramin Bank	2. Chellagurki
		3. Ramasagara
		4. Arasikere

Cancellation of Export Licences of Garments Exporters

4563. SHRI SHANKER SINHJI VAGHELA:
DR. BIJOY MONDAL:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have decided to cancel the export licences of at least 20 garments exporters;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) what are the reasons for the cancellation of their licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. However, a statement is enclosed.

Statement

The Hon'ble Members are presumably referring to the recent action taken by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for suspending the registration of 123 exporters of readymade garments under para 271(3) of the Hand Book of Import-Export Procedures 1978-79.

On the basis of complaints received by Government against the exporters of readymade garments alleging non-utilisation of the export quotas granted to them by the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council in 1978, the registration of 123 registered exporters of readymade garments was suspended on 28th December 1978 for a period of 3 months. All these parties were subsequently asked to explain the reasons for non-utilisation of the export quota (s) granted to them. Replies, wherever received from the firms, have been examined by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi. In many of the cases suspension orders have already been withdrawn. In all such cases, applications including those pending earlier for cash assistance and import replenishment licences will be considered in the normal course.

Setting up of Industrial Banks

4564. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to accelerate the pace of growth of industries, the proposal for setting up Industrial banks is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, salient features thereof;

(c) places where such banks are proposed to be set up;

(d) whether proposal to set up one of its branches in Gujarat is also under consideration; and

(e) if so, the city where it is to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Exports by Kandla Free Trade Zone

4565. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the yearly progress made in export by the Kandla Free Trade Zone before and after setting up a high powered committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): The High Powered Committee was set up in June 1978. Exports from the Zone are given below:

Year	Value of Exports (in Rs crores)
1966-67	0 07
1967-68	0 09
1968-69	0 51
1969-70	0 60
1970-71	0 34
1971-72	0 80
1972-73	1 51
1973-74	1 77
1974-75	1 80
1975-76	2 19
1976-77	3 52
1977-78	4 72
1978-79 (upto February 79)	5 06

Enforcement of Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities Rules, 1977

4566. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standards of Weights and Measures (packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 though passed in 1977 have not been enforced yet; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. The Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, with the exception of a few provisions, have come into force from the 26th September, 1977.

(b) The question does not arise.

Loan sanctioned to TISCO by Public Finance Institutions

4567. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs 30 crore loan has been sanctioned to TISCO by Public Financial Institutions recently,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) what is the total paid-up capital of TISCO, and

(d) what is the amount so far sanctioned and disbursed by nationalised banks and other public financial institutions to this company such as loans etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Though public financial institutions have agreed in principle to sanction financial assistance aggregating Rs 30 crores to TISCO for financing a part of its capital expenditure programme, loans are reported to have been sanctioned so far only by Industrial Development Bank of India (Rs. 6 crores), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (Rs 4 crores), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (Rs 3 crores) and General Insurance Corporation (Rs. 2 crores).

(c) As on 31-12-1978 the paid up share capital of TISCO stood at Rs. 62. 85 crores.

(d) Excluding the loans mentioned in reply to parts (a) and (b) of this question, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Credit and Invest-

ment Corporation of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Life Insurance Corporation have sanctioned so far loans totalling Rs. 1597. 40 lakhs to Tata Iron and Steel Company, disbursement being Rs. 1499.70 lakhs.

In accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing the public sector banks, information relating to individual continuents of banks is not to be divulged. Details of loans given to TISCO by banks are hence not given.

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा पर्यटक ग्राम योजना (टूरिस्ट विलेजेज स्कीम) के अन्तर्गत सिफारिश किये गये स्थान

4568. **श्री छविराम अर्गल** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) टूरिस्ट विलेजेज स्कीम के अन्तर्गत कितने स्थानों का चयन किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सलाह ली गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सलाह लिए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप राज्य सरकार ने किन स्थानों की सिफारिश की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के साथ-साथ चुने हुए केन्द्रों पर पर्यटक ग्रामों को विकसित करने की स्कीम को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग पर्यटक ग्रामों को विकसित करने के लिए एक मॉडल प्लान तैयार कर रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किए जाने वाले पर्यटक ग्रामों के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से परामर्श करके स्कीम के ब्यौरों को अन्तिम रूप देते समय निर्णय किया जाएगा।

बम्बई—खजुराहो विमान सेवा

4569. **श्री छविराम अर्गल**

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई-खजुराहो विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने के लिए 1974-75 में सिद्धान्त रूप से निर्णय किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या विमानों की अनुपलब्धता इस सेवा को 1974-75 में आरम्भ न करने का एकमात्र कारण थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे विमान सेवा को आरम्भ क्यों नहीं किया गया है जब कि अब एयर बसें उपलब्ध हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ग) इस मामले में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ने कोई विशिष्ट निर्णय नहीं लिया। तथापि, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के विमान-बेड़े के सभी विमान इस समय पूर्णतया परिचालन रत हैं और इसलिए इंडियन एयरलाइंस फिलहाल बम्बई-खजुराहो जैसी कोई नई विमान सेवा परिचालित करने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

Lapsing of Insurance Policies

4570. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many life insurance policies did lapse during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78; and

(b) what is the total amount of premia received by L.I.C. against these lapsed policies year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The number of ordinary life insurance policies of the LIC in India, which were discontinued by forfeiture or lapse during the years 1975-76 to 1977-78 was as under:—

1975-76	6,25,705
1976-77	7,64,070
1977-78	7,86,519

(b) The desired information is not available as the LIC does not maintain separate statistics of premiums actually recovered under lapsed policies. However, information relating to the periodical premiums payable under the lapsed policies is being gathered and the same along with sums assured would be laid before the House as soon as it is available.

Pay Scale of Majox Operators and Ferro-Printers in I.A.A.I.

4571. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scales of Ferro-Printers in International Airports Authority of India, New Delhi were revised (reduced) in accordance with the revision of pay scales of the same category in Civil Aviation Department and not on the basis of those working in other Departments;

(b) whether the pay scales of Majox Operators (photostat operator) in I.A.A.I are less than those of their counterparts working in the Civil Aviation Department;

(c) whether some Majox Operators working in I A A.I. have represented against this anomaly;

(d) if so, the reasons why the pay scales of Majox Operators (Photostat Operators) in I A.A I. are not being brought at par with those prevailing in Civil Aviation Department; and

(e) when this anomaly is likely to be done away with?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The initial appointment of the employees of CAD including that of Ferro-Printer in the International Airports Authority of India was made on the existing scales of pay. On the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the scale of pay of the post of Ferro-Printer in the Civil Aviation Department was revised from Rs. 110-3-131 to Rs. 225-5-260-6-290-EB-6-308. The scale of pay of Ferro-Printer in IAAI was revised accordingly.

(b) to (e). The scale of the pay of the post of Majox Operator in IAAI was Rs. 330-560. A representation was made by a Majox Operator in the Airports Authority for the revision of the scale of pay of the post. His representation was considered but no justification was found for the upward revision of the pay scale. There is no post of Majox Operator in the Civil Aviation Department. Therefore the question of bringing the pay scale at par with the pay scale of the post in that Department, does not arise. However, as a result of general wage settlement with the recognised Unions in the International Airports Authority of India, the scale of pay of the post of Majox Operator has been revised from Rs 330-560 to Rs 370-660 with effect from 1 9 77.

Meeting between S.T.C. and All India Rubber Manufacturing Association

4572 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether STC had called a meeting of All India Rubber Manufacturing Association and Tyres Manufacturing to find out their requirements of rubber; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b) To determine the rubber manufacturing industry's demand for various grades of rubber against the additional allocation of 15,000 tonnes of rubber authorised for import during 1978-79, STC called a meeting of the representatives of the organisations of the Rubber consuming industry The following break-up of the grades were agreed upon for import:—

1	RSS-I	4000 MT
2.	RSS-III	3000 MT
3.	RSS-IV	2000 MT
4.	SMR-10	600 MT
5.	SMR-20	5000 MT
6.	PLC 1-X	200 MT
7.	Latex 60%	200 MT

Boosting of Export of Tea

4573. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the other countries are exporting more tea to foreign countries than India; and

(b) if so, what specific steps have been taken by Government to increase the export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTR OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). Considering India's export of tea over the past 5 years ending 1978, India is the leading exporter of tea.

Steps taken by Government in the wake of declinin exports in 1978 finclude (i) thc abolition of export duty on tea with effect from 14.2.1979 (ii) the re-introduction in January 1979 of the system of refund of additional excise duty on Packet Tea exported (iii) placing import of Tea bagging machines under O.G.L. and (iv) the reduction in import duty on tea bagging machines from 75 per cent to 25 per cent w.e.f. 18-1-1979. In addition, the Tea Board's offices abroad continue to undertake various promotional measures namely generic promotion, uni-national promotion, participation in trade fairs and exhibitions etc.

ऊंची आय वाले तथा कम आय वाले परिवारों के मध्य आर्थिक अन्तर

4574 श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) वर्तमान सरकार के शासन में आने के बाद टाटा तथा बिड़ला जैसे विख्यात व्यक्तियों की वार्षिक आय तथा व्यय मे कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) देश मे मध्यम आय वर्ग तथा निम्न आय वर्ग के लोगो की वास्तविक वार्षिक आय मे अपेक्षाकृत कितनी वृद्धि अथवा कमी हुई है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि ऊंची आय वाले परिवारों तथा देश के 60 प्रतिशत निम्न आय वाले परिवारों के बीच आर्थिक अन्तर गत दो वर्षों के दौरान और भी बढ़ गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल): (क) प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियो की आय तथा व्यय के सम्बन्ध मे आवश्यक सूचना उपलब्ध न होने के कारण यह बताना सम्भव नही है कि वर्तमान सरकार के सत्ता मे आने के पश्चात् उनकी आय तथा व्यय में परिवर्तन हुआ है या नही ।

(ख) और (ग) . अलग-अलग व्यक्तियो तथा परिवारो की आय के आकारवार वितरण के सम्बन्ध में व्यापक तथा विश्वास्त सूचना उपलब्ध न होने के कारण; आय कमाने वाले समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों की आय मे घटबढ़ की सूचना के सम्बन्ध मे कोई सरकारी अनुमान तैयार नही किया गया है ।

वस्तुओं के लिए राज सहायता

4575 श्री रामानन्द तिवारी क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन वस्तुओ के लिए राज सहायता दी गई और प्रत्येक वर्ष में प्रत्येक वस्तु के लिए कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल): केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई राज सहायताओं के सम्बन्ध में सूचना, केन्द्रीय सरकार और रेलवे के वार्षिक बजट दस्तावेजो में उपलब्ध है ।

2. महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुएं जिनके लिए वर्ष 1979–80 मे अत्याधिक राज सहायताओं की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था की गई है, की सूची नीचे दी गई है :—

वस्तु		राशि	अनुदानों की मांगों की पृष्ठ संख्या
1	2	3	4
		(करोड़ रुपयों में)	
1. खाद्य . . .		560.00	कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों का पृष्ठ 89 .
2. देशीय फास्फेटिक उर्वरक .		68.40	पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों का पृष्ठ 28

1	2	3	4
		20.00	कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय की अनुदानो की मागों का पृष्ठ 30.
3.	देशीय नाइट्रोजेन्स उर्वरक	177.00	पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मत्रालय की अनुदानो की मागो का पृष्ठ 28.
4.	उर्वरक मालभाडा राज सहायता	38.23	
5.	नियत्रित कपडा . .	52.00	उद्योग मत्रालय की अनुदानो की मागो का पृष्ठ 62 और 63.
6.	आयातित कपास . .	15.00	
7.	निर्यात प्रोत्साहन .	314.50	वाणिज्य, सिविल पूर्ति और सहकारिता मत्रालय की अनुदानो की मागो का पृष्ठ 17.
8	निर्यातित चीनी . .	17.00	

Discussions on recommendations of Seventh Finance Commission

4576. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have discussed the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission with the heads of the State Governments;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of these States; and

(c) whether any of the States have suggested any changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Report of the Commission, along with Government's memorandum as to the action taken on the recommendations, was laid on the Table of the House on the 24th November, 1978, as required under article 281 of the Constitution.

Thereafter, Government received copies of the resolutions passed by Legislatures of Assam and Tripura conveying their reactions on the recommendations of the Commission.

The substantive recommendations of successive Finance Commissions relating to devolution of taxes and duties to States and grants-in-aid for meeting the gap in their non-Plan revenue account, have generally been accepted by the Government; having regard to the position accorded to the Commission under the Constitution.

Permission to Foreign Exporters to open Offices in India

4577 SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have granted permission to some foreign exporters to open offices in India, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Permission has been granted to 67 foreign companies to open liaison offices in India. These offices will undertake pure liasion functions and will not have direct commerical contacts with parties in the country. Their expenses will be wholly met by inward remittances. These facilities have been given with a view to encourage exports from our country. A statement is attached showing the names of the companies.

.. **Statement** ..

Names of foreign companies which have been allowed by the Reserve Bank of India to open liaison offices in India.

Sl. No.	Name of the company
1.	M/s. Aromachemie, Germany.
2.	M/s. Al Taher Enterprises, Sultanate of Omen
3.	M/s. Associated Merchandising Corporation, New York, U.S.A.
4.	M/s. Armservice, London.
5	M/s. Bee Bee's International, Hongkong
6.	M/s. Biswa Overseas Co. Ltd., U.S.A.
7.	M/s. Cadbury Overseas Ltd., U.K.
8.	M/s. C. Itoh & Co. Ltd., Japan.
9.	M/s. Engel's Import GmbH & Co., West Germany.
10.	M/s. European Grain Shipping Ltd., U.K.
11.	M/s. Far East Trade Services Inc., Taiwan.
12	M/s. First Emirates Trading Corporation, Ras-al-Khaimah, UAE.
13	M/s. F. Helsted Jensen & Co., Copenhegen, Denmark.
14.	M/s. Giorgio Kauten, Italy.
15.	M/s. Hatari Imports, Florida, U.S.A.
16.	M/s. Hanil Synthetic Fibre Industrial Co. Ltd., South Korea.
17.	M/s. Hawaiian Representative Corporation, Hawaii, U.S.A.
18.	M/s. Indian Iron Ore Long-Term Import Association of Japan, Japan.
19.	M/s. Indian Imports of Rhode Island Inc, Rhode Island, U.S.A.
20.	M/s. International Flavors and Fragrance Inc., Hilversum, Holland.
21.	M/s. Itoman & Co. Ltd., Japan.
22.	M/s. International Business Office s.r.l., Tornio, Italy.
23.	M/s. Impulse Trading Co. Ltd., Hongkong.
24.	M/s. Jack Farash Associated Inc., U.S.A.
25.	M/s. Jecey (Oversas) Ltd., England.
26.	M/s. Kanematsu Gosho Ltd., Japan.
27.	M/s Kay & Jay of California, U.S.A.
28.	M/s. Krohn & Co. Import, Export (GMBH & Co. KG), Hongkong, West Germany.
29.	M/s. Klockner Rohstoff & Mineralien—GMBH, Duisburg.
30.	M/s La Presente, Inc., California, U.S.A.
31.	M/s. London Imports, Toronto, Canada.
32.	M/s. Mitsui Brothers, Liaison Office, Japan.
33.	M/s. Mitsui & Co. Ltd, Japan.
34.	M/s May Department Stores International Inc., Delaware, USA.
35.	M/s Mast Industries Inc., USA.
36.	M/s. Mitsubishi Corporation Tokyo, Japan.
37.	M/s. M Fabrikant & Sons Inc., New York, USA. ,
38.	M/s. Malika Pty. Ltd, Australia.
39.	M/s. Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.
40.	M/s. Normura Trading Co., Osaka, Japan.
41.	M/s. Nagase & Co. Ltd., Japan.
42.	M/s. Nichmen Co. Ltd., Osaka, Japan.
43.	M/s. Nakamoto Shoji Kaisha Ltd., Japan.
44.	M/s. New Commercial Co. Ltd., London, England.
45.	M/s. Nozaki & Co. Ltd. Japan.
46.	M/s. Okura Trading Co., Ltd., Japan.
47.	M/s. Osaka Godo Co. Ltd., Japan.
48.	M/s. Pinecord Ltd., U.K.
49.	M/s. Primary Industries Corporation, New York, U.S.A.

50. M/s. Roure Bertrand Dupont, Paris.

51. M/s. Sears Roebuck Overseas Inc., Chicago, U.S.A.

52. M/s. Schaffersen Chads B.V., Den-Haag, Holland.

53. M/s. Schmenger & Co. Leder, West Germany.

54. M/s. Shell Company of India Ltd., England.

55. M/s. San Francisco Shirt Works (H.K) Ltd, Hongkong

56 M/s. Sandvik Far East Ltd., A, B, Sweden.

57 M/s. Santa Cruz Imports Inc., California.

58. M/s. Trade Action Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, Australia.

59. M/s. Tasco Leather Co. Ltd., New York, U S.A.

60. M/s. Touch Import Export GMBH & Co, K.G., West Germany.

61. M/s Zuwain Trading Co., Abu Dhabi

62. M/s. Africa Europe Trading, B. V., Holland.

63 M/s. Boules Ltd., U. K.

64. Mr. Joe International Pty. Ltd., Australlia.

65. M/s. Lark International Ltd., Hongkong

66. M/s. Orient Sangyo Kaisha Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.

67. M/s. Pagoda Trading Co., USA.

Reduction in Daily/Occasional flights by I.A.C.

4578. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make significant reductions in the daily and/or occasional flights on some of the routes on which I.A.C. has been operating, with a view to easing the burden of over-scheduled and tight flights on busy routes caused by shortage of aircraft;

(b) if so, when and how; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). In formulating its Summer Schedule effective 1st April, 1979 Indian Airlines is taking into account the summer traffic flows *vis-a-vis* the available capacity, and its decision to withdraw from 1-4-79 Airbus charter operations to Gulf countries as well as some marginal adjustments in the present pattern on some routes. Marginal cushioning is also being provided in order to reduce the impact on consequential delays

Proposal for expanding Nasik Security Press

4579 PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for either expanding the present unit at Nasik Security Press or putting up an additional new one, and

(b) if so, broad indication thereto including estimated costs and reasons for effecting such expansion or new unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Government have under consideration the question of setting an additional Security Press.

(b) India Security Press, Nasik is already having a strength of about 10,000 workers and officers. It is working round the clock with two shifts of 11 hours with one hour rest in between each shift, though the maximum permissible hours under the Factory Act are nine hours per shift Inspite of its big size and excessive working hours it is unable to fully meet the requirements of postage stamps, etc. Accordingly the question of setting up another Press for printing postage stamps etc. is under consideration. Estimates and costs etc. will be available only after the Project report has been prepared.

Visit of British Business and Trade Delegations to India

4580. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or more British Business and Trade delegations visited India officially or unofficially between October, 1978 and March, 1979;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) purposes for which the said visitors came to India; and

(d) agreements, if any, arrived at as a result of these visits and the consequent discussions held here?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). British Business and Trade Delegations which visited India between October, 1978, and March, 1979 include the following:—

(i) Visit of Sir Frederic Catherwood, Chairman of British Overseas Trade Board, in November 1978 to explore the possibilities for further expansion of trade and industrial collaboration between the United Kingdom and India.

(ii) Visit of British Process Plant Mission in November 1978 to hold technical discussions with the leading Fertilizer Plant Companies in the public and private sector to explore the possibilities of British Collaboration with Indian Companies in the construction of new Fertilizer Plants.

(iii) visit of North of England Development Council Trade Mission in January 1979 to find new Business in India.

(iv) Visit of the Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce Mission to India in February 1979 to explore the possibilities of expansion of trade.

These delegations held discussions with various firms and organizations, both in the public sector and private sector and also with officials.

5-Star and 3-Star Hotels not run by ITDC in Ahmedabad

4581. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that three and five star hotels are not run as yet by I. T. D. C. in Ahmedabad and other cities in Gujarat;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to put up such hotels soon in Ahmedabad and elsewhere in Gujarat and if so, when and where;

(d) if not, why not;

(e) whether Government are further aware of the fact that absence of such hotel facilities is adversely affecting the tourism potential and prospects and increase in Gujarat; and

(f) if so, what steps are being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). At present the ITDC does not operate any hotel in Ahmedabad and other cities in Gujarat. Due to constraint on resources no hotel could be set up by the ITDC in Gujarat so far. However, the Five Year Plan (1978—83) of the ITDC envisages construction of a 3-Star hotel consisting of 50-rooms at Ahmedabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 75 lakhs. Subject to allotment of a suitable site by the State Government as also availability of funds, the ITDC propose to implement this scheme during the current Five Year Plan period.

(e) and (f). Government are aware that there is shortage of hotel accommodation for tourists. As a step towards meeting this shortage, hotels are being set up in the public sector as well as in the private sector which is encouraged to set up more hotels by means of various incentives offered in the form of fiscal reliefs, financial assistance in the form of institutional loans, priority consideration for essential requirements, etc. The Department of Tourism have approved 3 hotel projects for construction of hotels at Ahmedabad in the private sector in the 2-3 star category. These hotel projects will make about 100 additional rooms available in Ahmedabad.

Investment and Savings

4582. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to stimulate investment in the light of findings made by the Planning Commission that investment has been lagging behind savings (while the savings between 1972-73 and 1976-77 have gone up from 16.9 per cent to 21.1 per cent, the rate of investment has improved from 17.5 per cent to 19.2 per cent only);

(b) whether Government propose to draw down accumulated foreign exchange reserves by Rs. 1,180 crores for developmental purposes to remove the anomaly of investment lagging behind savings; and

(c) if so, the details of such proposed investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). According to the revised estimates, the rate of gross domestic savings has risen from 18.1 per cent in 1972-73 to 23.3 per cent in 1976-77, while the increase in the rate of gross domestic capital formation has been from 16.7 per cent to 21.8 per cent during the same period. In 1977-78, however, these two rates declined to 22.4 per cent and 21.3 per cent respectively. The decline in capital formation in 1977-78 was entirely due to a substantial fall in the inventories of food, steel and fertilizers in the public sector which had contributed to the significant increase in the gross domestic capital formation in 1976-77. Indications are that during the current year 1978-79, the rate of capital formation (i e. investment) will be higher than in the preceding year. The long-term strategy for the step-up of the rate of investment is spelt out in detail in the Draft Five-Year Plan 1978—83.

While estimating the available resources for the Five-Year period 1978—83, it was found that the country's balance of payments position would be such during this period that it would have to withdraw Rs. 1,180 crores from its foreign exchange reserves to finance the gap in its resources. Although the manner of its utilisation would depend upon the emerging trends in the country's economy and its requirements of materials and equipment from abroad, an indication of the kind of imports the country would require during the period is given in the Draft Five-Year Plan 1978—83 .

Declining trend in Export of Commodities due to shortage of Raw Materials

4583. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the declining trend in the exports of dyes and intermediates, basic chemicals, automobile tyres and tubes, rubber footwear, paints and varnishes, glass and glassware is due to persistent shortage of raw materials; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for making available adequate quantities of raw materials for the above export potential products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The declining trend in exports of these products is not entirely attributable to shortage of raw materials.

(b) The Government have taken necessary steps to make available adequate quantities of raw materials for export production.

Soft loan to New Tea Plantations in Non-Traditional areas

4584. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN:

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme of soft loan to give a boost to new tea plantations in non-traditional areas; and

(b) the reasons for not extending such a scheme to explore new areas in traditional areas of tea cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) & (b) The financial assistance currently available for development of tea gardens in traditional areas under the existing Tea Plantation Finance Scheme and Replantation Subsidy Schemes is available also to cover new tea plantations in non-traditional areas.

Workers on Import Policy for 1979-80

4585. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the problems highlighted by the participants in the Workshop on the Import Policy for 1979-80 organised by the Association of Indian Engineering Industry on 14th February, 1979; and

(b) the action taken by Government to remove these bottlenecks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) & (b). The Workshop had been organised to discuss the suggestions made by this Association for the Import Policy and Procedures for 1979-80. These are being duly considered while formulating the policy and procedures.

Smpggling due to ban on export of Silver

4586. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ban on export of silver had resulted in substantial lowering of the domestic price and encourage anti-national and anti-social activity of smuggling;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the measures proposed to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). According to reports received by Government the price of silver at the time of imposition of ban on 20-2-1979 was

Rs. 1950/- per Kg.. and its present price is about Rs. 1765/- per Kg. There is no indication of any revival of large scale smuggling of silver out of the country. However, the situation is being kept under close watch and the Customs Preventive and Intelligence machinery has been situably instructed to be vigilant to thwart any attempts at smuggling of silver out of the country.

Market appraisal/market research in ICICI/IDBI and IFCI

4587. SHRI NATVER LAL B. PARMAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) as on December 31, 1978, what was the strength of the personnel exclusively devoted to Market/appraisal/Market Research in the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited. Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India;

(b) has any study been made to find out the relationship between constraint m demand and sickness in industrial units assisted by the Financial Institutions; and

(c) was there any instance when financial assistance was sanctioned where there was enough idle capacity in the industry concerned and against the specific finding of the Market Research Experts in the institutions concerned; if so, what was the reason for financing units in the industry where there is idle capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI (ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) As on 31st December 1978, the number of persons exclusively engaged in market research/appraisal in ICICI, IDBI and IFCI was 9.4 and 2 respectively.

(b) The institutions carry out investigations on the reasons for sickness of the assisted units from time to time. In some cases, market constraint is one of the several factors, accounting for the sickness of the assisted units.

(c) No, Sir. Assistance is sanctioned to projects only after making a thorough market appraisal, which also includes an analysis of capacity utilisation trends in the relevant industry.

चाय का निर्यात

4588. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :**
चौधरी बलबीर सिंह

क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने 400 करोड़ रु० मूल्य की चाय का निर्यात करने का निर्णय किया है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस चाय का किन-किन देशों को निर्यात किया जाएगा, और

(ग) क्या इस के बदले में किसी मशीनरी अथवा कच्चे माल का आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) :(क) तथा (ख) 1977-78 में लगभग 22 करोड़ कि० ग्राम के स्तर से बढ़ा कर 1982-83 में 27.5 करोड कि ग्रा० करने के लिए योजना अवधि 1978-83 के दौरान चाय की निर्यात वृद्धि दर को 5 प्रतिशत बढाने की प्रस्थापना की गई है । मूल्य की प्राप्ति अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार स्थिति की विभिन्न गतिविधियो पर निर्भर करेगी । 1978-79 मे लगभग 320 करोड रु० के निर्यात होने की सभावना है ।

भारत विश्व मे करीब 80 देशो को चाय का परम्परागत निर्यातक रहा है । भारतीय चाय के कुछ प्रमुख आयातक ये है —ब्रिटेन, आयरलैण्ड, प० जर्मनी, नीदरलैण्ड, सोवियत सघ, पोलण्ड, युगोस्लाविया, सयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, कनाडा, ईरान यू० ए० ई०, ईराक, सूडान, ट्यूनिसिया, ए० आर० ई० अफगानिस्तान, पाकिस्तान, आस्ट्रेलिया, न्यूजीलण्ड ।

(ग) जी, नही ।

Exemption of duty on chalk

4589. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:
CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of chalk has been exempted from duty; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the annual revenue likely to be lost as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Chalk is not an item figuring in the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and hence is not liable to any export duty.

Report of Working Group on problems of Indians living abroad

4590. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group appointed to go into the problems of Indians living abroad has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether the Group has suggested some drastic changes to some sections of FERA; and

(c) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

डालर के मूल्य में कमी के कारण भारत के विदेश व्यापार पर प्रभाव

4591. श्री युवराज : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डालर के मूल्य में कमी होने के कारण भारत का व्यापार बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या हमारी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्राथमिकताओं को निष्फल बनाते हुए विकसित राष्ट्रों में बढ़ते हुए संरक्षणवाद की प्रवृत्ति के बारे में भारत-अमरीकी उप-आयोग की बैठक में चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भारत के विदेश व्यापार को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं और अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) (क) ऐसे काल में जब मुद्रा विनिमय की दरों में परिवर्तन होते रहते हों, मुद्राओं में अल्पाधिक घटबढ़ होना आम बात है। डालर का मूल्य रुपये के अनुपात में ही नहीं घटा है, बल्कि कई अन्य मुद्राओं के अनुपात में भी घट गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में बिल्कुल सही तौर पर यह मूल्यांकन करना कठिन है कि मुद्रा विनिमय की दरों के परिवर्तन से हमारे निर्यात पर सामान्य रूप में क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इस प्रकार के प्रभावों को न्यूनतम रखने और रुपये की विनिमय दर में कुछ स्थिरता बनाये रखने की दृष्टि से इसे हमारे प्रमुख व्यापारिक भागीदारों के मुद्रा समूह से जोड़ा गया है। रुपये की विनिमय दर पर बराबर नजर रखी जाती है और समय-समय पर इसमें उपयुक्त परिवर्तन किए जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त रुपये की विनिमय दरों में अल्पावधिक घटबढ़ से बचाव करने के उपाय के रूप में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक निर्यातकों को वायदा विनिमय सुरक्षा (फरवर्ड एक्सचेंज कवर) की पेशकश करता है।

(ख) भारत-अमरीकी आर्थिक और वाणिज्यिक उप-आयोग ने, जिसकी बैठक 16-17 नवम्बर, 1978 को नई दिल्ली में हुई थी, दोनों देशों की विभिन्न व्यापार प्रथाओं के बारे में चर्चा की। अमरीकी पक्ष ने सूचित किया कि अमरीका सामान्यतः मुक्त व्यापार की नीति के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है, जिससे विकसित और विकासशील दोनों देशों का लाभ होता है। भारतीय पक्ष की यह धारणा थी कि विकसित बाजार की अर्थव्यवस्था वाले अन्य देशों के साथ संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका को एक खुले और उदार व्यापारिक वातावरण का निर्माण करने और इसे बनाए रखने के लिए अपने प्रयत्नों को और अधिक समर्थ बनाना चाहिये। (प्रश्न के इस भाग में हमारी छठी पंच-वर्षीय आयोजना से सम्बन्धित प्राथमिकताओं के बारे में इस संदर्भ में जो बात पूछी गई है वह स्पष्ट नहीं है।)

(ग) सरकार निर्यात की वृद्धि की गति को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से कई उपाय कर रही है। इनमें से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपाय इस प्रकार हैं —

(1) निर्यात के मुख्य क्षेत्रों में उत्पन्न होने वाली समस्याओं तथा अड़चनों का पता लगाने के लिए कार्य दल गठित किए गए हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सभी संभव प्रयास किए जाएंगे।

(2) निर्यात उत्पादों के लिए आयातित आवश्यक वस्तुओं की उपलब्धि को सुगम बनाने के प्रयोजन से आयात नीति को उदार बना दिया गया है। निर्यात सम्बन्धी नीतियों में स्थिरता लाने के लिए भी यथा संभव प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(3) कतिपय चुनी हुई मदों के सम्बन्ध में इस उद्देश्य से 3 वर्षों के लिए नकदी के रूप में अतिपूरक सहायता देने की नीति पहले ही घोषित की जा चुकी है जिससे

कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मण्डी में हमारे निर्यातो में स्थिरता आ सके और उनकी प्रतियोगिता को बनाए रखा जा सके ।

(4) निर्यात किए जा सकने योग्य फालतू सामान के उत्पादन के लिए चुनी हुई मदों के उत्पादन का आधार मजबूत बनाया जा रहा है और उसका विस्तार किया जा रहा है ।

(5) कुछ चुने हुए क्षेत्रो में निर्यात की वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए रकमो का आवटन करने के लिए प्राथमिकताओ के बारे मे विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(6) इस बात पर जोर दिया जा रहा है कि प्राथमिक रूप में वस्तुओ का निर्यात करने की बजाए उनका ससाधन करके उनके मूल्य में वृद्धि कर उनका निर्यात किया जाए ।

(7) निर्यातो के लिए देशवार उसकी सम्भाव्यता के सम्बन्ध मे अध्ययन का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है और मण्डियो तथा वस्तुओ के विविधकरण के सम्बन्ध मे जोर दिया जा रहा है ।

(8) निर्यात सगठनो, निर्यात प्रोत्साहन परिषदो तथा वस्तु बोर्डों और विदेशो मे हमारे वाणिज्यिक प्रतिनिधियो की भूमिका को तेज किया जा रहा है ताकि निर्यात के लिये किए जा रहे प्रयास में बेहतर सहायता प्राप्त हो सके ।

(9) किस्म नियत्रण विनियमो और सदान-पूर्व निरीक्षण प्रक्रियाओ मे सशोधन किया जा रहा है और प्रक्रियाओ सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयो का कम करने के लिए सम्बद्ध अधिनियम और नियमो मे सशोधन किए जा रहे है ।

(10) विदेशो मे भारतीय सयुक्त उद्यमों की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में, न केवल उन के निर्माण सम्बन्धी क्रियाकलापो के लिए बल्कि उनके परामर्शदात्री निर्माण, व्यापार, थोक एव खुदरा विपणन खनिज अन्वेषण आदि के लिए भी सशोधित मार्ग निर्देश जारी कर दिए गए हैं ।

(11) निर्यातकर्ता समुदाय को उपलब्ध परिवहन सम्बन्धी आधारभूत ढाचे में भी सुधार करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

(12) काण्डला और मांताकुज के मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्रो से सम्बन्धित प्रक्रियाओ को सरल बना दिया गया है ताकि वे अपने व्यापार और विकास में वृद्धि कर सके ।

(13) विकासशील देशो के लिए अपेक्षाकृत अच्छा व्यापारिक वातावरण प्राप्त करने के लिए सयुक्त राष्ट्र सघीय व्यापार तथा विकास सम्मेलन तथा आयात निर्यात शुल्क और व्यापार सम्बन्धी सामान्य करार जैसे विभिन्न बहुपक्षीय मचो में जो प्रयत्न किए जा रहेहैं वे लगातार चल रहे है ।

चौकसी समिति का प्रतिवेदन

4592. श्री युवराज . क्या उप प्रधान मत्री तथा वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या चौकसी समिति को प्रत्यक्ष कर प्रणाली को सरल तथा युक्तिसगत करने के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रतिवेदन पेश करने के लिए कहा गया था ,

(ख) क्या उक्त समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन गत दिसम्बर में पेश कर दिया था ,

(ग) क्या सरकार चौकसी समिति की सिफारिश को क्रियान्वित करेगी तथा प्रत्यक्ष कर प्रणाली मे परिवर्तन करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो कब तक और यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री जुल्फीकार उल्लाह) (क) जी, हा । सरकार ने जून, 1977 मे एक विशेष समिति नियुक्त की थी (जो सामान्यत चौकसी समिति के नाम से जानीजाती है) इस समिति को नियुक्ति, अन्य बातो के साथ-साथ, प्रत्यक्ष-कर से सम्बन्धित कानूनो को सरल तथा युक्तिसगत बनाने के उपाय सुझाने, और कराधान सम्बन्धी कानूनो को सर्वसाधारण के लिए सुबोध बनाने, मुकदमेबाजी को कम करने और इस तरह राष्ट्रीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए सम्बन्धित विधि-विधान में परिवर्तन सुझाने के लिए की गई थी ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) तथा (घ) समिति की अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट में निहित कुछ सिफारिशो को वित्त अधिनियम 1978 के जरिये लागू किया गया है । अन्तिम रिपोर्ट की कुछ सिफारिशो को वित्त विधेयक 1979 के जरिये कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । समिति की शेष सिफारिशों पर विचार किया जा रहा है और जिन सिफारिशों को सरकार स्वीकार करने योग्य मानेगी उन्हें लागू करने के लिए विधान का प्रस्ताव यथा-सभव शीघ्र ही प्रस्तुत किया जायगा ।

महाराष्ट्र में एलीफेण्टा द्वीप में पर्यटकों के लिए पेय जल

4593. **श्री केशवराव धोंडगे** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या एलीफेण्टा द्वीप में पर्यटको को पाइप लाइन के जरिये पेय जल की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिये महाराष्ट्र राज्य के पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग से कोई माग की गई है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो माग की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ,

(ग) क्या इस बारे म 7 फरवरी, 1079 को सदस्य ने उन्हें एक आवेदन पत्र दिया था , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस बारे मे सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) (क) तथा (ख) जी, हा। हाल ही मे राज्य सरकार ने पर्यटन विभाग को 99 87 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत की एक जल प्रदाय योजना भेजी है, जिसमें जल-गत पाइप-लाइन के माध्यम से नहवा द्वीप से इस द्वीप तक पानी लाने की परिकल्पना की गई है ।

(ग) नहवा द्वीप से जल-प्रदाय सम्बन्धी राज्य सरकार का एक प्रस्ताव भी सदस्य द्वारा पर्यटन तथा नागर विमानन मंत्री को भेजा गया है।

(घ) एलिफण्टा की महायोजना जिसमे, अन्य बातो के साथ-साथ, एलिफण्टा द्वीप को पानी की सप्लाई करना शामिल है, को कार्यान्वित करने का प्रश्न 1976 से विचाराधीन है। विशेषज्ञ समिति जिसमे एलिफण्टा द्वीप के विकास से सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारो के विभागो के प्रतिनिधि शामिल थे, ने इन पहलुओ की जाच की और यह निष्कर्ष निकाला कि द्वीप को जाने वाले पर्यटको की वर्तमान सख्या के लिये पीने के पानी की सप्लाई पर्याप्त है । समिति ने यह भी सिफारिश की कि प्राचीन जल संचय कुण्डो की प्रणाली द्वारा तथा और कुए खोद कर भी जल साधनो में वृद्धि की जा सकती है। यहां यह बताया जाता है कि केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने एलिफण्टा मे जल पूर्ति प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 12,98, 223 रुपये खर्च किए हैं।

समिति ने इस द्वीप की पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी विशिष्टताओ को बढ़ाने के लिए भूदृश्यांकन और वन-रोपण करने तथा सफाई के बेहतर प्रबन्ध के उद्देश्य से द्वीप के विकास में टायलेट सुविधाओं को परम प्राथमिकता देने की सिफारिश की थी ।

महाराष्ट्र में पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास

4594. **श्री केशवराव धोंडगे** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने राज्य में पर्यटन केन्द्रो के विकास के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को कितनी योजनाये प्रेषित की हैं ,

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है ,

(ग) इन प्रस्तावो के बारे मे सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) . (क) से (ग) महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग को भेजी गई पर्यटन योजनागो में निम्नलिखित शामिल है —

(i) 30 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर अजता गुफाओ की तलहटी क्षेत्र का विकास । इस योजना मे मे मदे शामिल थी—एक प्रतिधारक दीवार तथा वीयर का निर्माण, पार्किंग क्षेत्र का विकास, शापिंग आर्केड का निर्माण, जल-पूर्ति प्रणाली की व्यवस्था, आदि । इन योजनाओ के बारे में केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने पार्किंग क्षेत्र के विकास, जल पूर्ति प्रणाली, बिजली के इण्स्टालशन, भूदृश्याकन आदि के लिये 9 36 लाख रुपये की राशि मजूर की है। पहले की योजनाओ मे केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने अजता में जल पूर्ति योजना पर 6 89 लाख रुपये की लागत का खर्च वहन किया था ।

(ii) 264 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर एलिफण्टा द्वीप का विकास। प्रस्तावित योजनाओ मे शेतबन्दर में वर्तमान जेटी का नवीकरण, शेतबन्दर में एक नवीन जेटी का निर्माण, राजबन्दर जेटी में आर० सी० सी० स्टेयरकेस का निर्माण तथा अन्य सुधार, जल पूर्ति योजना, टायलेट ब्लाकों तथा रेस्टोरेंटो का निर्माण शामिल है । केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने एलिफण्टा में जल पूर्ति योजना पर पहले ही 12 98 लाख रुपये खर्च कर दिए हैं। राज्य पर्यटन विभाग को यह सलाह दी गई है कि शुरुआत करने के लिये जून, 1977 में विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा सिफारिश की गई 16 60 लाख रुपये की योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित किया जाए । इन योजनाओं में टायलेट ब्लाकों सहित प्रतीक्षा हाल का निर्माण, भूदृश्यांकन तथा वृक्ष रोपण, चिकित्सा सुविधाओ की व्यवस्था, वी० एच० एफ० एकक की व्यवस्था आदि शामिल हैं ।

(iii) बम्बई में 14 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर एक युवा होस्टल का निर्माण । राज्य सरकार से एक उपयुक्त स्थल उपलब्ध कराने का अनुरोध किया गया है ।

इसराइल, दक्षिण अफ्रीका तथा तैवान के साथ व्यापार

4595. श्री केसवराव बोंडगे : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इसराइल, दक्षिणी अफ्रीका तथा तैवान आदि के साथ व्यापार प्रारम्भ करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या उक्त देशों की सरकारों की ओर से भारत सरकार से कोई पूछताछ की गई है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) भारत का इजराइल अथवा ताइवान के साथ कोई व्यापार करार नहीं है। तथापि, इन देशों के साथ कुछ व्यापार होता है।

दक्षिण अफ्रीका के साथ भारत के व्यापार पर रोक है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

देश में काम करने वाली विमान परिचारिकायें

4596. श्री केसवराव बोंडगे : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितने विमान परिचारिकायें काम कर रही हैं ;

(ख) उनमें कितनी शादी शुदा हैं और कितनी गैर शादी शुदा ;

(ग) कितनी विमान परिचारिकाओं ने शादी करने की अनुमति मांगी है; और

(घ) सरकार की इस बारे में नीति क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री बुधदेव भौमिक) : (क) और (ख) . 20 मार्च, 1979 को एयर इंडिया में 656 विमान परिचारिकायें थीं "जिनमें से 3 विवाहित थीं"। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में 1 फरवरी, 1979 को 466 विमान परिचारिकाएं थीं, जिनमें से सब की सब अविवाहित थीं।

(ग) एयर इंडिया 7 / इंडियन एयरलाइन्स 8 सेवा — जिन्होंने 4 वर्ष सेवा पूरी कर ली है उन्हें पहले ही अनुमति दी जा चुकी है।

(घ) संशोधित विनियमों के अनुसार किसी भी विमान परिचारिका को चार वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर लेने के बाद विवाह की अनुमति है।

Coverage of Colliery Workmen by L.I.C.

4597. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any special scheme or drive to cover the colliery workman by the L.I.C. considering the hazard of their life, if so, facts in details with number of colliery workers covered by the L.I.C. policy so far;

(b) whether there is a scheme to combine the L.I.C. policy with its P.F. account of the colliery workers, if so, progress made in that direction; and

(c) any proposal for compulsory insurance for the colliery workers, if so, details of it, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) A group insurance scheme of the LIC covering about 45,000 employees of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. was introduced in March, 1977 under which each worker was provided life insurance cover of Rs. 10,000/- at his own cost. Another group insurance scheme of the LIC was introduced in January, 1979 to cover 59,000 workers of the same company and this scheme is in lieu of the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme of the Government. Each worker is thus insured under both the schemes for a total sum of Rs. 20,000/-.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) There is a proposal under the consideration of the Ministry of Labour to provide group accident insurance cover to employees of collieries in the event of death or disablement.

Ban on opening of New Branches by Bank of Travancore

4598. SHRI. VAYALAR RAVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India had banned the State Bank of Travan-

core to open new branches in any part of Kerala; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQURULLAH): (a). No sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Days and Man Power lost due to strike in Air India and Indian Airlines in Bombay

4599. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days and man power lost due to strike in Air India and Indian Airlines in Bombay; and

(b) the total loss of money to Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK). (a) and (b). On account of strike by a section of Loaders in Bombay from 28th October, 1978 to 18th November, 1978, Indian Airlines lost 782 man-days and suffered a loss of Rs. 25.00 lakhs approximately, due to partial suspension of booking of cargo/mail. In Air India, on account of token strike by Air-India Employees Guild in Bombay from 0600 hrs. on 7th February 1979 to 0600 hrs. on 8th February 1979, Air-India lost 8940 man-days. There was no loss of revenue as there had been no cancellation of flights.

Heavy rush for International flights in Trivandrum

4600. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the heavy rush in Trivandrum airport due to the international flights;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a separate landing for international flight as in Delhi; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The proposal for construction of new International Block a Trivandrum Airport is already under consideration.

STATEMENT CORRECTING THE REPLY GIVEN TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1960 ANSWERED ON 1ST DECEMBER, 78 *RE.* LOANS AND CLAIMS WRITTEN OFF AS DEBT BY STATE BANK OF INDIA TO REDUCE TAX LIABILITY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): In reply to Parts (a) and (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1960, the amount of bad debt allowed in the case of State Bank of India for the calendar year 1970 relevant to the assement year 1971-72 was mentioned at Rs. 20,980/-. The correct amount of bad debt allowed is Rs. 80,980/-.

2. This statement desires that the figure of Rs. 20,980/- be read as Rs. 30,980/- in respect of the amount of bad debt allowed for the calendar year 1970 relevant to the assessment year 1971-72.

3. Mistake arose due to typographical error and is regretted.

The mistake came to our notice very late as a result of follow up to the Parliament Question. The reply to the Question was given on the basis of the telex information dated 28-11-78 from the Commissioner of Income Tax, West Bengal-II, Calcutta. However while studying Commissioner of Income-tax. West Bengal-II's

report dated 18-12-1978, it was noticed that the amount of bad debt allowed for the assessment year 1971-72 is Rs. 30,980/- and not Rs. 20,980 as mentioned in reply to the Parliament Question. The Commissioner of Income-tax has reported that this was due to a typing error. The answer may therefore please be allowed to be corrected.

Statement Correcting the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 608 dated 23.2-1979 re. purchase of Passenger Planes.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): In the English version of reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 608, answered on the 23rd February, 1979, in line 6 please read "Rs. 148 44 Crores" in place of 'Rs. 143 44 Crores" being a typographical error. Correct figure of "Rs. 148 44 Crores" has been mentioned in the Hindi version.

This error did not immediately come to the notice of Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. As soon as the error was detected, immediate action has been initiated.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, 1963

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Export of Jute Products (Inspection) (Amendment) Rules, 1979, (Hiidi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 128(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4139/79].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE UNION BANK OF INDIA FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts of the National Cooperative Union of India for the year 1976-77 together with the Audit Report thereon [*Placed in Library. See* No LT- 4140/79].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I have written to you (*Interruptions*) Please call the Minister to order. Please Call the House to order Mr. Speaker, you are there to regulate the business of the House. You have to also protect the interest of the Members ..

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, what do you want? Come along .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are saying 'Accounts for the year 1976-77'. How much time has passed now? In which year are we now? Why should this be delayed so much? You go on telling them every day, this should not happen, Government should take a note of this and this sort of delay should not happen again. But they go on ignoring you. You are keeping quiet.

MR SPEAKER: What else can I do? I can only send it to the Committee

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister should be asked to explain it to the House. Why should such things happen? The trouble is this. These bureaucratic taxi-drivers do something wrong and they make the Minister the scapegoat for everything. The Minister is signing on the dotted line and he comes before the House. If they are not told to do a little homework, if you do not pull up the bureaucrats, this House will become nothing but a circus, as it is done.

श्री शरद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह यह कहना है कि ...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You have to give notice ....

श्री शरद यादव : आपको मैं 25 बार देता हूं, आप मेरी बात नहीं सुनते है।

MR. SPEAKER: You have to give earlier notice to the Speaker.

श्री शरद यादव . अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जो हुआ, जयप्रकाश जी की जो खबर छपी थी ....

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not allowing you. I have allowed Adjournment Motion to be fixed on Monday.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Sir, on a point of order....

MR. SPEAKER: All right, what is the point of disorder?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu called the House a circus. I object to that. We might wish to be a performer in a circus, but this Parliament is not a circus, Sir.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : यह रिपोर्ट नेशनल को-आपरेटिव यूनियन आफ इंडिया की है। इसकी रिपोर्ट अभी तक सदन पटल पर रखने की प्रैक्टिस नहीं रही है क्योंकि यह को-आपरेटिव्ज की है पहले यह एक्जेम्पटेड थी। बाद में कमेटी की जब स्पेशिफिक रिपोर्ट हुई कि सारी टेबल पर रखी जानी चाहिये, तो लेटेस्ट जैसे इन्फार्मेशन मिली, उसके बाद तुरन्त सभा पटल पर रख दी गई। इसमें देरी नहीं की गई है।

MR. SPEAKER: He says, for the first time they have now laid it. Earlier it was not done. Anyway, they are starting a new practice. It is a good practice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why after two years time?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: No question of two years. We are starting it just now.

MR. SPEAKER: Item No. 4. Shri Sher Singh.

NOTIFICATION UNDER NAVY ACT, 1957

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. SRO 75 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1979, containing corrigendum to Notification No. S.R.O. 57 dated the 24th February, 1979, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4141/79].

MR. SPEAKER: Item No. 5, Shri Zulfiquarullah.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given you notice, Mr. Speaker. All the levies are being clinched through these notifications. These are some very important matters. Already the people are under the burden of price rise. People are already groaning due to the second devaluation of the Indian rupee You have made an observation earlier from the chair saying that the gazettes must be in the hands of the Members before these papers are laid on the Table of the House so that the Members can have a look on them and come prepared. Where are the gazettes? You are allowing this sort of latitude to the Ministers, while you are controlling us with a ruthless hand.

MR. SPEAKER: I wish, I could do that at least with you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You kindly ask the hon. Minister to explain why the gazettes did not reach the hands of the Members before this item was entered on the order paper .. .(*Interruptions*) In these notifications, there are wonderful provisions pertaining to biscuits, toothpaste, tooth brushes etc..... ..

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go on like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have not received the gazettes. This item should be withheld till such time you get a confirmation from us that we have received the gazettes.

MR. SPEAKER: We will check up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you have made an observation earlier that these gazettes must reach the Members before the papers are laid on the Table of the House This item should be withheld till such time you get a confirmation that we have received copies of the gazette. Let your Secretary be directed to ascertain from us whether we have received the gazettes or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into your complaint.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let it be withheld till then; we would not allow this to be laid on the Table today.

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर : (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने भी इस बारे में आबजेक्शन किया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have postponed this item to Monday.

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपूर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है । कल हाउस में जो कुछ हुआ, उसमें आप तो सीरियस थे, आप को तो पता था कि 'जेपी' की मृत्यु हो गई है, तो देश भर में स्टेट मोर्निंग क्यों नहीं डिक्लेयर की गई ? (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is listed for Monday.

श्री अमीराम बागड़ी : (मथुरा) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उन्हें बोलने क्यों नहीं देते है ? आप उन्हें सुनते क्यों नहीं हैं ? (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: You should not be an advocate for everybody. The matter will be taken up in the form of adjournment motion on Monday....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Do not, record. You must give notice to me. You should have given notice to me. You must give notice to me.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Without notice, I won't allow anything. Now Mr. Narasimha Rao.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Give me notice. I will consider that. Without notice, I will not.

12.10 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

STATEMENTS

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Hanamkonda): I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions):

(1) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and the action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I of the Twenty-third Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and ninety-seventh Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.

(2) Statement showing replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and the action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I of the Sixty-ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Two Hundred and thirtieth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Expansion of Mormugao Port.

**Not recorded.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I just wanted to get an information. You would remember, Sir, there was a demand from this House for a discussion on the discussions with Mr. Kosygin. Finally, you made an announcement that if somebody writes, then Government will be requested to do something like that. I wrote to you about 3 or 4 days back.

MR. SPEAKER: I have passed it on.

SHRI C M. STEPHEN: I would like to know from the Government at least this, "The documents are with them, it is for them to make only a statement—whether they are going to make a statement and when they are going to make a statement. This is a matter which came up in the House. It was closed by a decision by you. Therefore, I would like to get some information as to whether and when the Prime Minister will make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, the communication, as you said, has been received by the Prime Minister, and a statement will be made on Monday.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Calling Attention. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You have not given any notice. I will not allow it. You must give notice. We must go according to the rules.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I won't allow anything. Don't record anything.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot have different rules for different persons. Now, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta. He is not here. Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yesterday, Sir, in obedience to the Chair, I sat down.

MR. SPEAKER: In obedience to the Chair, again sit down please.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have given full opportunity. On Monday, there will be the adjournment motion. Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

(*Interruptions*)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सोमवार को इस पर बात करिए

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR SPEAKER: Order, order, please. Please go on, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED BLACK-LISTING OF CERTAIN COMMENTATORS, WRITERS, JOURNALISTS AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY A.I.R. AND DOORDa.'SHAN

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इस के ऊपर एक वक्तव्य दें :

"आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन द्वारा कुछ समीक्षकों, लेखकों, पत्रकारों तथा संसद् सदस्यों के बहिष्कार के समाचार ।"

**Not recorded.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): On assumption of office on an anti-Emergency mandate, the new Government's first task was to restore the credibility of the media which was severely eroded during the Emergency period due to the misuse of media for party ends. It was noted that there were speakers, who had overnight changed their views with the change in Government It was, therefore, felt that due care was necessary to be taken while inviting speakers on All India Radio and Doordarshan The media were advised that such of the speakers as had come out enthusiastically in support of the Emergency should ordinarily not be invited by Akashvani and Doordarshan for programmes of political nature These people, however, could be booked for programmes which were of a non-political nature It would thus be seen that the policy of this Government has been to build up the credibility of Akashvani and Doordarshan by adoption an impartial and balanced approach. There has been no black-listing as such of any person for AIR and Doordarshan programmes

Copies of three communications sent to Akashvani and Doordarshan in this regard are placed on the Table of the House.

Communications

(i) Guidelines approved in a meeting with MIB on 13th April, 1977 and circulated *vide* Ministry of I. & B. U.O. No. 1/5/77-IP&MC, dated 18th April, 1977

POLICY GUIDELINES FOR GOVERNMENT MEDIA

1. Official Media should not build up image of any individual, howsoever important he or she may be in public life.

2. There will be no aggressive one-sided naked propagandist approach, as in the past, in discharging their duties in propagating Government policies.

3 Media should adopt subtle and sophisticated approach Opposite points of view including criticism of Government policies and programmes and their implementation should find place in their programmes and releases This was necessary to restore credibility of the media.

4 News coverage should be diversified and names of individuals need be brought in if they have the news value and are specifically related to the news Coverage should be balanced and should project Government's policies, programmes and achievements in an objective and balanced manner. Events and developments rather than personalities should be the main focus.

5 Conscious efforts should be made to make news and programmes relating to developmental programmes more interesting and they should not be dull and insipid as now Media Heads should devise ways and means to make them interesting and lively to the listeners, viewers and audiences.

6 All sides should be presented by including discussions of shortcomings in the implementation of Governments policy by participants and beneficiaries.

7. All slogans, slides, documentary films, INRs etc associated with Emergency and 20 plus 5 points programme should be withdrawn immediately if not already done. However, motivational and informational publicity would continue to be done by Government Media, including slogans, hoardings and slides.

8 An immediate exercise should be undertaken to review the existing hoardings, slogans and slides and new slogans prepared keeping in view the directions of Government.

9. While effecting a change in the style of publicity, it should be ensured that there is no let-up in publicity efforts. Media Units were free to act and should have no hesitation in respect of publicising Government policies and programme

[Shri L. K. Advani]

They should, however, guard against projecting policies as such and also what would amount to counter productive publicity.

10. Akashvani and Doordarshan should organise discussions on the subject of projection of news and programmes in its news and non-officials and experts in the subject should be associated.

11. As regards speakers on the Akashvani and Doordarshan, there were many turn-coats who have changed their views with the change of Government. Such of the speakers as had come out enthusiastically for supporting the Emergency and associated programmes during that period, should not be engaged by Akashvani and Doordarshan.

12. As regards the family planning, the Minister made it clear that the present Government is not against family planning as such. In fact, it has already declared that it is in favour of a national population policy. It is, however totally against coercion or compulsion. Family Welfare has to be completely voluntary. Publicity for family welfare should be done although in a low key, in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

13. Concratsation of Government policies and programmes in various fields would take place only by the next Parliment Session. In the meanwhile, Media Units were advised to go ahead on the basis of the President's Address to the Parliament as well as the programmes and policies announced by the Janata Party on the basis of which it has been voted to power.

14. MIB stated that restoration of democracy in the country had generated an immense fund of goodwill abroad. Efforts should, therefore, be made to cash in on it in consultation with the EXP Division of the Ministry of External Affairs. Media Heads concerned should devise a strategy towards this direction and put up their suggestions for consideration.

(ii) Copy of confidential u.o. note No. 12/215/77-B(P), dated 29th June, 1978 from the Ministry of I&B to DG, AIR, DG, Doordarshan and Director of News Services.

SUBJECT—*Review of the policy with regard to broadcast by persons who had also vociferous advocate of Emergency.*

It may be recalled that recently a meeting was held under the Chairmanship of JS(B). Some decisions were taken on the desirability of broadcast by vociferous advocate of Emergency both in AIR and Doordarshan. Extracts of the noting in this regard as reproduced below are sent herewith for information and guidance.

It was pointed out by DNS that noteable among those who figured frequently in Akashvani and Doordarshan programmes during the Emergency period and who were clearly identified as strong supporters of Emergency are the following:—

1. Dr. V. P. Dutt
2. Dr. A. M. Khusro
3. Dr. P. K. Tripathi
4. Shri Vishwabandhu Gupta
5. Shrimati Shyamla Pappu
6. Dr. Charanjeet Chanana
7. Shri A. K. Jain
8. Shri Rashid Talib (Hindustan Times).
9. Shri Girish Mathur (New Wave).
10. Shri D. R. Goyal (Secular Democracy).
11. Shri Shrikant Verma
12. Shri K. K. Mishra (Navjivan, Lucknow).

13. Shri Vinod Mishra (Hindustan)

14. Shri R. D. Kwatra, Political Commentator.

15. Shri V. D. Chopra (Patriot)

16. Shri B. K. Joshi (National Herald); and

17. Shri Vishnu Dutt (National Herald).

3. It was ensured both by DG, AIR as well as DG, Doordarshan, that these persons, who were vociferous advocates of Emergency, are not being invited to their programmes, to maintain credibility of these media.

4. There were quite a few who were active in presentation of programmes in justification of Emergency or in support of the 25-points of the former Prime Minister and 5-points of Shri Sanjay Gandhi. While they cannot be described as vociferous advocates of Emergency, their association with such programmes would require that should not be booked too frequently and certainly out for political discussions and commentaries. They can, however, be booked for such programmes of Akashvani and Doordarshan which are of cultural nature.

The receipt of the u.o. note may be acknowledged.

(iii) Copy of the Confidential d.o. letter No. 12/215/77-B(P), dated 7-11-78 from Joint Secretary (Broadcasting) addressed to Director Generals, Akashvani and Doordarshan and Director of News Services, A.I.R., New Delhi.

I am desired to invite attention to this Ministry's u.o. No. 12/215/77-B(P), dated 29th June, 1978 which a copy of the record of the discussions held in the room of former JS(B) in regard to the policy of allowing broadcasts by persons who had been vociferous advocates of Emergency. The operative portion of the minutes is contained in paragraph 4 which states that persons who were active in the presentation of programmes in justification of Emergency or in support of 20-Point Programme of the former Prime Minister and 5-Point Programme of Shri Sanjay Gandhi should not be booked too frequently and in any case not for political discussions and commentaries. The minutes further clarified that they should be booked for such programmes of Akashvani and Doordarshan which are of cultural nature.

2. Government have been informed that the circulation of these minutes has created an impression that Government had blacklisted a few persons from participation in the programmes of AIR and T.V. I am desired to clarify that the policy in this regard have been repeatedly stated by the Minister for Information and Broadcasting both in Parliament and outside. Briefly stated the policy is that in order to restore to the media the credibility lost by them during Emergency it is imperative that vociferous advocates of the Emergency be kept out from political discussions and commentaries. It has been clarified that they could, however, be booked for programmes which were of a non-political nature. I am to further clarify that this policy would equally apply to the seventeen persons listed in Paragraph 2 of the u.o. referred to above.

3. The above policy may kindly be kept in view in inviting people for programmes on AIR and Doordarshan.

4, This letter disposes of DG AIR's d.o. No. 21/24/78-PI dt. the 16th October, 1978.

With regard,

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह कहा है कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन की विश्वसनीयता बनाने के लिए सरकार निष्पक्ष और संतुलित दृष्टिकोण अपना रही है और आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रमों के लिए किसी व्यक्ति को काली सूची में नहीं रखा गया है--यह जानकर मुझे प्रसन्नता हुई है ।

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

इमरजेंसी के दौरान तमाम लोगो ने इतने कुकर्म किए है और कभी भी उन्हो ने इस बात को नही सोचा कि पत्रकारिता का जो उद्देश्य है, उस का जो लक्ष्य है उस का किस नीयत के साथ पूरा करना चाहिए। खुले आम तरीके से बहुत से लोगो ने इमर्जेन्सी के कुकर्मों की तारीफ की है, उन की सराहना की। कुछ लोग ऐसे भी रहे जो कि राजनीतिक लोग रहे है मै पत्रकारो की बात अभी नही करता –जो कि स्वच्छन्द विचारो को व्यक्त करने के लिए जीवन भर किसी प्रकार के विशेष दबाव में नही रहे, ऐसे लोगो ने खास तरीके से, बडी नाममझी और बेशर्मी के साथ सभी कर्मों का समर्थ न किया। इमर्जेन्सी के जमाने मे लोगो ने अपनी अन्तर्रात्मा को ताक पर रख दिया था, अन्तर्रात्मा की आवाज को कभी सुनने की कोशिश नही की थी। इन लोगो ने हर हालत मे उस सरकार के सभी प्रकार के कुकर्मों क समर्थन करने का बीडा उठाया था। रेडियो व टेलीविजन के माध्यम से इस कार्य का किया। यह बडी शर्म नाक बात थी, हम उस का कडे से कडा विरोध करते है।

लेकिन एक बात मै जरूर कहना चाहता हू कि जिन लोगो ने ऐसे कार्यो को किया है उन से बदला लेने की भावना के साथ कोई कार्यवाही नही होनी चाहिए। हमें उदारता का परिचय देना चाहिये। क्योकि हम ने उस समय देश से यह भी कहा था कि हम जो तरीका अपनाना चाहते हैं उस मे किसी भी प्रकार का डिस्क्रिमिनेशन या पक्षपात नही करेगे। यह खुशी की बात है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस दिशा में काफी अच्छे कार्य किए हैं लेकिन उस के साथ साथ यह बात भी आज लोगो के मन मे बैठती जा रही है कि कुछ विशेष तरह के लोगो को बुलाने की जो परम्परा पहले चली थी आज भी वही चल रही है। मै समझता हू इस बात का खण्डन तथा निराकरण होना चाहिए और यह तभी हो सकता है जब कि सरकार इस दिशा मे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण तरीके से सोचे और कदम उठाए। नौकरशाही जो है वह आज भी उसी तरह से काम कर रही है जैसे कि इमर्जेन्सी के जमाने में करती थी। माननीय मंत्री जी ने तमाम ऐसे निर्देश दिए है जिन पर नौकरशाही को सही ढग से व्यवहार करना चाहिये लेकिन वह नही कर रही है। मंत्री जी को खुश करने के लिये या जनता पार्टी को खुश करने के लिये वे अपने पुराने तरीके पर ही चल रहे हैं क्योकि नौकरशाही के पास कोई अन्तरात्मा नही होती है। वे अपनी नौकरी को बचाने के लिये देश के साथ गद्दारी कर सकते हैं, जनता के साथ गद्दारी कर सकते हैं। आज रेडियो व टेलीविजन की यह स्थिति बनती जा रही है कि धीरे धीरे उस की विश्वसनीयता खत्म हो रही है। यदि यही स्थिति रही और रेडियो की विश्वसनीयता खतम हो गई तो आज का रेडियो और टेलीविजन भी उसी प्रकार से हो जायेगा जिस प्रकार से इमर्जेन्सी के दिनो मे रेडियो और टेलीविजन बने हुए थे।

मान्यवर, मैं यही कहना चाहूगा कि राजनीतिक विचार के आधार पर किसी भी प्रकार की लिस्ट नही बनानी चाहिए। अगर अधिकारीगण इस प्रकार का कार्य कर रहे हैं तो मैं चाहूगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी स्वय इस चीज को देखें। केवल समर्थकों की या केवल विरोधियों की इस प्रकार की कोई लिस्ट अधिकारियों से बनवाने को इससे न केवल माननीय मंत्री जी, बल्कि जनता सरकार और जनता पार्टी की भी बदनामी होगी। हमें माननीय मंत्री जी या सरकार की नीयत पर कोई शक नही है, लेकिन फिर भी इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये तथा जो नई पीढ़ी के लोग हैं उन को अधिक से अधिक इन कार्यक्रमो मे भाग लेने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिय।

मै माननीय मंत्री जी से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हू– जिन 17 व्यक्तियो की लिस्ट बनाने की बात कही गयी है, उससे रेडियो और टेलीविजन दानो की विश्वसनीयता पर प्रभाव पडा है, मै जानना चाहता हू कि उस विश्वसनीयता को बढाने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है तथा नई पीढी के पत्रकारो का आश्रय देने के लिये क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं? लोगो को बुलाने के लिए सरकार न क्या तरीका अपनाया है तथा वह कौन सी मशीनरी है जो लोगो को बुलाने का कार्य करती है?

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी अध्यक्ष जी, मै माननीय सदस्य के इस कथन से पूर्णतया सहमत हू कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन मे लोगो को आमन्त्रित करते समय किसी भी प्रकार की प्रतिशोध की भावना का स्थान नही होना चाहिये। सचमुच मे जो यह निर्देश दिया गया है, वह निर्देश इस उद्देश्य से किया गया है कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन की विश्वसनीयता स्थापित हो उस विश्वसनीयता के स्थापित करने की दिशा म यह कदम उठाया गया है। शायद कुछ माननीय सदस्य कह सकते है कि इस मे केवल 17 नामो को लिया गया है, जब कि एमर्जेन्सी का समर्थनकरने वालो की सख्या बहुत ज्यादा थी।

यह बात सही है, लेकिन जब 17 नाम मीडिया के लोगो ने बैठ कर छाटे तो उन मे केवल उन लोगो को ही निकालने की कोशिश की गई जो बहुत ज्यादा आइडेन्टिफाईड हो गए थे और वे भी पार्टिसिपेन्ट्स थे जो बार बार इमर्जेन्सी मे आते रहे थे।

मै यह भी कहना चाहूगा – इमर्जेन्सी के बाद के दो सालो मे जितनी मात्रा में विपक्ष के सदस्यो को, विपक्ष के प्रतिनिधियो को स्थान मिला है, उतनी मात्रा मे पहले कभी भी नही मिला। मेरे सामने आकडे हैं– पिछले 4 सालो में, 1973 से 1977 तक कुल मिलाकर एक ही विपक्ष के सदस्य को बुलाया गया और वह शायद श्री एस0 एम0 बनर्जी थे। लेकिन 1977 के बाद अनेक विपक्ष के सदस्य को दूरदर्शन पर आमन्त्रित किया गया और इसी प्रकार की बात रेडियो के लिये भी कही जा सकती है। लेकिन मैं यह बात जरूर कहना चाहूगा कि पहली मीटिंग का जो मिनिट सर्कुलेट हुआ, जो सदन के टेबिल पर रखा गया और जिस में ये 17 नाम थे उस के सर्कुलेशन से कुछ गलतफहमी जरूर पैदा हुई–इस बात को मैं स्वीकार करता हू और उसी गलतफहमी को दूर करने के लिए ही, जो सीक्रेट सर्कुलर सभा पटल पर रखा है, वह जारी किया गया उस के एक रेलेवेन्ट अंश को मैं यहां उद्धृत करना चाहूगा—

"Government has been informed that the circulation of these minutes has created an impression that Government has black-listed a few persons from participation in the programme of AIR and TV. I am desired to clarify that the policy in this regard has been repeatedly stated by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in Parliament and outside As briefly stated, the policy is that in order to restore to the media the credibility lost during the Emergency, it is imprative that vociferous advocates of the Emergency be kept out from political discussions and commentaries. It has been clarified that they could, however, be booked for programmes which were of a non-political character."

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, if the contention of the Government is that whatever was done during the Emergency and because certain people were invited repeatedly on TV and Radio who spoke in favour of Emergency and, therefore, after the Emergency is over, and the so-called normalcy restored. . .

AN. HON. MEMBER: Why so-called?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Because his behaviour of selecting and blacklisting a few persons is a proof of your attitude of vendetta; your attitude of selecting a few and not allowing dissent or different views is all vendetta. You yourself decide who the guilty are. If you say that this media must be a free media, have you blacklisted Shri Balasaheb Deoras, your god-father? Have you blacklisted him? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Unless he uses unparliamentary language, he has a right to say what he wants to say.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is the word "god-father" unparliamentary? I can't understand this. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Unless a member uses unparliamentary expression, he has a right to say what he wants to say.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will you permit him to drag the name of a person who is not a member of the House? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The names of persons who have been blacklisted, are they Members of Parliament? But their names have been quoted here. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: Let him proceed. This should not be the behaviour of Parliament. You must have some norms in Parliament.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Dr. A. M. Khusro, the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University has been blacklisted. This very Government considers him honourable and respectable enough to be a member of the National Integration Committee of which the Prime Minister is the head. So, he is honourable; he is good; he is impartial otherwise. But for T. V. and Radio, the hon. Minister considers him to be a partial man and he is blacklisted.

Let me quote the *Times of India*. In its editorial, this is what it says:

"The Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University who has only recently been nominated to the National Integration Committee on which the Prime Minister himself presides and the guide-lines make "association". . .

What are the guide-lines? The guide-lines have been circulated. The guide-lines which have been circulated and read themselves show, what is the offence. The offence is, association with Mrs. Gandhi's 20-Point Economic Programme, not only Emergency. According to the guide-lines, even though who were vociferous associated of the 20-Point Economic Programme were also to be blacklisted and considered taboo.

This is what the Times of India says:

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

"And the guidelines make 'association' with Mrs. Gandhi's 20-Point Programme which the RSS Chief, Mr. Deoras, praised, among others, in one of his letters to her during the Emergency, a ground for boycott by the media."

So, you are talking in two voices. You are not honest even to yourself. Your contention here is this.

This is what he says while giving the list:

"It was ensured both by DG, AIR, as well as DG, Doordarshan, that these persons, who were vociferous advocates of Emergency, are not being invited to their programmes, to maintain credibility of these media."

So, your credibility, at the very root, in the very statement, is destroyed by the very fact that, whereas you have picked and chosen, you have selected a few well-known persons in their own fields for being blacklisted, your own great man—the name has been quoted, no less a person than Sara Sangh Chalak, in whose parade Mr. Advani himself went wearing halfpant; I do not know whether Dr. Subramaniam Swamy wore half-pant or not. . . (*Interruptions*)—has not been. If Mr. Deoras who supported the 20-point programme can be considered honourable and respectable, then by what stretch of imagination do you consider these 17 persons otherwise? That is my question. What are the criteria that you have applied? That is what I would like to know.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The hon. Member has asked no question. . .(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What are the criteria that you have applied for this?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: If all supporters of the Emergency were to be named, the list would run into hundreds. Therefore, it consists of only those who had been participating in the AIR and TV programmes during the Emergency and who had been fully identified with all that went on in the Emergency, whether it was in the name of 20-point programme or whether it was in the name of forced sterilisation or whether it was in the name of MISA and other measures. Perhaps, Hitler's regime is know also for its 25-point programme. He used to have a 25-point programme. Very many of the measures included in the 25-point programme, individually, by themselves, had been allright, but the 25-point programme as such became identified with the Third Reich and, therefore, it had an obnoxious odour. Therefore, all the persons who were identified with that obnoxious odour, I think, the Radio and the Doordarshan did well in deciding to blacklist them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He has not answered my question. What about Mr. Balasaheb Deoras? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Even earlier I had a doubt, I had a suspicion, that our brilliant Minister for Information and Broadcasting had made some indepth study of the Hitler regime. Now he has really come out with that because he told us some details about Hitler's regime. Sir, our Information and Broadcasting Minister is a very sophisticated, very suave and slippery Minister which is proved just the same minute. In fact, it may come under the purview of a privilege issue. Look how slippery he is.

In the statement which he expects the Members to ordinarily read, he has said one thing. It is a very important issue. He said, 'The Media were advised that such of the speakers as had come out enthusiastically in support of the emergency should ordinarily not be invited by Akashvani and Doordarshan for programmes of a political nature.' Here he is adding the word 'ordinarily' which may indicate extra-ordinarily they may also be

invited for political discussion. Now, come to the third circular. It is a very interesting thing. The same Department, the same Minister—perhaps he has himself dictated it: I know he is a dictator. This is what the third circular says, 'It is imperative that the vociferous advocates of emergency be kept out from political discussions and commentaries." Here, there is no word 'ordinarily'. Here, for the purpose of consumption of the Members, there is one thing in the first page and another in the fourth page. He thought after all we are illiterate men and may not go to the fourth page. In the first page he puts a very innocent word 'ordinarily'. He is even called a very innocent politician by the *Times of India* in a very sarcastic manner in their Editorial of the 20th. In the first page, he is saying 'ordinarily' they may not be invited which gives the feeling that after all he is such a literate gentleman end ordinarily may not be invited but extra-ordinarily he may be invited But in the detailed instructions he is saying 'No'.

Sir, in the corridors of his Ministry and I think in knowledgeable circles, many people say L. K. Advani is a smiling Shukla. We have heard, Sir, about smiling Buddha, now people are saying he is a smiling Shukla, the same in a different form.

One thing, Sir. I was going through the debates in the Rajya Sabha as well as his performance here. . . I am not quoting. He is very cleverly avoiding certain words. He has got an inhibition against the word 'blacklist'. We know, the word over knows and I, with a limited nowledge of English, also know what 'blacklisting' means. Sir, a 'blacklist' is not printed on a black paper. It is printed on a white paper only but it is called blacklist when you are preventing somebody and you keep them out.

One thing, Sir. In the Parliamentary Consultative Committee meeting, Mr. Advani is reported to have said, 'There is no list like this.' But last Monday, i.e. on the 19th, he has come out and openly admitted that he has a list of 16 people. I have no particular brief for some of them but some of them are really brilliant people. . .

AN HON. MEMBER: For example.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You read it.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: He said there is no blacklist. But, Sir, the general impression in the Ministry and among the knowledgeable people is that there are four lists. One is the black-list under which one may not ordinarily be invited but extraordinarily be invited. . .

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH (Kheri): Sir, is he putting questions or is he making a speech?. . .(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Go to Bombay.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE. I am coming to my question, Sir.

Political commentators, political writers—they are not to be invited but they can be invited to other programmes. Is it for a discussion on poultry farming and bee keeping the political writers and commentators are to be invited? Are they to be invited for a discussion on needle-work?

AN HON. MEMBER: For a discussion on *Shivambu*.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: One is the blacklist and the persons on the list may not be ordinarily invited. Then there is the grey list—where there is a umbra and a penumbra, a bit of shade, keep them on probation and if they perform well, they will be admitted. Then, there is a red list where they ordinarily or extra-ordinarily or under any circumstances will not be invited. But, over and above this, there is a very important list. That is the white and khaki list. . . (*Interruptions*) a particular colour which has a great resemblance—he must be knowing, he was wearing it even, Sir.

[Shri A. G. George]

Sir, his performance about saying first 'no' and then saying 'yes' whether it is black or wehther it is white and all these discriminations he makes shows that he has the great capacity to turn black into white and turn white into black. He has invited some of the responsible leaders and commentators in this country, to say, the minimum, that is utterly disgraceful.

Further, the comment is that his performance cannnot convince any fair minded person. Of course he is called an innocent politician. Sir, this black list, grey list, the white list, this khaki list all have to go if the credibility is to be established. What is the credibility there? Some of his senior ministers here who have never seen the turbans for the last forty years took turbans on loan or rent and were wearing in some of the meetings in the Boat Club here. T.V. was booming on that. But on 20th when the real agricultural workers, in lakhs and lakhs gathered over here, wearing borrowed turbans—they are the real wearers of the turbans—nothing is seen. This is the credibility. I suggest that the existence of the black list, grey list, red list and the khaki list should go.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Sir, there is no question. He has said this out of emotion. I would like to say that when I use the word 'ordinarily' in the statement, I mean that that is the advice that I have been giving to the media and that is the advice that they had been following also. This is of course factually correct that 17 names had been identified being among the people in the 'list'. Out of this, I notice that Dr. A. N. Khusro, Shrimati Shyamala Pappu, A. K Jain, D. R. Goyal, K. K. Misra, Vishun Dutt all of them had been invited during this period. If it had not been 'ordinarily', then, perhaps, I would have pulled them up. Thus the instruction and advice given to the media that they should ordinarily not be invited had been followed. *(Interruptions)* My reference to Hitler made the hon. Member say that. I have obviously studied Hitler's regime. I no doubt have. I have taken pains to study it particularly during the period of my detention. I have actually written a little piece 'A Tale of two Emergencies'. How parallel it is to compare what happened to that era and what has happened in Germany!

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sudheeran:

*(Interruption)***

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. Nothing will be recorded.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): Sir, it is widely complained even by the leading Janata stalwarts like Shri Madhu Limaye that under the guidelines of the Minister, the media not only is misused but it is being monopolised by R.S.S. It is in the statement made by the General Secretary of the Janata Party.

Sir, blacklisting is a clear warning to the political commentators, singers and academicians that if they do not toe the line of R.S.S., they will have to invite the anger of some of the Ministers including the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

May I know from the Mintsier what is the subtle difference you draw between the censorship of the previous caucus and the blacklisting of the present caucus? There is a caucus even in the I&B Ministry under the leadersihp and chairmanship of Mr. Advani. Sir, the attitude of the present Minister and the former Minister shows that they are both sides of the same coin—no difference. Sir, in view of the admission of the Minister himself that he made a political interference to delete the names of a few political figures with whom he does not agree, is it not amply clear that to establish credibility of the media the whole set-up has to be brought under an autonomous corporation? What is the attitude of the present government regarding the implementation of the Verghese Committee in setting up an autonomous corporation and the media to be brought under this corporation?

**Not recorded.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The question posed is about the Verghese Committee's recommendations and as the hon'ble Members are aware this House discussed that matter only in the last Session. Since then the government is busy processing the whole report and the deliberations and the views-points of the Members. (*Interruptions*)

I hope it will be possible for the government to introduce a bill for the conversion of A.I.R. into an autonomous corporation in this Budget Session.

12.45 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTIYTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I beg to present the Twentieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings (1978-79) on Structure of Boards of Management of Public Undertakings and other Allied Matters and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sitting of the Committee relating thereto.

12.46 hrs.

METTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED ATR C TIES ON HARIJANS IN BIHAR.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान प्रशासन द्वारा हरिजनो की हत्या की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं। विगत 17 दिसम्बर को पटना के एक पुलिस अधिकारी द्वारा तीन हरिजनो को इतनी बैरहमी से पीटा गया कि ठकैता डोम की तत्काल हिरासत में ही मृत्यु हो गई तथा उस के साथी किसी तरह से जीवत हैं। बाद में उक्त अधिकारी ने हरिजन की लाश को पटना मैडिकल अस्पताल भेज दिया। 19 दिसम्बर को जब हरिजन विधायियो को ठकैता की हत्या का पता चला, तो वे दौड़े दौड़े स्वर्गीय ठकैता के घर पहुंचे। वहां जाने पर पता चला कि लाश को उक्त अधिकारी गायब करना चाहते हैं। 20 तारीख को छात्रो ने हत्याकाड के विरोध में जुलूस निकाला, जिस में राजधानी के हरिजन, मजदूर, महिलाये, बच्चे सभी तबके के लोग थे। वे लोग लाश को मुख्य मत्री के पास ले जाना चाहते थे। रास्ते में उक्त अधिकारी के प्रभाव के बल पर सी० आर० पी० एव उपस्थित अधिकारियो ने छात्रों को बुरी तरह घायल कर दिया, लेकिन अतत: लोग मुख्य मत्री के पास पहुच गये। मुख्य मत्री ने स्वय आ कर लाश का निरीक्षण किया तथा अपने हाथो उस का मुआयिन किया। उन के कार्यवाही के आश्वासन के बाद भी अभी तक उक्त अधिकारी के खिलाफ किसी तरह की कार्यवाही नही की गई।

एक तरफ सरकार कहती है कि जहां कही हरिजनों पर जुल्म होगा, उस के लिये उस जिले के जिलाधकारी तथा एस० पी० को दोषी माना जायेगा। लेकिन दूसरी ओर जब एस० पी० स्वय निर्दोष हरिजन की हत्या करता है तो सरकार तथा प्रशासन उसको बचा लेते हैं। मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय प्रधान मत्री तथा बिहार के मुख्य मत्री को भी बहुत पहिले लिखित रूप में सूचित किया, लेकिन अभी तक उक्त पदाधिकारी को निलबित नही किया गया क्योकि सरकार के मत्री से लेकर प्रशासन तक उक्त पदाधिकारी का बोलबाला है।

इसी तरह 11-3-79 के साप्ताहिक रविवार में स्वर्गीय श्री राधाकान्त धोबी (हरिजन), ग्राम पचखरवी, जिला सिवान (बिहार) की हत्या की खबर छपी है। पचखरवी अचल कार्यालय के बड़ा बाबू के जिम्मे राधा हरिजन की धुलाई की मजदूरी के बारह रुपये थे, जिस को देने से वह इन्कार करता था। जब बाद में बिगड़ कर राधा हरिजन ने मजदूरी मागी, तो उस को उक्त बड़ा बाबू ने सबक सिखाने की चेतावनी दी। दो दिनो बाद अचल कार्यालय के एक लिपिक के घर में चोरी हुई। इस चोरी की घटना से बड़ा बाबू को राधा से बदला लेने का सुनहरा मौका मिल गया। बड़ा बाबू गवाह बने और उन्हो ने पुलिस को बताया कि राधा और उस के सबधी ने चोरी की है। बाद में रात्रि में पुलिस द्वारा राधा और उस के भतीजे को गिरफ्तार कर अंचल कार्यालय लाया गया। अचल कार्यालय के मैदान में दोनो को बांध कर दो दिनो तक पिटाई चलती रही। इतना ही नही, उसकी उगलियो को लोहे की छड से कुचला गया, मोमबत्ती से जलाया गया और पाखाने के रास्ते से पेट में मिर्चों का घोल डाला गया। राधा बे चिल्ला चिल्ला कर प्रार्थना की कि उसे गोली से मार दे, लेकिन इस तरह कष्ट दे कर न मारें। निर्दयतापूर्वक राधा की हत्या करदी गई। राधा के कत्ल के इल्जाम से बचने के लिये पुलिस ने अपने अनुकूल पोस्ट-मार्टम रिपोर्ट लिखवाई और रात्रि में ही लाश को जला दिया। सिवान नगरपालिका कर्मचारी यूनियन तथा महिला समाज द्वारा पुलिस के खिलाफ प्रदर्शन किया गया, लेकिन अभी तक किसी तरह की कार्रवाही नही की गई।

झासी के मैडिकल कालेज के एक हरिजन छात्र राम प्रसाद को प्रधानाचार्य तथा पैथोलोजी विभाग के अध्यक्ष के व्यवहार से तंग आ कर आत्म हत्या पर विवश होना पड़ा। राम प्रसाद हमेशा प्रथम स्थान

[श्री राम बिलास पासवान]

कक्षा में प्राप्त करता था और उसे राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति भी मिलती थी लेकिन पैथोलाजी विभाग के अध्यक्ष द्वारा परीक्षा में उसे सात बार फेल कर दिया गया। हत्या के पूर्व राम प्रसाद ने प्रधानाचार्य से जा कर कहा कि इस बार यदि उसे जानबूझ कर फेल किया गया तो वह आत्म हत्या कर लेगा। अपने आखिरी खत में राम प्रसाद ने लिखा था कि "जिन्दगी मुझे बोझ" मालूम पड़ने लगी है। मेरी आखिरी ख्वाहिश है कि मेरी लाश को पैथोलाजी विभाग के संग्रहालय में रख दिया जाये ताकि पैथोलाजी विभाग के अध्यक्ष देख कर खुश हों कि मैं पैथोलाजी विभाग में ही पड़ा सड़ रहा हूं।

28 जनवरी को सारे विद्यार्थियों ने जुलूस निकाल कर उक्त डाक्टर की निन्दा की तथा मांग किया कि प्रधानाचार्य एवं पैथोलाजी विभाग के अध्यक्ष को अविलम्ब बर्खास्त किया जाय।

इस तरह की आये दिन घटनाएं घटती जा रही हैं।

क्या में गृह मंत्री जी से सदन के माध्यम से जान सकता हूं कि इस दिशा में वे क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

(ii) Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.

श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं :

आइ आइ टी कानपुर का प्रशासन ठप्प हो चुका है। उच्चाधिकारी आपस में टकरा रहे हैं। ईर्ष्या, द्वेष और स्वार्थ ने पूरी तरह शिक्षा संस्थान पर कब्जा किया हुआ है। नियम-कानून की व्यवस्था लगभग समाप्त ही गई है। ईमानदार कर्मचारी राजनीति और कूटनीति के शिकार बनाये जा रहे हैं। वर्तमान निदेशक के कार्यालय में आइ आइ टी के कैम्पस स्कूल का प्रिंसिपल, अस्पताल का एक मेडिकल आफिसर, एस टी ए और एक चौकीदार बर्खास्त हो चुके हैं। अन्य एक एस टी ए तथा छः इंजिन ड्राइवर पिछले लगभग एक वर्ष या उस से अधिक से निलम्बित हैं।

निदेशक या तो कैम्पस और देश से बाहर रहते हैं या अस्वस्थता के बहाने घर से प्रशासन चलाते हैं। उन का सम्पर्क वहां के कर्मचारियों तथा सामान्य फैकल्टी से टूटा हुआ है। निदेशक लगभग पिछले दो वर्षों से शैडो को साथ ले कर चलते हैं। उन का काम उपनिदेशक करते हैं।

3 मार्च, 1979 के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार संस्थान में निम्नलिखित अनियमितताएं फैली हैं :

(क) लाखों और हजारों रुपये की धनराशि शतप्रतिशत से ले कर 80 प्रतिशत तक, सप्लाई से पहले ही, प्राइवेट फर्मों को एडवांस कर दी जाती है।

(ख) मनमाने ढंग से नियुक्तियां की जा रही हैं। कैम्पस स्कूल के प्राचार्य पद पर पिछले 11 वर्षों से 500-900 के वेतनक्रम कार्यरत व्यक्ति को निलम्बित कर के 1100-1600 के वेतन क्रम में डेपूटेशन एलाउंस दे कर, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संस्थान में प्राचार्य पद पर काम करने वाली की नियुक्ति बिना पहले से पद सृजित कराये की गई। पद बाद में गलत तथ्यों के आधार पर सृजित कराया गया। 500-900 रुपये के वेतन क्रम में कार्यरत प्रिंसिपल को छोटे-छोटे आरोपों के आधार पर अब बर्खास्त कर दिया गया है।

(ग) बड़े पमाने पर तदर्थ नियुक्तियां की गई हैं।

(घ) पांचों आइ आइ टी की संयुक्त परीक्षाओं में से एक परीक्षा के संदर्भ में तत्कालीन संयुक्त प्रवेश समिति के अध्यक्ष के द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं के बारे में जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट आ जाने के बावजूद भी मामलें को दबा दिया गया।

(ङ) संस्थान के रजिस्ट्रार को बिना किसी आधार एवं औचित्य के निलंबित कर दिया गया है। रजिस्ट्रार पर जो आरोप लगाये गये हैं वे न तो वित्तीय अनियमितता के, न गबन अथवा सरकारी धन के दुरुपयोग से सम्बन्धित हैं। न ही उन में से कोई आरोप नैतिक मूल्यों के हनन से सम्बन्धित है। रजिस्ट्रार देश के प्रसिद्ध लेखक हैं और उन के साथ हुए अपमानजनक व्यवहार से देश का बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग क्षुब्ध एवं चिन्तित है।

इस संस्थान में कर्मचारियों और प्रशासन के बीच तनाव है। यहां तक कि प्रशासन के कारण तीन फैकल्टी मेम्बरों ने वार्डन पद से त्यागपत्र दे दिया है। अध्यक्ष कर्मचारी संयुक्त मोर्चा ने कर्मचारियों से प्रशासन की तानाशाही से मुंहतोड़ जवाब देने की अपील की है।

साथ ही अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों के विरुद्ध दमनात्मक कार्यवाही जारी है। इसी जाति से सम्बन्धित एक कर्मचारी को आदेशों के प्रसारित होने के बावजूद पदोन्नति का लाभ नहीं दिया गया।

आइ आइ टी कानपुर राष्ट्र महत्व की संस्था है तथा जनता का लगभग 7 करोड़ रुपया प्रति वर्ष इस संस्थान पर खर्च होता है। यह आशा की जाती है कि इस संस्थान के छात्र देश के बड़े वैज्ञानिक और इंजीनियर बनेंगे। ऐसी स्थिति में शैक्षिक मूल्यों के ह्रास की पूरी संभावना है जो हम सभी के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है।

शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय का उपरोक्त स्थिति की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए, उन से निवेदन है कि वे दमनात्मक कार्यवाहियों को वापस कराने की दिशा में तत्काल कार्यवाही करने का निर्देश दें तथा अनियमितताओं की जांच के लिए नियमानुसार उच्च स्तरीय जांच समिति नियुक्त करायें। साथ ही आपातकालीन अधिनायकवाद के एजेंटों द्वारा अभी तक चली आ रही इस आपातकालीन स्थिति को तत्काल समाप्त क ये धन्यवाद।

(iii) Need for Uniform Industrialisation in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM (Shahjahanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise to mention under Rule 377 this matter of urgent public importance, the industrialisation of Shahjahanpur in Uttar Pradesh.

Shahjahanpur is one of the most backward districts of Uttar Pradesh with a large population but due to its backwardness this district is in serious grip of poverty, unemployment, beggary and lack of facilities like medical, water, housing, schooling etc. This district has played a vital role in the freedom movement of the country and martyrs named Ashfaqullah Khan, Pt. Ram Prasad Bismil, Shri Roshan Singh belonged to this unfortunate district. In spite of all this, this district has not been given any importance while development plans were made. There is a great need that the Central Government should give special attention towards Shahajahanpur and allot at least one big Central public sector project to help in making this district industrialised. I would also request the Minister for Industries, Mr. George Fernandes, to kindly see that instead of allotting public sector projects to already industrialised places in U.P. like Ghaziabad, Sikandrabad, Meerut, Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Naini, Rae Bareili, consideration be now given to places like Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Pilibhit, Budaun, Jaunpur etc. so that industrialisation is on an uniform basis and development disparties are reduced.

(iv) Arjuna Awards given by All India Council of Sports

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the recent Arjuna awards by the All India Council of Sports have caused great resentment among the sporting circles of the country. While very deserving sportsmen like G. Viswanath and Tamil Selvan got the prize, few could explain the award of the prize to a certain woman golfer and a woman hockey player. Both these games are played by a very small anglicised elite in the country. The former has not represented India in any international competition, while the latter played for India in women's International hockey in which India came last. It has been learnt that their family connections to important personalities were mainly responsible for their awards. This is doubly regrettable since star players like Indu Puri, India's women's table tennis captian, sprinter Gyanesharan, Asian Games gold winner and Sudhir Karmarkar India's international soccer player were left out of the honour.

Now to cap it all, a women's hockey team is being sent to Vancouver by the Chairman, AICS at a fantastic cost of Rs. six lakhs to participate in world women's hockey.

13.00 hrs.

(v) Address delivered by the Governor of Bihar to the Joint Session of the Bihar Legislature on the 19th March 1979

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

Constitution difficulties were created by the reported omission by the Governor of Bihar from the prepared Address, when he addressed the Joint Session of the Bihar legislature on March 19, 1979.

The Address was prepared by the State Government and approved by the Bihar Cabinet. It is reported that the Governor, while reading the Address which was in Sanskritized Hindi, found difficulties and omitted certain portions in it. It is further reported that the Governor, after reading through one-third of the Address, read out the first few lines only of each subject in the rest of the Address. In this process, certain important policy issues relating to total prohibition, indutries etc. were omitted.

[Shri K Lakkappa]

According to constitutional experts, the Governor in his Address is bound to read the Address in full and he has no discretion to omit any portion It is not the printed text that constitutes the official record of the Governor's Address but the Address as actually delivered When a Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address is moved, it would refer only to the Address as officially recorded In the present case, when the discussion takes place on the Motion of Thanks, it should refer only to that portion of the Address as actually delivered and policy matters relating to prohibition etc would not be covered under the discussion It would therefore be necessary that proper guidelines should be adopted in regard to the preparation of Address of Governors by the respective State Governments and their delivery by the Governors

(vi) Strike by Employees of Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Ltd, Calcutta

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Sir under rule 377, I wish to raise the following It is now more than two months that Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Ltd Calcutta are on strike All categories of employees numbering 10 000 are on complete strike for the last two months Each and every category of employees have joined this absolute strike and the credibility of the Ministry has gone very low, because of its certain inactions The grievances of the employees are very legitimate They are demanding that the emoluments that are given to all categories of employees of Shipbuilding concern (mainly public Sector Undertakings) be paid to them

There are about 10,000 workmen manufacturing various important engineering items and recently it has built Asia's biggest dredger, 'Mahayana' It has also built the largest bulk carrier, 'Lok Priti' which has been floated by the hon'ble Prime Minister only the other day. From a mere Rs 70 lakhs capital ship repairing company in 1961, to-day it has become an outstanding Rs. 20-crore ship building yard, belonging to the public sector It is able to manufacture upto 80 per cent of its ancillaries and thus it is saving a huge amount of foreign exchange and imports

In 1960-61 the total production was worth Rs 231 30 lakhs whilst in 1977-78, it has gone up as high as Rs 5329 94 lakhs The gross profit in 1960-61 was Rs 8 71 lakhs and for 1977-78 it has risen to Rs 399 05 lakhs But the wage part of the total value of production has come down very substantially due to wholehearted cooperation of the workers and their skill The wage content of production in 1960-61 was 36 per cent whilst in 1976-77 it has gone down to 1/2 i e 13 per cent Although the number of employees and workers have risen from 4280 in 1960-61 to 10271 in 1977 and 10 472 in 1978

In spite of this devotion and wholehearted support workers receive very meagre wages An ordinary worker gets not more than Rs 400/- per month and for highly skilled worker it is only Rs 561/- per month, although the productivity has gone up from 1964 33 per cent to 54 per cent in 1977-78 This ship building yard does not get any subsidy from Government as the other ship building yards in the country get It is also a practice in many countries abroad in some cases

In spite of this the management has chosen to go back from their own commitment and thus forced the workers to go on strike

On 25-8-1978 Shri D N Prasad, Joint Secretary and Member of the Board of Directors gave the following written assurance

'Workmen would not lose anything in view of the fact that the ensuing settlement which would arise

at least for the period of five years might be given effect from 1-1-1977 (Reference—Company's Minutes dated 25-7-1978.)"

On this basis, the Managing Director, Garden Reach Workshop, also gave a similar written assurance that 'workmen would not lose since settlement would arise from 1-1-1977."

It was further clarified that the Charter of Demands in respect of all categories of employees could be settled in spite of the fact that whether the tripartite Engineers settlement is finalised or not (Reference—Company's Minutes dated 27-11-1978).

I am in constant touch with the peoples concerned I had repeated dialogue with Professor Sher Singh but in vain. I regret to say so I had talks with the Labour Minister of West Bengal many a time and my last visit to this Workshop was on 20th March, 1979 The workers are very much aggrieved and resenting this adamant attitude of the Central Government and they have asked me to convey their determination to fight till the last for fulfilment of the legitimate rights Owing to this stoppage of work because of the adamant attitude of the authorities, the Yard has already lost production to the tune of 12 crores of rupees I fail to understand what could be given to Mazagon Dockyard or Goa Shipyard, why the same could not be given to the Garden Reach Workshop. I caution the Government not to kill the goose that is laying golden egg I would require the Hon Minister and the Minister of State for Defence Production to give a categorical statement on the floor of the House today so that amicable settlement could be arrived at and the work could be resumed immediately

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION (PROF. SHER SINGH): Most of the questions raised by the hon. member in his statement just now have already been replied on the floor of the House. Garden Reach employees have been traditionally governed by tripartite engineering settlement. Even before 1976 when the last agreement expired, that was also a tribartitle engineering settlement. This time also it is a tripartite engineering settlement. Within this settlement, we are prepared to give something more, which we can within this settlement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What you have promised, give that.

PROF. SHER SINGH: We are doing our best, If we go for a bipartite settlement now, that we will have to do for so many public sector undertakings in Calcutta—8 or 9—where 70,000 people are employed. We cannot bypass this agreement

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You want to go back on the promise your Director has made?

PROF SHER SINGH: I had discussions with my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and he has also referred to the talks he had with the Labour Minister of West Bengal Government Efforts for conciliation are going on The Labour Secretary of West Bengal has met the employees' representatives He has met the management people also, He is trying his best to arrive at a settlement I would only appeal to my friend, Shri Bosu and other CPI, CPM and other unions to kindly help us in arriving at a settlement We want to help the workers there We do not want the strike to continue because that means a loss of about Rs 4 or 5 crores a month.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Rs 6 crores

PROF SHER SINGH: Whatever it is, it is a loss and we do not want the strike to continue But that could be done only under the tripartite agreement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What the Joint Secretary and Director of the Board had agreed to give in writing, whether they are willing to give or not is the question. It is the credibility of the Government.

PROF. SHER SINGH: Let me explain that position. The last settlement expired on the 31st December 1976. We ouurselves were very keen to arrive at a new wage settlement and the employees were becoming restless. So, we told them "why do you worry? some settlement would be arrived at even if the tripartite settlement is not arrived at". Some engineering establishments in the private sector in West Bengal are parties to this settlement. So, in that sense, West Bengal Government is a party to that settlement. The Ministry of Heavy Industries is also a party to it. We told the workers that if a tripartite settlement could not be arrived at immediately, or within a reasonable time, then certainly we will have some agreement; it is not that we will not have any agreement at all. It is only in that context that it was explained to them that if the tripartite agreement is delayed unnncessarily, then we can think of bi-partite agreement. Now that the tripartite agreement has been arrived at, there is no question of any bi-partite agreement. Under this we can give them some fringe benefits which we are giving.

13.11 hrs.

MIZORAM APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1979.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Before I make a formal motion about these Bills, Sir, I have to make a humble request to you and, through you, to the whole House. Tomorrow and day after tomorrow are holidays and on Monday probably we are going to have the adjournment motion. The Rajya Sabha session has been extended only upto 28th. This business has to go to Rajya Sabha. So, I would humbly request you and the Whole House that the financial business has to be disposed of today.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I be beg to move:?

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territorry of Mizoram for the services of a part of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Mizoram for the services of a part of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consiederstion."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up clause by clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clause 2.3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to he Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

13.13 hrs.

MIZORAM APPRORPIATION BILL 1979.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I beg to move

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain furthe

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Mizoram for the services of the financial year 1978-79, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Mizoram for the services of the financial year 1978-79, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up clause by clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Title were added to the Bill

*SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

PONDICHERRY BUDGET—1979-80

GENERAL DISCUSSION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (PONDICHERRY) 1979-80 AND SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PONDICHERRY) 1979-80—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the Pondicherry Budget. Shri Asaithambi to continue his speech.

SHRI C. N. VISWANATHAN (Tiruppattur): On a point of order, Sir. Under rule 352, it is stated:

"A member while speaking shall not—

(ii) make a personal charge against a member;"

On 21-3-1979, when Shri Asaithambi spoke on the Pondicherry Budget, he mentioned about the leader of the Anna DMK and also a member of the House, Mr. Bala Pajanor. This is what he said:

"Shri Bala Pajanor did not categorically say that the Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai made this statement at a Press Conference. He did not affirm that this was Prime Minister's personal opinion or confirm that there was some invisible force behind this statement of Shri Morarji Desai, based on later press comments. Shri Bala should have made this fast speech in his Party Forum. He should not have chosen the forum of Lok Sabha for this speech."

He has made an allegation against Mr. Bala Pajanor....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not see any connection at all.

*SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI (Madras North): I will pay him a tribute. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when I started my speech on the Pondicherry Budget day before yesterday, my hon. friend Shri Bala interrupted me several times. I did not say anything about him in his personal or individual capacity. I do not wish to say and I would not say anything about him in his individual capacity. But he belongs to Pondicherry. He represents Pondicherry in this House. Not only he but his entire family had served the nation at different times of its history. From 1974 he has spoken several times about the problems and progress of Pondicherry on the floor of this House. Even the other day he was critical about the meagre allocation of Rs. 4 crores for Pondicherry in this

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. V. P. Asaithambi]

Budget. The problem is not how many times Shri Bala spoke about Pondicherry here or how many times Asaithambi has spoken about Pondicherry The problem is altogether different here.

On 26th January, 1979 when the entire country was celebrating the Republic Day, Pondicherry was celebrating lathi-charge day. There was lathicharge again and again on the people agitating there. Tear-gas shells were exploded There was firing Some people lost their lives, while others lost their limbs. Many people were injured on account of Police excesses. Properties worth Rs. 60 lakhs were destroyed in this volcano of violence What is the primary cause for this upheaval? You all know that the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was administering Pondicherry last year. I need not say that the A I.A. D.M.K. is led by Shri M G.R; and Shri Bala belongs to that party. But Janata Government last year dismissed the A.I.A. D M.K. Government of Pondicherry. It will not be an exaggeration to say that the A I.A D M K Government in Pondicherry was dismissed at the instance of Shri Morarji Desai.

The agitation in Pondicherry on 26th Jonuary was not due to the dismissal of AIADMK Government by Shri Morarji Desai. If the resentment and opposition of the people of Pondicherry had been only towards Shri Morarji Desai, his effigy alone would have been burnt But the effigy of the leader of A I.A.D.M.K., Shri MGR's effigy was also burnt. What is the reason for this resentment against Shri MGR? If you look into this question in depth, you will find out the truth.

You all know Ramayana. Rama went in search of stolen Sita He wanted to enlist others in his support and he came across Sugriva who was prepared to do anything bid by Rama. But he stipulated one condition for extending his support. He wanted Rama to kill Vali, his brother, who was a stumbling block for his progress. Rama agreed to this condition. From a hide-out he killed Vali, though there was no animus between him and Vali. He killed Vali for the sake of getting Sugriva's support. Here the Vali of AIADMK Government in Pondicherry was dismissed by Rama of Shri Morarji Desai at the bidding of Sugriva of Shri MGR. This is proved to the hilt by the statement of Shri Morarji Desai in the Rajya Sabha..

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): On a point of order, Sir. He is making an allegation against the Chief Minster of Tamil Nadu. Ask him not to speak anything against the person who is not present in the House.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: I am on a point of order. (*Interruptions*).

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let one person rise on a point of order.

SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI: Where is the point of order- (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order Mr. Bala Pajanor?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Under Rule 353:

> "No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker...."

This is an allegation made against the Chief Minister.

The rule further says:

> ' . and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply."

> "Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House...."

Under Rule 352 (v):

"A member while speaking shall not reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussions is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper term...."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Sir, he was referring to a person who is not a member of the House and who cannot come and explain. If he has mentioned the name of the Prime Minister, it is all right because he is a Memoer of the House.

Now, Sir, a serious allegation is cast upon the Chief Minister of a State. He has said something which we have never heard of. He said some conversations were exchanged between the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of a particular State. In that case they should have discussed so many other things (*Interruptions*) I think he is bypassing the rule and is trying to make certain allegations against the Chief Minister of a particular State who is a Leader of our Party also. This will create a very bad precedent Then he compared him to Ravana and others This should be stopped.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN (Tiruppattur). I am on a point of order under Rule 353 of the Rules of Procedure. According to Kaul and Snakdher, if an allegation of a defamatory nature is made, without fulfilling the requirements of the rule, in such a case, ruling is also given by the Chair. That was done in the year 1966.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Sir, an allegation is made against a person who is not present in the House. That is also of a defamatory and incriminatory nature. He is comparing the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to that of Ravana who was a person who was criticised. It is defamatory in nature to compare the Chief Minister with Ravana.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Asaithambi, please don't make any defamatory reference.

SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI: All right. ..

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Unless a previous notice is given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him continue with his speech.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Sir, this directly attracts Rule 355. He is referring to the leader of my party, Mr. Ramachandran, who is not present here to defend himself.

SHRI RAGHAVALU MOHANARANGAM: Also, Sir, he cannot quote from what has happened in Rajya Sabha. (*Interruptions*).

*SHRI A V P. ASAITHAMBI: The AIADMK Ministry in Pondicherry was dismissed by the Janata Govrnment at the Centre. If it had been unjust and unconstitutional and also anti-democratic, the Party should have condemned it as such in unequivocal terms. But the Party General Secretary, Shri Nedunchezhiyan welcomed it and issued a statement.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: It is Karunanidhi who said that Pondicherry should be merged. His party had passed a resolution as early as 1963 that Pondicherry should be merged with Tamil Nadu.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everybody talks politics.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: But there is a line He is trying to attribute motives. (*Interruptions*)

*SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI: Sir, you know that the population of Pondicherry is 6 lakhs. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri MGR asked: "Should the Chief Minister of 6 lakhs of people and the Chief Minister of 8 crores of people in Uttar Pradesh be put on the same pedestal? Sir, this

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A V P Asaithambi]

makes it clear that there is some connection between Shri MGR and the dismissal of AIADMK Ministry in Pondicherry

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR Our General Council had passed a resolution in Coimbatore immediately after the Pondicherry agitation and on Morarji Bhai's statement that the wishes of the people should be respected and any decision on Pondicherry can be taken only with the consent of the people of Pondicherry That is why I request my honble friend not to make use of this forum for this

*SHRI RAGHAVALU MOHANARANGAM We have already passed a resolution at Coimbatore to the effect that Pondicherry should not be merged with Tamil Nadu Mr Asaithambi is unnecessarily creating complication by unnecessarily inserting Mr M G Ramachandran's name

*SHRI A V P ASAITHAMBI While speaking in Rajya Sabha Shri Desai did say that it was not only his opinion that Pondicherry should be merged with the neighbouring State but it is also the opinion of others in Tamil Nadu Before his Press Interview at Madras Shri Morarji Desai had met the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu also Sir no other political party can match AIADMK in indulging in double talk or in wearing mask for the people of showing two personalities

SHRI RAGHAVALU MOHANARANGAM We have learnt it from his leader Shri Karunanidhi

*SHRI A V P ASAITHAMBI What was their stand in Rajya Sabha in regard to Special Courts Bill?

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR Sir he is making insinuations

SHRI RAGHAVALU MOHANARANGAM He has got so many platforms in Madras city

*SHRI A V P ASAITHAMBI What has happened in Special Courts Bill in the Rajya Sabha? The Rajya Sabha AIADMK M Ps stated that even if the High Command directs us to support the Janata Party we would not support the Janata Party on Special Courts Bill Their leader Shri MGR said that he would not accept the views of Rajya Sabha M Ps (AIADMK M Ps) as the views of the Party and he sent Shri Edmund as his emissary to New Delhi Yesterday Shri MGR has justified his M Ps stand in the Rajya Sabha

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You have two more minutes

SHRI A V P ASAITHAMBI They have taken my time

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER He started his speech yesterday

SHRI A V P ASAITHAMBI Mr Subbaiah belongs to the Communist Party of India He hails from Pondicherry He has sent a circular to all the Members here I am reading from that

> Now the problem of merger having been raised by Prime Minister Morarji Desai with the active moral backing of Mr M G Ramachandran Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and his M Ps in Parliament

SHRI A BALA PANJANOR I object Sir The Communist party has passed a Resolution as early as 1962 The DMK Party which he represents has expressed the view that Pondicherry should be merged Their Member Mr Krishnamurthi expressed this view on the Floor of the House In those days all the oppotion parties and many others opposed the view of Pondicherry remaining separate but only Jawaharlal Nehru stood by it and gave this identity DMK passed a Resolution that Pondicherry should not be separate Now the present protoganists are trying to make political capital out of this issue It is a serious matter The DMK party, the communist party and many other parties in this House said that Pondicherry

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil

should not be separate. He is referring to Mr. Subbiah's statement. That should be expunged. It is not a part of our record here. He should not quote from that. He refers to that statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is a question of opinion. You have made your position clear.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR. He reads it out as if it is part of the record here.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him conclude his speech.

*SHRI A V. P ASAITHAMBI: How can the people of Pondicherry have confidence in the leader of A I.A.D M K. when Shri MGR himself has said that medicine, even if it is bitter, has to be taken if we want the disease to be cured Pondicherry people got inturiated. The effigy of Shri Morarji Desai was burnt, the effigy of Shri MGR was burnt. To appease the rising tide of anger of the people of Pondicherry, Shri MGR sent Shri Bala Pajanor to Ponaicherry. But he was not allowed to enter Pondicherry.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: Mr. Karunanidhi directed

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I have been invited there by the Anti-Merger Committee. What has happened is entirely different. Let him not dispute it. As a party you are doing something else.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I have been invited thereby the Anti-Merger Committee. He is quoting from Dinamani.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is not quoting it now.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: He has been throughout quoting it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him come to the Budget.

*SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI: All your interruptions here will only strengthen my party in Pondicherry; it will not weaken it.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: Sir, he is talking nothing but politics He wants to derive advantage for his party. Let the Elections come in Pondicherry, he will know. (*Interruptions*). All the time he has been talking only like this

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I know what these people are.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Asaithambi, please come to the Budget.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: The only success the DMK party got is in North Madras. All the other places we have won. From that you can understand the strength of his party.

SHRI A. V P. ASAITHAMBI: You will see what happens Election is coming in Pondicherry.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I have been pleading all along. Now the same mistake is being committed. The people of Pondicherry are with me. Mr Asaithambi, let me say this to you, 23 constituencies voted for me.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: We won in Pondicherry.

*SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI: Whether it is due to the speech of Shri Morarji Desai advocating merger of Pondicherry with the neighbouring State, or whether it is due to the maladministration of the State by the then ruling A.I.A.D.M.K. Party. the people of Pondicherry has suffered heavily. Now there should be a categorical assurance from the Government that Pondicherry would not be merged with the neighbouring State and it would keep its seprate

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

entity. If that is not considered practicable, then the provisions in the Indo-French Treaty would be observed in spirit and letter before such a decision is implemented During the period of agitation, many people were arrested Many cases have been instituted. These people should be released and the cases should be withdrawn forthwith The compensation paid to the dependants of victims and to those injured should be increased. A high-powered Committee should be constituted to enquire into police excesses in Pondicherry. Pondicherry people should be given protection and a sense of security should be instilled in them by implementing these measures. As is proposed to be done in Mizoram, elections should be held in Pondicherry also as early as possible.

Even Shri Shekh Abdulla has said that he would not to hesitate bifurcate Jammu and Kashmir into two States if need arises There is the talk of dividing Uttar Pradesh into three small States even among the ruling Janata Party members The Government of India should reorient its policy towards separation and creation of small States and not move towards creating monolithic States, which is not conducive for development and progress It has been acknowledged by Janata Party High Command that small States lead to quick and better progress It is in the interest of development and progress of India that there should be small States I reiterate that an assurance should be given on the floor of this House that Pondicherry would retain its independent identity for ever.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI K. GOPAL (KARUR): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, normally, a discussion like this should not take place in Parliament. and the budget proposals should be discussed in the Union Territory of the State concerned, but in certain circumstances, the budget of a State of Union Territory is discussed here. We are discussing it here because of the reasons know to all of us.

Now, the whole background needs to be gone through and if you permit me, Sir, I will briefly explain the sequence of event which took place in Pondicherry.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Do not go into the sequences; you will take more time.

SHRI K GOPAL: I will finish within my time, Sir.

As early as 1949, there was a referendum in Chandranagar. which was a part of the French settlements in India, and the people opted for merger with the Indian Union Then, in 1954, there was a treaty, called the Treaty of Cession of the French Establisments of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yenam Article 2 of this Treaty says:

> "The Establishment will keep the benefit of the special administrative status which was in force prior to the 1st November, 1954. Any constitutional changes in this status which may be made subsequently shall be made after ascertaining the wishes of the people."

This is the treaty. But even in 1954 when this territory merged with the Indian Union. our present Prime Minister, who was a leader in the Government at that time also, said that he was against a separate entity for Pondicherry. So, it has been in his mind all these years. When he was in Madras on some other official business, certain journalists asked him about his views with regard to the status of Pondicherry. He said, that it should be merged. When he was reminded of the existence of the treaty and this article, he said: "Treaty, or no treaty. I do not care." He was told that he would have to ascertain the wishes of the people, he replied

that in a matter like this, people would gang up. He was told that if he did like that, there would be trouble in Pondicherry. He replied that he knew how to handle the situation This was the provocative statement that led to some flare-up in Pondicherry. The result was, though according to official version, only three-four people died, in fact, some forty people lost their lives and the leaders were also arrested without any provocation.

They were transferred to a State outside Pondicherry, much against the law. They were kept there, and a number of cases were foisted on them. Finally what happened was that when they were asked to contest the sections in the courts, they said 'No' Cases under 7 or 8 sections were foisted against them Finally they were released on a personal bond of Rs 100/- This shows how vindictive the Administration was on these leaders

After every thing had happened, the Prime Minister cooly said that it was his personal view I hope the yesterday's news about JP's death was not his personal view I request the Government to respect the treaty entred into with the French Government.

There are about 17,000 families in Pondicherry which are getting pension from the French Government. I do not say whether it is right or wrong. But the wards of those families can opt for French citizenship when they reach the age of 18 It means that they would get free education etc in France These families also rightly feel that the merger will affect their interests

Secondly, firing has taken place The situation was peaceful Indiscriminate firing was there. When somebody was going to the arrack shop, he was shot dead by the policeman. This is not a joke: it happened that way without any provocation.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He was enforcing Prohibition

SHRI K. GOPAL. Perhaps in advance He was over-enthusiastic. We are not demanding anything else, but a judicial enquiry for what had happened throughout the whole period, till the Prime Minister said that it was his personal view. Then everything quietened down. When you announced elections for Mizoram, what prevented you from announcing the exact date for elections in Pondicherry? You have to announce it right now Government makes one statement. The Prime Minister makes another statement. I want them to tell the House as to when exactly elections will be held in Pondicherry I also want an increase in the compensation to all those dead and wounded, even though the Anti-Merger Committee has also supplemented the compensation amount by Rs. 3000 Still. Still, I would like you to look into the whole thing, and also withdraw the cases which you have foisted on the leaders The All-Party Committee and the people all belong to Pondicherry Therefore, I would like you to withdraw the cases foisted on all the leaders

Another argument given is about the smallness of population, and also about Political instability If political instability is the criterion, for the last 20 years, no Chief Minister in UP has remained in office continuously for 5 years Does it mean that you will divide it and merge its parts with Delhi etc? So, you should not speak about it. About the smallness of population, I would give you these figures: Laccadives has 31,000 people, Goa-Daman-Diu about 8 5 lakhs; Dadra-Nagar Haveli 74,00, Chandigarh 2 65. lakhs, Arunachal Pradesh 4 67 lakhs. and Andaman-Nicobar 1 15 lakhs. When they can remain as separate Union Territories what prevents you from allowing Pondicherry to remain a separate Union Territory? So, I would like the Minister first to

[Shri K Gopal]

assure the House about the exact date of elections, secondly about the judicial enquiry, next about respecting the treaty, then about increasing the compensation and finally about withdrawing the cases. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I realize that the time is very limited, and Mr. Gopal has covered many points that I had in mind. But I would say that this House should be made aware, and it should also condemn the manner in which the Police ran amuck. Because it was not only immediately after the Prime Minister's statement which triggered off the disturbances in Pondicherry that the Police just went haywire. There are reports which are of a very serious nature.

They entered Harijan villages. They assaulted the women and the tales which the women have been telling are something that cannot be repeated anywhere. The children have been harassed. That is why when we demand a judicial enquiry.

It is only through the judicial enquiry that the people who are really responsible for the type of things that took place in Pondicherry can be brought to book. You remember that Mr. M. N. Govindan Nair had to go on hunger strike to get a judicial enquiry into the Agra and Pant Nagar cases. Do you want that people from Tamil Nadu go on hunger strike before you anncoune a judicial enquiry?

I think Mr. Mandal here and now should announce that a judicial enquiry will be conducted to find out who are the real culprits. Why was this happened? Why was the curfew declared in an irregular manner? Even the normal procedure that is necessary for declaring a curfew was not followed in Pondicherry. Who is responsible for this? You are responsible for this because it was under President's Rule you cannot get away from it. You cannot say that law and order is a State subject. Unfortunately, you are the people who are responsible for it; and you have to set up this judicial enquiry into the atrocities that took place.

Police are claiming that two people were killed. One of them was a poor chap who was going into an arrack shop. The anti-merger committee that has been set up has said that a conservative estimate of casualty is not less than 120. Where is 2 and where is 120 casualties? Therefore the people of Pondicherry as well as people of the country want this judicial enquiry because only then the real facts will come out. Then we would be able to calculate or you will be able to calculate what is the compensation that has to be given. It is not just that we are asking you; pay the compensation to all those who were killed during this disturbance, police firing and the police run amuck in the manner in which they did.

Why is there any delay in holding election? You may remember that, at the time when the Constitution Amendment Bill was being discussed in the House, we gave an amendment that the President's Rule should not last more than one month because that is normally the time that is required for the electoral rolls. Here in Pondicherry you know what happens when, the President's Rule goes on in this manner. Now we want to know when elections are going to be held in Pondicherry so that you have a representative government, because a representative government is a guarantee against the type of atrocities that are going on under the guise of law and order, under the aegis of this great Central Government, the credibility of whom was under question so very seriously yesterday. That is why I say credibility is under question. Whatever report they give, I am not prepared

to accept it That is why I say judicial enquiry is also necessary

Lastly, as far as this question of merger is concerned Shri Bala Pajanor is a very nice man because he says he in happy that the Prime Minister says that the matter is being looked into or is under consideration

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) I never said like that because when something is said against me, I must be very careful I never said I am happy with the Prime Minister

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN All right I am misquoting I am not happy with what the Prime Minister said You may be but I am not very happy

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR I was happy on that day not now I repeatedly repeat it even with the Home Minister

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Whatever I say he has to say something I am not to mention his name All right I say a certain gentleman from Pondicherry declared that he was happy

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR No, no Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan represents Coimbatore It is a question of my position I represent it The interest is mine I do not want twisting

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER She was talking about a gentleman from Pondicherry

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN May I point out that I am not talking about any youth I am talking about a certain gentleman from Pondicherry above the age of 4/ who was happy about the statement of the Prime Minister

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM He is above 43

SHRI A C GEORGE If you say, a certain old gentleman, then he won't object to it

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER He might object he might say that he is not that old

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I am not talking about youths He was happy with the statement of the Prime Minister I am not Mr Gopal has already referred to that particular clause in the treaty Therefore, unless and until the assurance is there positively categorically with no double meaning through referendum—because referendum is the only way in which the real opinion can be ascertained on this particular point of merger—the people of Pondicherry are not going to sit back and take things silently The people when they are asked for their opinion, I have not a shadow of doubt that with one voice they will say that they want the treaty to continue. They want their culture to be protected

We are discussing this Budget The very fact that the Budget has gone down it shows scant regard for the people of Pondicherry They should be given more money to develop their area But that is now being driven into the state of backwardness You are trying to bring the people of Pondicherry to their knees I am warning you that they will not be brought to their knees. It is the Government that will have to come to their knees before the people of Pondicherry

SHRI V M SUDHEERAN (Alleppey) I do join with my friends in demanding an early election in Pondicherry so that the President's rule may be replaced by a proper form of Government I hope the Minister will come forward openly and make a statement on the floor of the House to-day itself.

[V. M Sudheeran]

My good friends have explained and highlighted many of the atrocities of the police on the 26th, 27th and 28th of January, in Pondicherry I would like to draw the attention of this House to the developments that took place in Pondicherry recently The Prime Ministers unwarranted untimely tatement cost 40 lives of the people and 120 people were injured because of bullets Many sisters many women were molested People were harassed Political leaders including the former Chief Minister of Pondicherry—Shri Farooq Marikar—were rrested at mid night They were kept in jail They were even taken to Kadalur, a jail which is in Tamilnadu and many many crooked up cases were registered against the leaders That jail is meant for the habitual criminals People were full of terror and there was police raj in Pondicherry on 26th and 27th The situation was agg avated by the statement of the Prime Minister People observed 'bandh' in Pondicherry on 22nd January very peacefully On January 26th they boycotted the official functioning of the Government on the Republic Day That was about the atrocities caused by police C R P and others They started beating They lathi charged and caused harassment I fully support my hon members here who demanded a judicial enquiry Only a judicial enquiry will bring all things to light and the Minister should make a statement on the floor of the House that it will be done Unless there is a judicial enquiry, the representatives of Pondicherry in the House will not be satisfied Actually the so-called custodians of law have become the breakers of law Only a judicial enquiry will bring all these things to light

There is a pamphlet issued by the Anti-merger Committee, Pondicherry, about police atrocities I do not want to go into it but I want to submit it to the floor of the House

Supporting my hon friends, Shri Gopalan and Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, I would urge upon the Government to concede the just and reasonable demands of the people of Pondicherry, including early elections, ordering a high-powered judicial enquiry enhancement of compensation to the victims and withdrawal of all cases against the political leaders unconditionally

With these words, I hope the Minister will respond to the demands of the members of this House and the people of Pondicherry so that normalcy could be restored in Pondicherry

SHRI G M BANATWALLA (Ponnani) Sir I rise to make a few important points with regard to the situation in Pondicherry I have already moved some cut motions in this matter Pondicherry enjoys an important administrative status The French had established their main trading centre in the 17th century and their settlement in Pondicherry in 1816 One of the settlements in the north-east namely Chandranagore became an integral part of the Indian Union by accession through a plebiscite in 1949 Then, on 1st November 1954 the rest of the territory—Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam—was transferred to India by the French There was a treaty between India and France and this treaty was ratified on 16th August 1962 Many speakers have already referred to this treaty Article 2 of this treaty is so important under the present situation that it needs to be reiterated It says

> "The Establishments will keep the benefit of the special administrative status which was in force prior to the 1st November 1954 Any constitutional changes in this status which may be made subsequently shall be made after ascertaining the wishes of the people".

Therefore, it is clear that the special administrative status has the sanction of law The separate identity

of Pondicherry and the special administrative status of Pondicherry is a constitutional reality and has also the sanction of international law. It is, therefore, most unfortunate that our Prime Minister indulged in certain thoughtless utterances specially on the 19th January 1979 It is shocking that he went to the extent of saying that whatever the assurances of the Government in the earlier period could have been to the people of Pondicherry, the merger would be imposed by stern action of a Government worth its name. He was so intoxicated with power that he further went on to say that the unity of the people and the parties on this issue is an act of 'ganging up.'

14 00 hrs.

No words are sufficient to condemn such an attitude taken by the Prime Minister. There were serious repercussions and very naturally, there were peaceful and spontaneous demonstrations by all sections Rumours also spread that merger would become a fact on the Republic Day, viz. 26th of January Popular leaders were not taken into confidence. CRP was summoned Police indulged into atrocities on the four days of January i.e. 26 27 28 and 29 Police had an open general licence. There was a reign of terror. There were lathi charges, tear gas and shooting The peaceful citizens were assaulted, women molested and there was sacrilegious trespass by the Police of the holy places. The pamphlet has come out and an hon. Member has sought your permission to place it on the Table of the House Specific instances can be quoted. Specially I would like that this House should know that there are such instances. On the 26th of January, 1979, the Police broke upon the houses numbers 3B and 4B at Mariammanoil Street. Thattanchavadi and assulted the inmates. The same thing also happened in Sangani Ammankoil Street, Orleanpet Harijan Colony where the inmates were assaulted. And such was the general pattern. It is shocking, and shameful that the police entered through the back door of the Harijan Hostel at Thindivanam Road ner Thattanchavadi and attacked the inmates. This is how the police celebrated the Republic Day in Pondicherry. The minimum demand that can be is to have a judicial probe. The minimum demand that can be is to see that those police officers who were guilty of dereliction of duty, who were trigger happy, took the law into their own hands and became lawless persons, should be taken to task. Stern action is, therefore, needed against such police officers. There is also the need for proper and due compensation, adequate compen ation and not some illusory amount being given to the affected persons.

Spate of charges are there against the leaders, against the protagonists of anti-merger and those spate of charges, such frivolous prosecutions have to be withdrawn There is also need for early elections.

But the first and foremost thing that is important is the categorical statement by the Prime Minister on the floor of the House that the administrative status of Pondicherry will not be affected without ascertaining the opinion of the people through a proper referendum. It is necessary that such categorical assurance should come The Prime Minister has a funny sense of humour After his statement had such repercussions, he says that they were his private views; it was a no ball It was not a no ball; it was a fatal ball that has taken the lives of so many people and resulted into destruction of property Therefore, it is absolutely essential that the Prime Minister should come to this House, apologise for his so-called 'no ball' and make a categorical statement to the House that the status of Pondicherry will not be changed without ascertaining the opinion of the people through a proper referendum.

I conclude by saying that Pondicherry stands for a distinct culture Let that culture flourish, let that culture blossom so that its beauty and flagrance may add to the multi-splendour of our motherland

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) For a Bengali the name Pondicherry has got sentimental and emotional attachment because it was at this place that Shri Aurobindo spent the last years of his life in meditation and on his tomb in the place where he died the new Auroville International centre of culture is rising Pondicherry though a very small place, is no ordinary place as it was made holy by the great presence of Shri Aurobindo It became not only a centre of French learning, it also became of a centre of international learning

Today when we rise to speak in this House, a shadow has been cast on the future of this small territory which has been the craddle of French culture, which in the picturesque words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was an open window on France in respect of its particularism, tradition of its own, in respect of the culture with which it has been imbued and also in respect of the language which allowed this culture to be assimilated He also said that nothing will be imposed on the people of Pondicherry and the changes if any will be brought in after consultation with the people It is also the unique case of a union territory which has four pockets—Pondicherry, Yenam and Mahe spread in the Malabar coast and in the Godavari district covering three States together in its connection In its territory four languages are spoken; apart from French and Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam are also spoken

AN HON MEMBER Now Hindi is threatening.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY What brings me to speak on this occasion was the perfidious remark by the Prime Minister of this country On 17th in the 'Hindu' a former chief minister of Pondicherry, Farooq Maraicayar wrote an article defending the separate status of Pondicherry The Prime Minister was asked in Madras on that day about the separate status of Pondicherry and he said that he would like it to be merged What happened after has been described by many friends here People rose up in anger, burst out in anger On 22nd there was a total peaceful bandh On 26 27 and 28 the police ran amuck and they tortured the people killed, them, shooting them down and burning their houses It is all known What really surprises me what brought the Prime Minister make this remark and why? M G Ramachandran who is such a popular Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu also said that the bitter pill must be swallowed It seems to me from guess estimate that both of them the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu were irritated in their prohibitionist zeal, in their zeal to enforce prohibition at the existence of the union territory of Pondicherry which had no prohibition Indeed MGR is on record saying that he wants a dry zone around the state of Tamilnadu And the Prime Minister wants the whole country to give up wine and take to something else This is what caused all these miseries to the people of Pondicherry Today, what is necessary at this stage? The credibility of the government is being questioned 17 000 French nationals in Pondicherry were brining in one crore per month as pension from the French government today their children are going abroad to learn French and other technological and nigher studies they were sending money to this government The credibility of this government is in question The treaty of cesession was sanctified by international law, the credibility of this government is in question for saying that the treaty can go The people of Pondicherry were patriotic enough The standard of living was 7 times as high as in the neighbouring parts of the country, when Pondicherry was merged Still in their patriotism they agreed to merge with India.

Small we be so unfair to those people to deprive them of their separate identity? I should like the government to make a categorical asurance that nothing will be done to change the status of Pondicherry without ascertaining the will of the people through a refrendum and that the guilty responsible for police excesses will be found out and properly punished and those who have suffered would be properly compensated. Immediately there should be free and fair elections in Pondicherry so that the elected government may take over in that state.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is not the first time that Pondicherry has come under the President's rule, and therefore this is not the first time that we in Parliament are discussing Pondicherry and its issues and problems. What seems to me to suggest at the outset is the dismal fact that instead of taking this occasion in highlighting the problems of the people and the area concerned, most of the time goes in discussing politicalisation of the problems by the respective political parties. After all, this is the budget discussion, and although I can understand that in the budget discussion all kinds of thing are and can be brought in, it shou'd at least highlight some problems and maladies of the people of Pondicherry but that is not happening.

I do not want to go into the entire gamut of the history of Pondicherry beginning from 1816 when it became a French territory until 1962—64 when it became a full fledged Indian territory. Many things have happened there since 1964. The impression one gets now is twofold: instability and lot of politicking in Pondicherry. The people there have been suffering from too much of politics, and because of too much politics there, people are almost totally forgotten and ignored.

SHRI K. GOPAL: In that case the Central Government should be dismissed.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I come to the question of referendum, that people should be consulted. I am for it, But what type of people? Ignorant people, poor people, devastated people, nor properly educated, not living in good conditions, not having good education, no housing, no employment? If that is so, then merely saying that it must be referred to the people only means that politicians and political parties will so manouvre people's wishes that they would do what they like them to do.... (*Interruptions*).

14.12 hrs.

(Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan in the Chair).

MR. CHAIRMAN: When two persons are speaking, nothing will go on record.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: When I say people of Pondicherry are poor, I am not saying all are poor, all are ignorant. What I am saying is that the backwardness and underdevelopment of the area and the people are being exploited by all political parties.... (*Interruptions*) All I say is that Pondicherry has been suffering from too much of politics. It is illustrated by the fact that there has been the notorious game of defections. In a territory of hardly six lakhs of people.. ..

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: On a point of order. No Member can speak against his own speeches in this House. Prof. Mavalankar supported referendum during the course of the Constitution Amendment Bill. Now he is opposing referendum on some other ground.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not know whether it is a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wanted to refresh your memory.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am glad he did, and I am sure that I am within my right to say that if a referendum is there, you must also develop the strength, the character,

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

education and independence of the people

MR. CHAIRMAN: 91 per cent literacy is there.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point is: defections have become a notorious game in Pondicherry; I want to quote only three lines from a New Delhi fortnightly by way of facts; it says that defections are the highest in the country in Pondicherry, chief ministers no exception statistically very challenging. For example, in 1978 one minister defected 17 times and three legislators, 11, 8 and 5 times! That is the tragedy of the situation. Therefore, instability is bound to be there. When there are too many defections, too much of politicking game instability is bound to be there.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM. One member changed sides four times within a week.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The instability cannot be removed by mere politicking. It must be done by educating the people by giving them educational opportunities, empolyment opportunities and industrial opportunities. That must be done.

The Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, was fatally mistaken--I repeat the phrase fatally mistaken—when he expressed his private views in Madras on the 19th January. The Prime Minister has every right to express views on matters which are not matters of public controversy or public importance. On matters of personal hygiene he has every right to express his views, but not on matters which concern the public. On such matters he cannot publicy give expression to his views and then say "after all, these are my private views". We must remember that even the pivate views of the Prime Minister of the Country are bound to influence the people not only in Pondicherry but, in fact, in the whole country, sometimes adversely and badly. Therefore, I hope the Prime Minister will not indulge in this kind of private views on public issues, in controversial matters.

Coming back to Pondicherry, I would only say that the problem of proverty, unemployment, housing and education must be tackled. For that more funds should be allocated. There should also be early elections. If early elections take place, then the people will have a chance to express their views on these issues. Let the election be on the question of merger with Tamilnadu. In any case, the President's Government should go. The President's adminstration means more bureaucracy and more centralism. That must be stopped. That is my only demand and appeal.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Madam Chairman, I will commence my speech by joining with all the force at my command in the demand made by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan to institute a judical enquiry into the police atrocities against the people of Pondicherry, and remove forthwith the Chief Secretary and the IG of Police, who are the main culprits in the whole episode.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think Mrs. Krishnan would differ with you on that.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Pondicherry is a Union territory. Now the Union territory has become a new colony of the Delhi sultans either of the previous regime or present regime. I do not make any distinction between the previous and present regime so far as the administration of Union territories is concerned. These officials are coming as emergency victims and they are deputed to the Union territories.

There was a police case against the last Chief Minister. The Chief Minister said that the IG has to take his consent before any charge is filed.

The IG said "I do not want anybodys consent; I have received a complaint from one MLA; I will file a case against you". Suppose tomorrow as a Member of Parliament I make a complaint against the hon. Minister and the police, without making any enquiries, file a case against the hon. Minister how will he feel? Yet he is preaching democrarcy. The IG with all his arrogance makes a public statement that he does not need any consent to file a case against the Chief Minister. When such people are in power, that can the people of Pondicherry expect except bullets? So, you must remove these people forthwith.

But I know that you will not change him because he is your puppet. Similarly, the Chief Secretary has a god father in the Central Secretariat. I will not mention his name; he came back from Madhya Pradesh to the Centre in the name of emergency-victim. When the Chief Secretary is holding that post for the last four years, why can you not change him? He is functioning there like a Governor-General. Is this the way of conducting the affairs of a State? So, I demand with all the force at my command that all the main culprits of this incident should be transferred .

Then I come to the political situation and the atrocities committed. You are speaking of democracy from housetops, but what respect or consideration do you give to the political workers and the people. You say that you are giving awards or benefits to the poor States and some concessions to the emergency victims, like admission to medical colleges and so on. And what are you doing with the political workers there who are under their control? Please inquire as to what is happening. They are arresting them, beating them in the lock-up and unleasing terror. For what? What is the purpose of small people sitting in Mahe, where Malaylee people are also there? What is the purpose of it? This Pondicherry has a big name not only in India but all over the world. as Mr. Saugata Roy said. You want to make the streets of Pondicherry soak with blood? Will it serve any purpose. So, Madam Chairman, my complaint against the Government of India and the Home Minister is that they are giving a blank cheque and free hand to the bureaucrats who always look at you with contempt, and show their might and their will to suppress every people's movement with a mighty hand.

Here somebody took objection to Mr. Subbaiah's letter. I do not want to go into the details. But there are movements and there are leaders of public life. I do not want to name anybody. But those odd people who are anti-government have been put into jail and treated very badly. We want a categorical assurance from you Will you please inquire into this matter? Will you assure that democratic rights of the people will be allowed to be expressed in the way in which you expressed once upon a time?

I am not going into other issues, Madam Chairman. I am only expressing the sentiments as expressed by the hon. Members.

With these words, Madam Chairman, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Madam Chairman, there was election in Pondicherry. There was a popular government in Pondicherry as the hon. Members are aware. But as the hon. Members have pointed out, due to defections that Government fell. Nobody can be blamed for that. The Central Government cannot be blamed for that. But there was the question that the majority or minority of the government shall be decided on the floor of the House. We immediately agreed. We asked that the Assembly shou'd be convened and the majority or the minority of the government

[Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal]

should be decided on the floor of the House itself. Of course, the Assembly was convened, but the Chief Minister went to the court against the Lt. Governor. He filed a writ that the Lt. Governor has no business to ask a Chief Minister to call the Assembly even for the purpose of testing the majority.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Madam, I am on a point of order. He is misleading the House. Madam, the Assembly was convened, the Chief Minister went to the court with a writ petition on a point of law to get clarified whether the Chief Minister has the power to do it or the Governor himself can do it. The Chief Minister never stopped it. I think the hon. Minister is misleading the House.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Don't interrupt me. You have all spoken for one-and-a-half hours.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: That does not matter. But you should not mislead the House. You should state the correct facts. You never tested their strength on the floor of the House. You dismissed the Ministry there. And then on the 24th, you convened the Assembly. You are pucca autocrats from here, I tell you. You do not have any sense of democracy.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: For this you charge us?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: On this score I charge you because you cannot mislead the House like this.

SHRI K. GOPAL: To prove that you are democratic you call for elections.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Immediately after agitation, I approached your senior, Mr. H. M. Patel and I asked him to please give a date. Then he said: "I won't talk to you, I can't give you. You belong to a different party and you are its representative." Then I met the Prime Minister. He was asked to give a date. So, let him not mislead the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bala Pajanor, the Appropriation Bill will also come up. You can get clarified at that time. Now. Mr. Mandal may continue.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: The hon. Member says that the police registered as case against the Chief Minister.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Can he file a case against the Prime Minister here? Don't try to justify here like this.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: It is the police.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: What police?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: It is the M.L.A.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: What M.L.A.? You know that M.L.A. crossed the floor seven times.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: You have accepted it; you have come out... (*Interruptions*) in this kind of a situation, it was only right and proper that the Government...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Are you justifying on IGP filing a case against the Chief Minister?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Not an IGP, an MLA.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: What MLA? Don't try to defend them here. They are all rajas in Pondicherry. I know what they are.

SHRI K. GOPAL: If you are a true democrat, please announce the date of elections.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: I am going to make a complaint against the Prime Minister as

a Member of Parliament and an MLA made a complaint against the Chief Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will look into the matter and give a ruling tomorrow. (*Interruptions*) Will you please resume your seat? I think, it will be more helpful if you hear the whole reply of the Minister. You may get enough material to ask clarifications after he finishes. Why don't you wait for him to finish and then ask clarifications?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: The situation is that the Assembly was dissolved

Regarding elections, as I pointed out on the last occasion, there is a need for intensive revision of electoral rol's because that was not done for the last two-three years. That is pending. Therefore, that will have to be done. That is being done. I assure the House that elections will be held not later than September Now, as you are aware, June and July are the months of monsoon... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR: Not in Pondicherry.

SHRI C. V. VISVANATHAN: The Minister must read geography first. The Home Minister does not know geography... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. GOPAL: Not in Pondicherry; may be only a little in Mahi. It is height of ignorance.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: May be in Mr. Mandal's area, not in Pondicherry. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry to say there is too much disturbance.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: There are only three seasons in Pondicherry, hot, hotter and hottest. There is not question of taking of Climate there.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I am subject to correction. If it is not June and July, it is May and June, something like that.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: The monsoon begins sometime in September. You are trying to hold elections in September.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a discussion on Geography and climate. Some people may feel cold even when it is 40°C and some people may feel hot. Kindly leave it to the Minister.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I have been informed that May and June are the months of monsoon. Anyway, the Election Commission is seized of the matter and Election Commission is in correspondence with the Lt. Governor and the Pondicherry Government. Some dates have been given in the month of August. Therefore, to be on the safe side, I say, the elections will be held as soon as possible, not later than September... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: They want to know whether it is September, 1979 or 1980 or 1981.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: September, 1979 Madam Chairman, I am reading the Statement which the Prime Minister made. This is the statement that he made:

> "before deciding on merger we have to examine all statements made earlier and also the views of those who come from Pondicherry," he added.

asked about his personal view he said: A small area like Pondicherry cannot remain an island—meaning a centrally administered territory Again he said that when Pondicherry was merged with Tamil Nadu, Daman and Diu will lose their separate entity and merged with neighbouring State. The Prime Minister is expressing his personal view. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Can you prevent anyone from expressing personal view? (*Interruptions*)

I know the vested interests. There were cases of vandalism, destruction and loot.

SHRI K. GOPAL: It is utter nonsensee. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: One at a time please. If five of you shout simultaneously one cannot make out what you are saying.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Just now the hon'ble Minister said that there were cases of vandalism, loot and arson. I would like to know as to when those incridents took place. Is it before or after t he Prime Minister made the Statement?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Can the Prime Minister so express his personal statement at such a public place and create chaos. If such incidents had happened in a popular government you would have immediately dismissed them. Now, under the President's rule what have you done? They are ruling the State in an autocratic manner.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, all the speakers with one voice had condemned the atrocities committed against the people of Pondicherry. Now, in your statement you are trying to justify these officials who committed crime. Are you justifying these things?

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर : (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) महोदया, यह जो स्टेटमेंट इन्होंने किया है आर्मन और लट का, यह बिल्कल गलत स्टेटमेंट किया है 19 तारीख को अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर उस तरीके का ईडिबिजअल स्टेटमेंट नही करते तो पौंडिचेरी मे यह नही होता। और इतने लोगो को कत्ल करने के बाद अगर आप दख मे कुछ कहते तब भी ठीक था। लेकिन इस तरह से अगर अधिकारियो को यह डिफेंड करेंगे तो सब जगह ऐसा हो जायगा। यह गलत तरीका है।

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: He said that so many lives have been lost. Will the hon. Minister come forward to appoint a full-fledged enquiry commission, to go into the shooting and the police atrocities that have taken place in Pondicherry? Will he give the House an assurance regarding that? Many people have died in the police atrocities. I want to ask, through your, Madam Chairman, whether the hon. Minister will see that an enquiry commission is appointed to go into the question of shooting and police atrocities?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now let him reply. Please give a chance to him to reply.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: There was police firing. Surely we are sorry for that.

SHRI K. GOPAL: What about Judicial enquiry? (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): You allowed every member to have his say. Now the Minister is replying. He is not yielding. Let him have his say. There cannot be two standards, one for hon. Members and one for the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, I side, let him have the chance now to reply. I am sorry that there has been so much of shouting; my lung power may not be as good as that of some others.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Let me rep'y to the points raised. It is a matter of sorrow when there is loss of human lives due to police firing Therefore we are sorry. There cannot be two opinions about it. Compensations have already been given. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given a chance to you to put the question. Now he is replying to you.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Regarding the other point raised by the Member, service has been offered to the widow. Out of three persons who died, two died due to police firing; one died due to fall of pole.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Our information is 40 people died.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Only three. (*Interruptions*) Whatever you wanted you have said already. You now please listen. Two people died in police firing. Both their families have been compensated. One widow was given service. Another person has not left any widow after him. So compensation has been paid.

श्री कचक लाल डेमलाल जैन (बालाघाट): पहले तो गोली चला कर आदमी को मार देते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि एक हजार या दो हजार रुपये का मुआवजा दे दिया। पूरे देश में इस तरह की घटनायें होती हैं और हर बार सरकार की तरफ से इस तरह का उत्तर दिया जाता है। हमारे लिए यह शर्म की बात है। (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point is, these figures are also being disputed. That is one thing. The second thing is, they want a judicial enquiry.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Judicial Enquiry? There is no need now. Is there any need at all for a judicial enquiry?

SHRI K. GOPAL: Why? Why do you say so? I want one clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish the sentence....

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: It will serve no purpose.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will you transfer the officers?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Don't get agitated. Why do you want a judicial enquiry? Why do you want to build up tension? There is normalcy, there is peace, everything There is no need for judicial enquiry. Compensation has bene paid (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On a point of order, Madam

MR CHAIRMAN: Yes. what is your point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My point of order is very simple. When you called an hon. Member to speak, the hon. Minister who was speaking at that time, should have sat down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has sat down now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Then, it is all right.

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी): सभापति महोदय, हमारा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि हम इतने दिन तक सोचते थे कि हिन्दी में बोलने पर इन लोगों को गुस्सा आता है लेकिन अब लोग अंग्रेजी में भी बोलते हैं तो इन लोगों को क्यों गुस्सा आ रहा है ?

SHRI K. GOPAL: The hon. Minister, in response to the demand for a judicial enquiry, has said that as some time has elapsed since the incident took place he was not going to have a judicial enquiry. Now, you are not going to have an enquiry for what happened two months back, but you have instituted a number of enquiries into what happened during emergency and much before. You have appointed certain Commissions and are going to have Special Courts for that; you should not have said that because something happened two months ago, you could not hold an enquiry. In that case, you should not have enquiries into what happened much before. Why double standards?

MR. CHAIRMAN Please do not make a speech; if you have any question, ask that.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Will not the Government follow the same standard as followed in respect of other enquiries for what happened during Emergency or before that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot go on asking the same thing again and again.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Today happens to be the birth anniversary of a great Indian patriot, fighter, leader and captain of our freedom struggle, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. There was a time when Dhanik Lalji, the Minister to his right and I belonged to a party and subscribed to certain fundamental principles and day in and day out, they swear that they stand by these principles. And the most fundamental principle was that whenever there was a firing, there should be a judicial enquiry. I am sure, they have not forgotten this. This was the basic principle because of the value that he attached to human rights. I want to know from Shri Dhanik Lalji whether he and his Government have given up this principle.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I am very proud that I worked with Dr. Lohia. Dr. Lohia was a great man. Very humbly, in my own way, I try to translate his ideas, in whatever station of life I am. Regarding assurance about the future status of Pondicherry, I can only say that all these things and all these aspects will be taken into consideration (*Interruption*) when we deal with the merger of Pondicherry.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My point of order is this. As you have directed us, we have been patiently hearing the hon. Minister. And we were expecting his reply. Pin pointedly and repeatedly we have been asking the question, because terrorism is still prevailing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Minister is avoiding a pinpointed reply to the question, whether he will transfer those officers who are responsible for it, viz., Chief Secretary and IGP.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has given a reply, Mr. Ravi. If you are not satisfied, you cannot make a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am sorry. He has given his reply Dissatisfaction with the reply does not lead to a point of order. No. I have called Mr. Agarwal. Mr. Mohanarangam, will you please resume your seat? (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): The House is currently discussing.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We will make a statement, before he does. If there is going to be no enquiry, we want to walk out.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: No judicial enquiry, no assurance about election...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): No assurance about elections, no judicial elections; we are forced to walk out. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Madam Chairman, we have been very cooperative and were making adjustments...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gopal, give somebody else an opportunity.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: They are evading a very simple request from the entire Opposition. Not only from here, but I understand many Members from that side also have given an undertaking. We have been very patiently waiting for it. After all, we are asking for a judicial enquiry and transfer of those officers immediately. They are ruling this place like autocrats. (*Interruptions*) And this man is trying to defend them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pajanor, I have called the Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Tomorrow also, the very same people will go and create torture for the people there. People have related to us.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called the Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: We will walk out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called the Minister...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: In protests, we are walking out.

MR CHAIRMAN: I have called the Minister...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI (Madras North): I am also walking out, on behalf of the DMK Party.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): On behalf of the Congress (I), we would like to cooperate with our friends. Here was a very reasonable demand for a judicial enquiry, in keeping with the pronouncements repeatedly made by this Government and their protestations about fair enquiries whenever there was firing and killing. They are not practising it. About transfer of the officers who committed the atrocities, they are not yielding. Therefore, we also, our Party also, are walking in protest.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you can speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponmani): I also join in this, and record my protest and join this walk-out. This Government is behaving like an intoxicated Caesar, and I think only one language can teach them, and that is the language of the ballot. However, I record my protest. We all protest. There is no satisfactory reply. On the contrary, popular sentiments are being rejected by this Government. And, therefore, I join this walk out. I will surely come back in order to press my Cut motions.

Shri A. Bala Pajanor and some other hon. Members then left the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr Agarwal, you will have a smooth sailing.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The House is currently discussing the Budget proposals for 1979-80 relating to the Union Territory of Pondicherry. Simultaneously, the House has also discussed the Supplementary Demands for 1978-79. There is another Appropriation Bill relating to the Vote on Account for 1979-80, just for a period of six months.

Mr. Chairman, I have heard with rapt attention the speeches made by the hon. Members on the Floor of this House. I do not want to go into details, so far as that particular aspect of the matter is concerned. That was, strictly speaking, not for me, but for the Home Ministry to reply. But I am here with more pleasant proposals with regard to finances of the States on which great emphasis was laid by Prof. Mavalankar here and many others. I fail to understand as to why this impression has gone round that the expenditure or the plan allocation in the Union Territory of Pondicherry has been reduced. Prof. Mavalankar also made a point like that. For the information of this House, I may tell you that the total plan provision during the 5th Plan for Pondicherry was Rs 34 crores Now, what is the provision during the 6th Plan? It is Rs. 57 crores, that is, Rs. 23 crores more than what was visualised in the 5th Plan.

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

Now, if you go through the budget during 1978-79, you will find that there was a provision of Rs. 28 crores and this was revised during 1978-79 to Rs. 31 crores, that is, Rs. 3 crores more was added during that current year and now this has been raised to Rs. 34 crores. So it is Rs 6 crores more than what was proposed for 1978-79 in the original proposal. I fail to understand as to how the hon. Member has gathered this information that plan allocation for the project provision has been decreased and the Union Territory is being neglected.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: To put the matter straight, to put the record straight, I never said that. I said that you should increase the budget provision. I am glad to hear that you are doing that.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: During the 6th Plan, we are increasing it by Rs. 23 crores. Mr. Bala Pajanorji, the hon. Member from Pondicherry is an index of the people of that particular area. They are tall, young and very youthful in that way. He raised a question that there is no provision for a youth hostel I do not know why we remarked like that. I am told that a small youth hostel by the administration in Pondicherry has already been completed. It is awaiting inauguration. I think, Mr. Balaji will relish this announcement.

Now, so far as other cut motions are concerned, some hon Members are not here. Mr. Bala Pajanor and other Members are also not here. So, with regard to the statement, elections, and the payment of compensation, the cut motions have been moved. With regard to adequate police arrangement, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has already replied So, I should not take more time of the House. With regard to judicial enquiry, he also said something.

Now, with regard to the existing roads and laying new roads I would like to mention like this Following the severe cyclone in 1977-78 and unprecedented rains in 1978-79, the roads in Pondicherry and Karaikal have been badly affected. All the roads could not be rectified due to paucity of adequate budget provision. However rectification works are being taken up in a phased manner and all roads will be completely rectified by 1979-80. Regarding laying of new roads, about 20 KM of district and other roads have been improved during 1978-79 and another 20 kms of length are being taken up under rural roads. During 1979-80 sufficient provision has been included for developing rural roads.

There was a point with regard to the development of small and tiny industries and a cut motion is there by Shri Asai Thambi on this point. He is not here at the moment. I may say this.

The Union Territory has predominantly small and tiny industry (8 large 72 medium, 967 small) employing 6685 persons. In 1973-74 by comparison, 555 small industries employed 3342 persons. During the current year 20 acres are to be acquired for seting up large, medium and small industry. Pondicherry Industrial Promotion Development and Investment Corporation set up in 1974 undertakes various activities. e.g. loans, feasibility report preparation at concessional rates. It has set up three industrial estates with sheds. During current year its share capital base is being strengthened from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 41 lakhs. Loans advanced in 1975-76 amounted to Rs. 8 lakhs in 1978-79 they total Rs 112 lakhs. During 1979-80 loans will be given to sixty small scale industries. Cottage industries are assisted through reimbursement of sales tax for certain purchases.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Eleven IAS officers swallow the whole loan money; the loan is going only to officers the bureaucrats from the Centre; they are controlling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete what he has to say. You will have an opportunity on the appropriation Bill; I do not think you should try to monopolise all the time.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: They do not believe me; I represent 7 to 12 lakhs of people; they believe their puppets.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have an opportunity to speak; you prefer to interrupt or speak?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Both with your permission.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Madam Chairman, I am sorry that the hon. Member from Pondicherry was not here when I referred to the points he raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not repeat them.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The allocation has been raised by Rs. 23 crores, he must be happy to know about it. I thank the hon. Members who by their speeches enlighted us very much about the history, geography and cultural heritage of Pondicherry. The hon. Home Minister has answered some points about the ministry. As a person from the finance ministry I can only assure him that if he wants more funds for the development of Pondicherry for retaining its cultural heritage, I am always at their disposal.

MR CHAIRMAN: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together unless the hon. Members desire that any of their cut motions may be put separately.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have moved five cut motions; in view of the very unsatisfactory reply, each and every cut motion should be put to vote separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put cut motion No. 1, Demand No. 2, moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Administrator be reduced to Re. 1." (1).

'[Need for categorical assurance that the administartive status of Pondicerry will not be changed without ascertaining the wishes of the people through proper referendum.]'

The Lok Sabha Divided:

Division No. 87 **15.08**

AYES

Asaithambi, Shri A. V. P.
Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.
Bhagat Ram, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
Kadam, Shri B. P.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kisku, Shri Jadunath
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Mandal, Shri Mukunda
Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mohanarangam, Shri Ragavalu
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Pajanor, Shri A. Bala
Patil, Shri S. B.
Ramamurthy, Shri K
Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.
Rath, Shri Ramachandra
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Roy, Shri A. K.
Saha, Shri A. K.

Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sen, Shri Robin
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Visvanathan, Shri C. N.

NOES

Agrawal, Shri Satish
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Prof. R. K.
Baldev Prakesh, Dr.
Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh
Chandan Singh, Shri
Chandravati, Shrimati
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dave, Shri Anant
Dawa, Shri Raj Krishna
Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
Fernandes, Shri George
Ganga Singh, Shri
Godara, Ch. Hari Ram Makkasar
Guha, Prof. Samar
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh
Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
Kureel, Shri R. L.
Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh
Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
Mehta, Shri Ajit Kumar
Miri, Shri Govind Ram
Nathu Singh, Shri
Negi, Shri T. S.
Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Pradhan, Shri Gananath
Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Rakesh, Shri R. N.
Ram, Shri R. D.
Rao, Shri Raje Vishveshvar
Ratthor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
Sahoo, Shri Ainthu
Sai, Shri Larang
Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Satya Deo Singh, Shri
Sharma, Shri Jagannath
[illegible], Shri N. K.
Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.
Sinha, Shri M. L. P.
Suman, Shri Surendra Jha
Surendra Bikram, Shri
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
Tripathi, Shri Ram Prakash
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
Verma, Shri R. L. P.
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
Yadav, Shri Ramjilal
Yadav, Shri Roop Nath Singh
Yadvendra Dutt, Shri
Yuvraj, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is: Ayes 37; Noes 78

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put cut motion No. 2 moved by Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Before you put it to vote, let me make a few observations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The practice here is that—you know it also—the cut motions and the Demands were taken up together for discussion and you have already spoken on that.

The question is:

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Administrator' be reduced to Re. 1." (2)

"[Utterances of the Prime Minister for merger of Pondicherry with neighbouring States without reference to the opinion of people through referendum leading to widespread popular agitation.]"

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 9] [15.09 hrs.

AYES

Asaithambi, Shri A. V. P.
Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Gavango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
Kadam, Shri B. P.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara
Pajanor, Shri A. Bala
Patil, Shri S. B.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rath, Shri Ramachandra
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Roy, Shri A. K.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Visvanathan, Shri C. N.

NOES

Agrawal, Shri Satish
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Prof. R. K.
Baldev Prakash, Dr.
Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh
Chandan Singh, Shri
Chandravati, Shrimati
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dave, Shri Anant
Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
Fernandes, Shri George
Ganga Singh, Shri
Godara, Ch. Hari Ram Makkasar

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri G. M. Banatwalla.

NOES: Sarvashri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha and Ram Dhari Shastri.

Guha, Prof. Samar
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
Kureel, Shri R. L.
Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh
Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mankad, Shri Laxman Rao
Mehta, Shri Ajit Kumar
Miri, Shri Govind Ram
Nathu Singh, Shri
Negi, Shri T. S.
Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Pradhan, Shri Gananath
Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Rakesh, Shri R. N.
Rao, Shri Raje Vishveshvar
Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
Sahoo, Shri Ainthu
Sai, Shri Larang
Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Satya Deo Singh, Shri
Sharma, Shri Jagannath
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.
Sinha, Shri H. L. P.
Suman, Shri Surendra Jha
Surendra Bikram, Shri
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
Tripathi, Shri Ram Prakash
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Varma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
Verma, Shri R. L. P.
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
Yadav, Shri Ramjilal
Yadav, Shri Roop Nath Singh
Yadvendra Dutt, Shri
Yuvraj, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction the result* of the division is: Ayes 26; Noes 73.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put cut motion No. 3 to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN: Now, I put Cut Motion No. 5 of Shri G. M. Banatwalla, to vote.

The question is:

"THAT THE DEMAND FOR GRANT ON ACCOUNT UNDER THE HEAD ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE BE REDUCED TO RE. 1." (5)

"[Failure to hold judicial enquiry into brutal police atrocities in January, 1979]."

The Lok Sabha was divided:

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*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu

NOES: Sarvashri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha and R. D. Ram

Division No. 10) (15.15 hrs.

AYES

Asaithambi, Shri A. V. P.
Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Bhagat Ram, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Das, Shri R. P.
Devarajan, Shri B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
Kadam, Shri B. P.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kisku, Shri Jadunath
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri S. H.
Pajanor, Shri A. Bala
Patil, Shri S. B.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri G. S.
Roy, Shri A. K.
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sen, Shri Robin
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Visvanathan, Shri C. N.

NOES

Agrawal, Shri Satish
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Prof. R. K.
Baldev Prakash, Dr.
Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh
Brahm Prakash, Chaudhury
Chandan Singh, Shri
Chandravati, Shrimati
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dave, Shri Anant
Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
Fernandes, Shri George
Ganga Singh, Shri
Godara, Ch. Hari Ram Makkasar
Guha, Prof. Samar
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh
Josi, Dr. Murli Manohar
Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
Kureel, Shri R. L.
Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh
Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
Mehta, Shri Ajit Kumar
Miri, Shri Govind Ram
Mohd. Hayat Ali, Shri
Nathu Singh, Shri
Negi, Shri T. S.
Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal

Pradhan, Shri Gananath
Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Rakesh, Shri R. N.
Ram, Shri R. D.
Rao, Shri Raje Vishveshvar
Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
Sahoo, Shri Ainthu
Sai, Shri Larang
Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Satya Deo Singh, Shri
Sharma, Shri Jagannath
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.
Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.
Sinha, Shri H. L. P.
Suman, Shri Surendra Jha
Surendra Bikram, Shri
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
Tawari, Shri Brij Bhushan
Tripathi, Shri Ram Prakash
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
Verma, Shri R. L. P.
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
Yadav, Shri Ramjilal
Yadav, Shri Roop Nath Singh
Yadvendra Dutt, Shri
Yuvraj, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction the *result of the division is:

Ayes: 37

Noes: 80

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put cut Motion No. 7, moved by Shri G. M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion No. 7 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 33."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 11] [15.23 hrs.

AYES

Agarwal, Shri Satish
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Prof. R. K.
**Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.
Baldev Prakash, Dr.
Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh
Bhagat Ram, Shri
Brahm Prakash, Chaudhury
Chandan Singh, Shri
Chandravati, Shrimati
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambu Nath
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Das, Shri R. P.
Dave, Shri Anant

*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES: Sarvashri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha and D. Amat.

**Wrongly voted for AYES:

Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
Durga Chand, Shri
Fernandes, Shri George
Ganga Singh, Shri
Ghosal, Shri Sudhir
Godara, Ch. Hari Ram Makkasar
Gopal, Shri K.
Guha, Prof. Samar
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram
Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
Kasar, Shri Amrut
Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
Kisku, Shri Jadunath
Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
Kureel, Shri R. L.
Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh
Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.
Mehta, Shri Ajit Kumar
Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
Miri, Shri Govind Ram
Mohd. Hayat Ali, Shri
Nathu Singh, Shri
Negi, Shri T. S.
Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patwary, Shri H. L.
Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal
Pradhan, Shri Gananath
Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Rakesh, Shri R. N.
Ram, Shri R. D.
Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury
Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.
Rao, Shri Raje Vishveshvar
Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Sahoo, Shri Ainthu
Sai, Shri Larang
Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Satapathy, Shri Devendra
Satya Deo Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Robin
Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh
Sharma, Shri Jagannath
Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.
Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.
Sinha, Shri H. L. P.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Suman, Shri Surendra Jha
Surendra Bikram, Shri
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
Verma, Shri R. L. P.
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
Yadav, Shri Ramjilal
Yadav, Shri Roop Nath Singh
Yadvendra Dutt, Shri
Yuvraj, Shri

NOES

Asaithambi, Shri A. V. P.
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Basu, Shri Dhirendranath

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Devarajan, Shri B.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Kadam, Shri B. P.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Lakkappal, Shri K.
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashewhara
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Pajanor, Shri A. Bala
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Tombi, Singh, Shri N.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Venkatarman. Shri R.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Visvanathan, Shri C. N.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction the result*** of the division is:

Ayes: 100

Noes: 28

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants (on account) (Union Territory of Pondicherry) for 1979-80 *Voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House.	
1		2	3
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	Legislative Assembly	2,69,000	..
2	Administrator	5,000	..
3	Council of Ministers	90,000	..
4	Administration of Justice	9,63,000	..
5	Elections	2,78,000	..
6	Revenue	33,25000	..
7	Sales Tax	4,60,000	..
8	Taxes on Vehicles	1,60,000	..
9	Secretariat	18,20,000	..
10	District Administration	41,61,000	10,25,000
11	Treasury and Accounts Administration	9,11,000	..
12	Police	50,26,000	..
13	Jails	2,75,000	..
14	Stationary and Printing	8,09,000	..
15	Miscellaneous Administrative General Services	14,85,000	..
16	Retirement Benefits	26,06,000	..

***The following Members also recorded their Votes:

AYES: Sarvashri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha and N. K. Shejwalkar.

NOES: Shri A. R. Badrynarayan.

1	2	3
17—Public Works	2,32,28,000	1,22,04,000
18—Education	2,64,11,000	15,000
19—Medical	1,61,45,000	..
20—Information and Publicity	8,70,000	..
21—Labour and Employment	14,38,000	..
22—Social Welfare	74,74,000	8,000
23—Co-operation	20,61,000	20,20,000
24—Miscellaneous	4,35,000	..
General Economic Services		
25—Agriculture	65,81,000	2,88,000
26—Animal Husbandry	22,49,000	..
27—Fisheries	25,20,000	5,000
28—Community Development	35,72,000	1,50,000
29—Industries	9,23,000	27,20,000
30—Food and Nutrition	2,64,000	..
31—Electricity	1,68,46,000	1,24,75,000
32—Posts and Pilotage	2,93,000	1,23,000
33—Loans to Government Servants	..	49,07,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 4, 7 to 12 and 16 to 33."

The motion was adopted.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Union Territory of Pondicherry) for 1978-79 Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1		2	3
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
4—Administration of Justice		32,000	..
7—Sales Tax		10,000	..
8—Taxes on Vehicles		53,000	..
9—Secretariat		90,000	..
10—District Administration		14,04,000	2,00,000

1	2	3
11 Treasury and Accounts Administration	86,000	
12—Police	5,92,000	..
16—Retirement Benefits	3,88,000	..
17—Public Works	25,00,000	3,83,000
18—Education	21,84,000	..
19—Medical	6,23,000	..
20—Information and Publicity	1,21,000	..
21—Labour and Employment	1,16,000	..
22—Social Welfare	6,07,000	75,000
23—Co-operation	..	37,53,000
24—Miscellaneous General Economic Services	15,000	..
25—Agriculture	2,43,000	5,66,000
26—Animal Husbandry	..	11,27,000
27—Fisheries	12,33,000	.
28—Community Development	11,66,000	1,35,000
29—Industries	52,000	10,37,000
30—Food and Nutrition	27,000	..
31—Electricity	25,21,000	51,35,000
32—Port and Pilotage	8,000	
33—Loans to Government Servants	.	75,49,000

15.24 hrs.

PONDICHERRY APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL* 1979.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of a part of the financial year 1979-80.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of a part of the financial year 1979-80."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I introduce† the Bill.

PONDICHERRY APPROPRIATION Bill*, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STAE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1978-79.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1978-79"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2, dated 23-3-79.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

15.26 hrs.

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill. Comrade Minister.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): *Madam Chairperson, I beg to move:*†

> "That the Bill further to amend Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

15-27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Bill pertains to two amendments to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. One of these is related to new Industrial Policy where we have reserved a large number of items for exclusive manufacture by the small scale sector. The other is an amendment to Section 18F(b) of the Act and is necessitated by the fact that the moratorium that this particular section provides on industries taken over under the IDR Act is so far for a period of five years and from experience we have discovered that this five year period of moratorium on the various liabilities, outstandings, dues, agreements, etc. is not adequate. We had to promulgate an Ordinance in the last week of December because in respect of one company, the period of moratorium of five years was due to expire. (*Interruptions*) There are four other units in respect of which the five year moratorium period is due to expire in the course of this year. But this particular case where the period of moratorium was due to expire on 2nd January necessitated the issuance of the Ordinance in the last week of December.

There are at the moment 56 industrial undertakings that are being run under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Would you like to continue later?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I shall continue later.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the Private Members' Business.

15.30 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 130)

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) Bill*

(*Insertion of article 16A, etc.*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

†Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2 dated 23-3-1979.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: I introduce the Bill.

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15 31 hrs.

MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Amendment of Sections 21, 22 etc.

SHRI SOUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SOUGATA ROY: I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

JUTE MILL COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL*

SHRI SOUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of undertakings of the Jute mill companies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of undertakings of the jute mill companies."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I introduce† the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

(Omission of article 310. etc.) by Shri Bhagat Ram

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. We continue with the further consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri Bhagat Ram He was on his legs.

श्री भगत राम (फिल्लौर) : मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर सर, पिछले 9 मार्च को मैंने बोलते हुए कहा था कि हमारे कान्स्टीट्यूशन की जो धाराएं 310 और 311 हैं, उनके द्वारा हमारे सेन्टर के 30 लाख और स्टेट्स के 40 लाख एम्प्लाईज के डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स को छीना गया है। यही नहीं, बल्कि मैं तो यह भी कहूंगा कि ये जो हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन की धाराएं हैं, ये बिल्कुल एन्टी डेमोक्रेटिक हैं और ये प्राकृतिक न्याय की भी विरोधी है। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आपको मालूम ही है कि चाहे चोर हो, चाहे डाकू हो, चाहे स्मगलर हो, चाहे कोई कातिल हो, सब को अपने डिफेंस का राइट है। परन्तु इन धाराओं के द्वारा, जिन एम्प्लाईज पर ये धाराएं लागू की जाती हैं, उनको प्राकृतिक न्याय भी नहीं मिलता है जब कि कोई चोरी करे, डाका डाले, स्मगलिंग करे, कत्ल करे, उसको प्राकृतिक न्याय मिलता है। उनको अपना पक्ष पेश करने का हक है। लेकिन जिन लोगों पर ये धाराएं लागू होती हैं, उनको अपना डिफेंस करने का कोई हक लागू नहीं होता है। ये धाराएं जहां बेहूदा हैं, एन्टी डेमोक्रटिक हैं वहां ये धाराएं प्राकृतिक न्याय की भी विरोधी हैं। इन धाराओं को हमारे संविधान से खारिज करने के लिए केन्द्रीय और प्रान्तीय सरकारों में जो एम्प्लाईज की यूनियनें हैं, फेडरेशंस हैं, वे दसियों सालों से संघर्ष करती चली आ रही हैं और यह मांग करती चली आ रही हैं कि इनको हमारे संविधान से खत्म किया जाए।

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

पिछले साल आल इंडिया स्टेट एम्प्लाइज फैड्रेशन की पटना में एक कनवेंशन हुई थी जिस में उन्होंने इन अनुच्छेदों को लोप करने के प्रस्ताव पास किए, फिर आल इंडिया रेलवेमैंज फैड्रेशन ने इसी आनरेबल हाउस में एक पैटीशन पेश की और उस में भी यही मांग की कि एम्प्लायीज को राजनीतिक और डमोक्रेटिक राइट्स मिलने चाहियें। सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाइज कनफैड्रेशन जो केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की नुमाइंदगी करती है उन्होंने भी कई बार यह मांग की है। सभी यूनियनें या एसोसिएशनें जो सरकार की दलाल नहीं हैं और सही मानों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों की नुमाइंदगी करती हैं, जो सरकार की चमचागीरी नहीं करती हैं, जो अपने साथी मुलाजिम हैं उन में विश्वास रखती है, सभी ने मांग की है कि ये बेहूदा अनुच्छेद हैं इनको जितनी जल्दी हो सके संविधान से खारिज किया जाए।

जनता पार्टी ने भी अपने चुनाव घोषणापत्र में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के साथ यह वादा किया था कि हम उनको डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स देंगे। इसको मैं कोट करना चाहता हूं। पेज 16 पर 19वें पैरे में इन्होंने लिखा है।

> ऐसा प्रबन्ध करेंगे कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों का उत्पीड़न न किया जा सके, उन पर कोई राजनीतिक दबाव न पड़ने पाए और उनको गैर कानूनी आदेश मानने के लिए तथा गैर कानूनी काम करने के लिए बाध्य न किया जा सके। न्यायालयों का आश्रय लेने का उनका अधिकार उन्हें वापिस मिलेगा।

इस तरह से सरकारी कर्मचारियों को डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स देने का जनता पार्टी ने भी वादा किया हुआ है। मुझे खुशी है कि जनता पार्टी ने पावर में आ कर लोगों की भावनाओं को समझते हुए एमरजेंसी के जमाने में बनाए गए काले कानूनों को खत्म किया। इस में सभी डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टियों ने उसको स्पोर्ट किया है। इस वास्ते मैं अपील करता हूं कि उसने अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में जो वादा किया है इसको भी वह पूरा करे।

1857 के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के बाद महारानी विक्टोरिया ने एक एलाननामा जारी किया था और उसके बाद 1935 का गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया एक्ट बना था, उनमें ये जो धारायें थीं इन धाराओं को हमारे संविधान को बनाने वालों ने ज्यों का त्यों ले लिया था। जब हमारा देश विदेशी शासकों के अधीन था सब उनको इस तरह के कानूनों को जरूरत थी, इस तरह की धाराओं की जरूरत थी ताकि वे हिन्दुस्तान पर आसानी से राज्य करते रह सकें और ऐसे आटोक्रेटिक कानूनों को भारतीयों पर लागू कर सकें और उनका इस्तेमाल कर के लोगों की दबाए रख सकें। अपने राज्य को चालू रखने के लिए उनके लिए यह जरूरी था। लेकिन जब देश आजाद हुआ तब भी इस तरह के कानूनों को जो विरासत में लिया गया है उनको संविधान में ज्यों का त्यों रख दिया गया। विदेशी शासकों की ब्यूरोक्रेसी यहां के एम्प्लायीज की देश भक्ति की थोड़ी बहुत भावना को भी सहन नहीं कर सकती थी और उन्होंने इस तरह के कानून बना रखे थे। हमें आजाद होने के बाद यही ब्यूरोक्रेसी विरासत में मिली। इसके आचार विचार में स्वभाव में कोई फर्क नहीं आया। इसको भी कर्मचारियों से उसी प्रकार का भय बना रहता था जिस प्रकार का भय विदेशी शासन के समय ये महसूस करती थी। स्वतंत्रता के बाद जब हमारे देश की बागडोर यहां के शोषक वर्ग के हाथ में आई और उनका भी इसी में इन्टरेस्ट था कि ऐसे प्रावधान हमारे संविधान में हों जिनके द्वारा वे शोषत वर्ग तर सदियों तक अपना राज्य जारी रख सकें। इसलिये ब्रिटिश समय से यहां चली आ रही जो ब्यूरोक्रेसी थी और जो शोषक शासक वर्ग था उन्होंने इस सब के लिये कोलेबोरेशन किया और ऐसी कई धाराओं बनाये रखीं जो क्रूअल हैं, जिनको हमारी पार्टी जनता पार्टी और डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टियां कहती हैं कि क्रूअल हैं, फिर भी उनको विधान में ज्यों का त्यों बनाये रखा। विदेशी समय की कई धारायें ज्यों की त्यों लगी हुई हैं और बिना सोचे समझे कर्मचारियों पर उनका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। क्योंकि न तो राष्ट्रपति और न गवर्नर सीर तौर पर कर्मचारी को व्यक्तिगत रूप से जानता है, उनको पता भी नहीं होता कि कौन कहां पर काम करता है, लेकिन जब उनके डिसमिसल का आदेश होता है तो उन पर यह धारा लागू होती है और उस डिसमिसल आर्डर पर या तो गवर्नर या राष्ट्रपति के दस्तखत होते हैं। होता क्या है कि जो ऐमप्लाईज ईमानदारी से काम करना चाहते हैं और अपने बौस के करप्शन को सहन नहीं करते हैं, उस पर एतराज करते हैं तो कुछ भ्रष्ट अधिकारी लोग ऐसे ईमानदार कर्मचारियों से जलते हैं और उन पर अत्याचार करते हैं, जो करेक्टर रौल की प्रथा हमारे देश में ब्रिटिश समय से चली आ रही है उसको खराब कर देते हैं और धीरे धीरे यह धारा लगा देते हैं ताकि उनका करप्शन जारी रहे। हमारे राष्ट्रपति और गवर्नर बिना सोच विचार किये उस पर दस्तखत कर देते हैं।

दूसरे यह कि अपना पोलिटिकल मोटिव सर्व करते के लिये जो शोषक शासक वर्ग होता है वह अपने शासन को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये और ट्रेड यूनियन तथा डेमोक्रेसी को कत्ल करने के लिये इसका इसतेमाल करता है। क्योंकि जो ट्रेड यूनियन के नुमाइन्दे होते हैं, जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों की नुमाइन्दगी करते हैं वे लोग अपनी मांगों के लिये जत्थाबन्दी करते हैं, संघर्ष करते हैं, तो सरकार उसको सहन नहीं करती है। तो कर्मचारियों को अपने लीडर से अलग करने के लिये, उनके मूवमेंट को लीडरलैस करने के लिये इस धारा का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। और यही कारण है कि पिछले समय बंगाल में 13 स्टेट ऐम्प्लाईज जो कोआर्डिनेशन कमेटी के लीडर थे और जो बड़े पौपुलर थे, जिनको हर तरह से कर्मचारियों की सपोर्ट थी, उनको श्री सिद्धार्थ रे को मिनिस्ट्री के समय बिना कोई कारण बताये इसी धारा को लगा कर के नौकरी से निकाला गया था। और उसी समय बंगाल में ही कोसीपुर और ईशापुर आर्डिनेंस फ़ैक्ट्रीयां जो बंगाल में हैं वहां के 32 कर्मचारियों को भी यही धारा लगा कर निकाला गया। इसके अलावा जम्मू कश्मीर तथा और भी कई राज्यों में जो कर्मचारियों की नुमाइन्दगी करते थे उनको इस धारा का शिकार होना पड़ा। यह बेहूदा धारा है जिसको इमरजेंसी के दौरान बड़ी

[श्री भगत राम]

बेरहमी के साथ इम्तेमाल किया गया। आपका मालूम है कि इमरजेंसी लगा कर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार ने हमारे देश के लोगों के सारे नागरिक अधिकारों को छीन लिया था और इमरजेंसी प्रौवीजन्स को ले कर देश की वर्किंग क्लास पर और एम्प्लाईज पर अत्याचार किये गये। यह बात हिन्दुस्तान के सारे लोग ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनिया के लोग जानते है।

आपको मालूम है कि इमर्जेंसी के दौरान एम्प्लाईज के कंडक्ट रूल्ज का चेंज किया गया, ताकि उनपर नसबंदी कराने के लिये दबाव डाला जा सके। उनके काम के बोझ को बढ़ा दिया गया। सी० डी० एस० खत्म होने वाला था, मगर उसको और आगे बढ़ा दिया गया। इस के अलावा सरकारी कर्मचारियों का हाफ परसेंट डी० ए० काट दिया गया। इस सरकार के लिए यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि उस ने अभी तक इमर्जेंसी में काटे गये हाफ परसेंट डी० ए० का भी बहाल नहीं किया है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर और भी बड़े अत्याचार किये गये।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों का डर था कि अगर हम अपनी मांगों के लिए धरना देंगे, मुजाहरा करेंगे या शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से एजीटेशन करेंगे, तो आर्टिकल 310 और 311 (2) (सी) का इस्तेमाल कर के नहीं हम नौकरी से निकाल न दिया जाये। इमर्जेंसी के दौरान सरकारी कर्मचारियों की ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट सारी की सारी ठप्प कर दी गई। लेकिन फिर भी सरकार का तसल्ली नहीं हुई और इन आर्टिकल्ज का इस्तेमाल कर के सैकड़ों सरकारी कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया। जो शरीफ और ईमानदार कर्मचारी थे, जो ईमानदारी से अपना काम करते थे, मगर अपने कुछ खास वाजिब की दुर्भावनाओं की कद्र नहीं करते थे, उन्हें भी निकाला गया और जो कर्मचारियों की नुमाइंदगी करते थे या ट्रेड यूनियन के लीडर थे, उन्हें भी निकाला गया। बंगाल में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के 15 लीडरों का इस आर्टिकल का इस्तेमाल कर के निकाला गया। सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के सैकड़ों सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इस आर्टिकल के तहत निकाला गया। कम्पलसरी रिटायरमेंट की गई। इमर्जेंसी में यह सब कुछ हुआ, लेकिन सरकारी कर्मचारी इस आर्टिकल के डर की वजह से कोई प्रोटेस्ट न कर सके।

आपको पता है कि इमर्जेंसी के दौरान यहां पर कोई प्रोटेस्ट नहीं हो सकता था, सब अधिकार छीन लिये गये थे। इस लिए सीटू—सेंटर आफ ट्रेड यूनियन्ज—ने इन्टरनैशनल लेबर आर्गनाइजेशन यानी आई० एल० ओ० से शिकायत की कि हिन्दुस्तान में ट्रेड यूनियन और डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स का कत्ल किया गया है और सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर तरह तरह के अत्याचार किये गये हैं। सी० आई० टी० यू० का लैटर वहां तक नहीं पहुंच सका, क्योंकि मिनिस्ट्री आफ कम्युनिकेशन्ज में इमर्जेंसी महारानी इन्दिरा जी के खास हुकमरान ने उस लैटर को रोक लिया और वहां तक नहीं पहुंचने दिया। तब सीटू ने किसी दूसरे देश से आई० एल० ओ० को लैटर भिजवाया, और वह लैटर उनको मिला। उन्होंने उस पर विचार किया और उनकी 172वीं रिपोर्ट में कमेटी आन फ्रीडम आफ एसोसियेशन आफ दि आई० एल० ओ० ने इस बारे में जो आबजर्वेशन्ज दी, मैं उन्हें कोट करना चाहता हूं :—

The CITU had referred to the situation of employees of the state government stating that in West Bengal, the Government had arrested and dismissed 15 union leaders, including the Secretary of the State Coordination Committee of the West Bengal Government Employees' Associations.

आगे मैं और थोड़ा कोट करना चाहता हूं।

". . and Unions under article 311(2)(c) of the Indian constitution, this committee, which had already been the victim of earlier measures was, nevertheless, according to the complainants, not a political organisation but was pursuing legitimate trade union activities. The CITU had also mentioned the cases of senior union leaders who had been dismissed or arrested in Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir. The complainants had also referred to dismissals of many workers in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

आगे और आबजर्वेशन है :

"In a letter of 9 September 1976 the CITU had enclosed a list of 25 union leaders in West Bengal, in the service of the central or state governments, who had been detained without trial under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act and served with dismissal notice. According to the CITU, 16 of them had been released on 8 November 1975 but they had not been reinstated in their employment. The remaining nine were still in detention under lamentable conditions and were being treated as criminals, their health

had deteriorated in the course of their prolonged detention."

यह सब शिकायत थी । उस पर जो एमर्जेंसी की महारानी इंदिरा थीं, जब उन से पूछा गया कि यह सब हिन्दुस्तान में क्या हो रहा है, इस के बारे में आप का क्या विचार है तो उन की सरकार से उन को यह जवाब मिला :

"To these allegations the Government had responded that any dismissals which took place under article 311(2)(c) of the Indian constitution again had nothing to do with the trade union activities of the persons concerned. According to the Government any such action was taken on the merits of each individual case and was not limit to any particular trade union or political denomination."

यह आइ एल ओ की आबजर्वेशन है कि किस किस ढंग से 310 और 311 धाराओं का इस्तेमाल हमारे देश की जो एम्पलाइज मूवमेंट थी, उस को क्रश करने के लिए, उस को लीडरलेस करने के लिए और अपने पोलिटिकल मोटिव को सर्व करने के लिए भिन्न भिन्न सरकारों ने किया । लेकिन यह खुशी की बात है कि यह जो मौजूदा सरकार है इस सरकार ने एमर्जेंसी के दौरान इस धारा के अन्तर्गत जो नौकरियों से निकाले हुए एम्पलाईज थे, लीडर थे उन को बहाल कर लिया है और वैस्ट बंगाल तथा त्रिपुरा की गवर्नमेंट ने भी अपने एम्पलाईज को बहाल कर लिया है। उस के बाद जो उन का काम है खास तौर से जो फ्लड्स आई हैं उन फ्लड्स में उन लीडर्स ने अपनी यूनियन को इस ढंग से होल हार्टेडली जो फ्लड अफेक्टेड थे उन की सेवा के लिए लगाया है कि सब लोग देख कर हैरान रह गए कि कैसे, पिछली गवर्नमेंट इन को क्रिमिनल समझती रही है और ये लोग कैसे फ्लड अफेक्टेड लोगों की सेवा कर रहे हैं । इसलिये मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि यह जो आर्टिकल है यह अगर कोई देशद्रोही है तो उस पर आज तक इस्तेमाल नहीं हुई, बल्कि जो देश भक्त हैं जो असली माने में ट्रेड यूनियन्स के द्वारा देश की सेवा करना चाहते है उन पर ये धाराऐं इस्तेमाल की गई हैं । लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि हमारी जनता पार्टी जो डेमोक्रेटिक वैल्यूज को रेस्टोर करने का वादा कर के ताकत में आई है उसने एमर्जेंसी के जो विक्टिम हैं उन को तो बहाल कर दिया है लेकिन पिछले समय में पिछली सरकार ने इसी धारा के तहत जिन एम्पलाइज को डिसमिस किया था वे ज्यों के त्यों हैं—अभी तक उनको बहाल नहीं किया गया है । रेलवे और दूसरे इस्टेबिलिशमेंट्स के एम्पलाईज अभी भी नौकरी से बाहर हैं । जरूरत इस बात की थी कि उनको भी री-इंस्टेट किया जाता जैसे पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार ने किया लेकिन सरकार उनको री-इंस्टेट करने में पूरी तरह से फेल हुई है । इसीलिए मैंने कहा है कि यह जरूरी नहीं है कि सिर्फ पिछली सरकार ही इसका दुरुपयोग करती रही है, यह सरकार उसका दुरुपयोग नहीं करेगी । इस बात पर इसलिये यकीन नहीं आ रहा है क्योंकि पिछली सरकार और कई इमर्जेन्सी के विक्टिम्स को अभी तक न्याय नहीं मिला है । जब तक उन लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिलता तब तक इस बात पर यकीन नहीं किया जा सकता कि यह सरकार इसका दुरुपयोग नहीं करेगी जो इण्डस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स बिल आया था उसका समूची मजदूर जमात ने डट कर विरोध किया है और जनता पार्टी के अनेक सदस्यों ने भी उसका विरोध किया है अभी किसी सरकारी इदारे में कोई छोटा मोटा संघर्ष होता है या किन्हीं मांगों को लेकर मजदूरों की कोई हड़ताल होती है तो हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी यह शर्त रखते हैं कि जब तक वे अपना संघर्ष नहीं छोड़ते तब तक कोई बात नहीं की जा सकती । जब तक यह सरकार इस तरह की बातें करती है तब तक इस बात पर यकीन नहीं किया जा सकता कि आने वाले समय में इसका कोई दुरुपयोग नहीं किया जायेगा । मुझे फख्र है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भावनाओं की तरजुमानी करते हुए इस माननीय सदन के सामने मैंने इस धारा को खारिज करने का बिल पेश किया है ।

आई एल ओ के 64वें सेशन में, जोकि 1978 में हुआ था, इस सवाल पर विचार किया गया था । मैं कोट करना चाहता हू :

Employees' organisations enjoy complete freedom from public authorities. Employees' organisations shall enjoy adequate protection against any acts of interference by a public authority in their establishment, functioning or administration.

आर्टिकल 310, 311(2)(सी), अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर फ्रीडम आफ एसोसियेशन के कांसेप्ट के विरुद्ध है । सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इस बात का कानूनी अधिकार होना चाहिए । अगर सरकार गुलाम और मालिक के रिलेशन्स रखकर सरकारी कामों में एफिक्टीविटी एण्ड एफिसिएन्सी लाने की बात सोचती है तो वह उसकी गल्ती है । यह तभी ठीक चल सकता है, जब सरकारी सर्विसेज में डेमोक्रेटिक वैल्यूज की कदर की जायेगी और उन को बहाल किया जायगा ।

इस सरकार में बहुत से ऐसे लोग बैठे हुए हैं जिन्होंने एमर्जेन्सी के दौरान बड़ी जेलें काटी हैं, महारानी इन्दिरा का बड़ा तशद्दद सहन किया है । इन में बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जो पिछले समय

[श्री भगत राम]

में इस अनुच्छेद को खारिज करने के लिये लगातार बोलने रहा हूं, लेकिन आज मुझे हैरानी है, हमारे मित्र सर्वश्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज मधु दण्डवते मोहन धारिया और अनेक ऐसे ट्रेड यूनियनिस्ट्स जिन्होंने हमेशा इस के खिलाफ आवाज बुलन्द की है, चुप क्यों बैठे है, इन दो आर्टीकल्ज को खराजि कराने के लिये जोर क्यो नही लगा रहे है ? मै आज जनता सरकार से, जनता पार्टी के मेम्बरान से और जितनी दूसरी पार्टिया यहां पर है उन के मेम्बर साहबान से अपील करूंगा कि इस बिल को, जिसे मैंने पेश किया है, जो 70 लाख से ज्यादा केन्द्रीय और राज्यो के सरकारी कर्मचारियों की भावनाओं की तर्जमानी करता है, इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाये और इसे पास किया जाये ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान में जो बेहूदा दो आर्टिकल्ज है उन को निकाला जा सके ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL (Dhulia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. Even in democracy, for smooth running of the Government, certain restrictions must be there on Government machinery. My hon. friend has cited certain examples of removal of some people during emergency, but as we know now, because of the constitutional amendments, emergency will not be applied in the country except in remote circumstances. Therefore, to argue that in such contingencies these Articles are likely to be misused and that is why these should be remove is not correct. Secondly, the trade unions, industries, their employees and employers relations—all these should not be mixed up with the Government and the Government employees.

My hon. friend has tried to say that the Governor or the President does not have the direct knowledge of the person who is to be removed from service under these Articles. But we must not forget that the clever Government servants continue to remain in service on account of the mistakes committed by their superiors in removing them and taking advantage of the delay in the judicial processes. Despite the fact that they are not fit to remain in service, because of these reasons, they still remain in service. Even after an enquiry is held, there are three or four types of punishments like removal, dismissal, termination from service etc. All these terms come into play when the suit is instituted in a court of law, and a number of employees come back. Several persons came with representations that they were removed during emergency because they did not obey the orders of the then so-called authoritarian Government but this Government has come to realise that most of these representations were not correct. These persons were removed because of their misbehaviour or some other crimes. It was also because of their corruption and other things. So, just taking the example of Emergency and asking for the removal of Articles 310 and 311(2)(c) will not be proper. Article 311 (2)(c) says:

"Where the President or the Governor, as the case may be, is satisfied that in the interest of security of the State, it is not expedient to hold such enquiry...."

We find that in many cases, the man needs to be removed instantly. He commits such crimes that a *prima facie* case exists for his dismissal on the spot. But if these Articles are removed, Government will not have any machinery whereby it can control the miscreants. We have seen that though Government servants are not expected to take part in politics, on many occasions they do take an active part in it. We see the Government servants in cooperative movements, and standing for elections therein, without taking the permission of the higher authorities. So many things are done; and if a person is suspended, after 2 or 3 years, in 95 per cent of the cases he comes back and is reinstated. Often it is said that suspension is a compulsory rest. In other processes of

removal from service of miscreants, even though a man may be guilty, the machinery or the process is very defective. With that point in view, I would say that the Articles which were introduced in the Constitution, viz. 310 and 311(2)(c) are appropriate. It is not just good to say that they have come to us from the days of Victoria, and we are continuing them. Many people have observed the *pros and cons* of these Articles, during the 30 years after our independence. The Emergency is now over. So, just introducing the Bill for removal of these Articles at this stage is not proper. We have seen that in autonomous bodies like universities and others which are sponsored by Government, sometimes the unions gherao the Vice Chancellors and others. It happens in the factories also. We are thinking of introducing an Industrial Relations Bill applicable to factories also. A poor manager is gheraoed by many employees. His life is threatened. There also, we are trying to introduce some restrictions, through the Industrial Relations Bill, so that punishment can be accorded to the man who gheraos.

Here, in Government, these powers which are vested under Articles 310 and 311(2)(c) are very seldom used. So, I oppose the Bill.

SHRI VINODHBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, The Bill is a very important one and the statement of objects and reasons look very laudable, in the first instance, just to protect them from any arbitary or undue harassment from the highest authority. We have learnt something from our past experience, particularly during the emergency. In any part of the democratic world, opportunities must be given to the aggrieved person. I would like to add that the officers should not feel that they do not get protection from the Government. And the Government machinery should run in such a way that due ejustice should be given to the aggrieved party. Here the aggrieved party may come from the village. He may be an uneducated citizen. He may be an officer or he may be a Member of Parliament. Unfortunately, I had spoken in this House that even a Member of Parliament's voice is not heard in the lobby. I am sorry, being a member of my own party, to express such a view. But, some-how or the other, the machinery of the Government has been running, right from the very beginning when the British raj was here in this country, in the same pattern. The same red tapism is there. So, I would like to give one more suggestion that we can give protection to the bureaucrats, but they should behave in such a way that they are responsible to the public through the Members of Parliament.

If the Supreme Court or the High Court has passed a strict remark against some of the decisions arrived at by the officers, then an enquiry should be instituted even against the officers why they misguided the Minister One of the yesterday's leading bureaucrats has become a lord of this country

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Class III and Class IV employees are affected.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: They cannot express their will. One very senior national leader has said that our Ministers have become simply a singning machine. They sign papers without reading them . They do not apply their mind and hence the bureaucrats have got an upper hand in this country I can cite many examples. In Gujarat, one Headmaster had burnt the education officer alive. He was complaining for many years about some of the poblems over which Government machinery did not pay attention. Therefore, he took this decision of burning the education officer alive. This shows that the voice of the common man, a small person should be channelised through the elected representatives to the Government machinery; and the Governmment machinery should be responsible, should be vigilant should be quick and efficient in meeting the needs of the people.

[Shri Vinodbhai B Sheth]

16.13 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

Thirdly, the entire machinery of the Government needs some changes. Now the old machinery of the Government has to give way to the new orientation, because everybody feels—wherever we go, either we travel by railway or plane—that nobody is happy with the administration which we are having, which is a legacy of the British raj. Let us thing afresh, let us go ahead and see that the popular will of the people is respected. They have elected us. We are not here to just say, 'Ayes' and 'Noes' in respect of a particular Bill. We have been elected here in this House by the people to give vent to their feelings and protection should be given to everybody I can quote so many examples here in this respect. As an elected representative, I can say that no justice has been done to these people We wrote so many letters to the Ministers and the Minister say, "You are right", but the officers do not agree with these views of the Ministers But I am sorry to say that our Government officers should not go against the views of the Minister. They should apply their mind. If we are right, they should tell us that we are right; if we are wrong, they should also tell us that we are wrong.

I would like to make one more suggestion. There should be a permanent complaints cell to receive complaints and then to forward them to various Ministries to come to an amicable settlement. In the states and the centre, complaints cell has now become necessary. Otherwise there are so many copies of letters addessed to the Prime Minister and Ministers and others; it is all an unnecessary exercise. I request the Ministers concerned through you to pay proper attention to the letters received from Members of Parliament and other elected representatives of any association and to apply their mind and give weightage to them because the janata, people who elected us, want us to be efficient in administration, quick and honest. We want not only honest administrations but efficient and honest administrators. A man in the remote village could see his wish fulfilled through the officers if they are honest and efficient; the government machinery and the officers can get direction through this august House.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): I am speaking in support of the Bill. I am surprised that some of my friends were opposing the Bill. To oppose a Bill like this is to support the same process as the Emergency. In this Bill it will be seen that some of the fundamental rights have been taken away. The statutes provide that a government employee is in service at the pleasure of the Governor or other authority and can be dismissed from service without assigning any reason whatsoever as soon as the pleasure of the governor or the pleasure of the authority goes. Now the governors do not exercise their powers as the powers are being exercised by the bureaucracy, officers, who are often times junior IAS officers, SDOs and others. So, the service of these servants depends upon the pleasure of those people. If those officers choose they can dismiss him without assigning any reason whatsoever. So this article 310 should be deleted; amendment to article 311 is also necessary. Under article 311, no person who is a member of the civil service of the union or all India service or the civil service of a state shall be dismised or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed. In a democratic set up trade union activities must be retained. If there are no trade union activities how can we say that we are a democratic country. So our Constitution should be framed in such a manner that the present democratic set up, as envisaged two years back, should be retained under all circumstances to serve the interest of the people. Clauses are here in this particular Article. It will be seen that the employees will have no right to

exercise their union activities. In all democratic countries of the world union activities are always welcomed. It is rather easier to tackle the leaders of the union than to tackle the individuals. So unions and the trade union activities are always encouraged in all democratic countries of the world. Now in a Socialist Democratic Republic like ours in India I wonder how the Minister could retain such Articles in the Constitution.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How can the Minister oppose this Bill?

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: It will be in the fitness of things that the Government should accept the Bill. The Government should come forward. So, I request through you that the hon. Minister may accept this Bill. It is a democratic step. It is for the welfare of the employees. It is for the benefit of the people. This Bill should be accepted as it is.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I rise not only to support this Bill whole heartedly, but also with a sense of what shall I say confidence that the smiling Minister who sits there should accept this This is the confidence that I have because he also participated in the movement for freedom When we participated in the movement for freedom, we wished to throw away all the shackles and vestiges of the imperialists. Here is the last shackle that is there in the Constitution.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There are other shackles also.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Yes, many other shackles are there. For instance Railways Act. etc. are there. Any way, this is an important one. I can hear the Minister saying—it is not directed towards trade union activity. This is for misconduct. Where you find that the employees are anti-national, anti-Government or guilty of serious misdemeanour, this is the way that it is covered up. But if you look at its history the power has been used precisely against government employees-clauses 3 and 4 at the time of strike or during any trade union activity are used. If you look back when the Central Government employees strike took place in 1963, when Railway strike took place in 1974, this was freely used. And what happened. After the union moved, they were taken back. Then how are they anti-national? The point I wish to make is that this is a totally undemocratic clause in the Constitution.

Even during the emergency when the 42nd Constitution Amendment Bill was being discussed, we fought for removal of this. Again when we had the Constitutional Amendment Bill set right misdemeanour and wrong actions of the emergency period and when the Constitution Amendment Bill was being discussed, we demanded that this should be removed from the Constitution. Why did we do it. It is very simple. All that we demand is that Government employees irrespective of their misdemeanour should have the right of appeal and cannot be just summarily thrown out on the streets because of the mere whims and fancies of some suprior officers who may well be paying off their old scores. Wherever we have been strong enough to move and to point out that this was nothing but paying off some old scores or because of anti-trade union activity, when we have been able to secure reinstatement. This itself is the most telling fact How many have been reinstated is the most telling fact.

This is something that really should not remain there. After all, there are enough measures in both private sector and public sector undertakings to deal with difficult employees. In public sector undertakings if there is any employee who really is anti-national, who is really acting against the interest of the particular enterprise, there is enough in labour legislation to guarantee that action can be taken

[Smt. Parvathi Krishnan]

against him, while at the same time giving him every opportunity to defend himself. That is all that we are asking for. The Central Government employees are at your mercy.

I know many cases where a Central Government employee is called upon by his higher officer to do something which does not fall within the purview of his assignment or what he is supposed to do, he is often threatened by the officer saying, "Remember, I can always see that you are out on the streets!" This is the kind of Draconian power that is there with the higher officers. It is not the President who exercises it. It is under the President's order no doubt and therefore, there is not even the right of appeal that a condemned prisoner can have.

A prisoner who is condemned to death can send an appeal to the President asking for communication of the sentence. But here a Government employee who is thrown out on the streets a under this article has no right of appeal anywhere He is out once and for all See how absolutely antihuman the whole thing is. It is only Victorian England that could think of a thing like that Here we, are in 1979, 32 years after freedom, clinging to these Victorian ideas and descending—I hope he is not going to descend—to the Victorian concept of hire and fire at the whim and fancy of the employer.

Throughout the world employers and industrial workers have fought and achieved these trade union rights. We have done it in our country also. Here comes my friend, Shrimati Renuka Barkataki She is very concerned with the rights of women workers particularly rural women workers and rigthly so She is concerned with trade union rights of employees and she says, "why don't you train women to take on responsibility?" May I tell her that when we are willing to train them to take on further responsibilities, they hold back. They are not sure. Their mothers-in-law threaten them. People at home threaten them saying, "don't go. You will lose your job. Articles 310 and 311 are there, which can be used against you." Similarly we have heard complaints from women employees in Central Government who have told us how senior officers try to take undue advantage of the fact that they are women and they are also threatened in the same way. There are a million ways in which this is misused. It is the fundamental right of any human being in India in 1979 to have the right to appeal always against a decision which goes against him or her which he or she knows is unfair and get proper redress. That is why I whole-heartedly support this Bill.

Those who are sitting in the treasury benches today came to power, having stood in 1977 elections, on one slogen: Restoration of democratic principles in this country. The previous Prime Minister came to power in 1971 on one slogan: Garibi hatao. Since she did not hatao garibi, she was hataoed You came to power on the slogan of restoration of democracy. Yet in the case of loco running staff who have been demanding that their grievances which have been pending for years and years should be discussed, article 311 has been used against some members of their association in the N.E. Railway, S.E. Railway and Southern Railway.

What has happened to the ticket checking staff who have also taken up their demands? Against them also, the same rule has been used. We go to the Railway Minister, who is a great champion of democracy, and what does he say? He says: "If I get reports about any single worker that he is working against the interest of the Railways, I will see that he is out." This is what he said in personal talks with us when he represented particularly this thing to him.

All right, if you think that the Railway workers' concerned have been, in a way, indisciplined or their

work has been affected, the usual discipline and appeal rules are there. Many other procedures are there. The unions are there to pull them up because we, trade unionists, are responsible people. While we fight for the workers' rights, we also tell the workers what their responsibility is towards their job. But how can the wooden-headed bureaucrats get you to understand that because they have neither the responsibility towards their job nor they fight for the down-trodden and Class III and Class IV employees. Otherwise, we would not have 1.8 lakh casual workers still continuing on the Railways; we would not have come here again and again and asked for protection for the extra-departmental staff of the postal services and we certainly would not have a position where our telephone operators are not even given proper conditions while they are on right duty or given transport to go home or given creche facilities. These wooden-headed bureaucrats whom the Minister will be defending shortly as appears from the smile that he has on his face, do not know what are democratic rights, what are democratic principles and what is real democracy.

It is in the name of real democracy that I demand from the Minister that he should accept the Bill that has been brought forward by my young friend, Shri Bhagat Ram He was himself a teacher. He knows very well how his power can be mi-used, is misused and is always directed only against the Class III and Class IV employees and invariably when trade union activities are involved. Therefore, when you claim that you are responsible for restoring democratic rights, remember, your job is not over. Otherwise, as the lady of 'Garibi Hatao' was hataoed, be careful, you also will be hataoed.

श्री राघवजी (विदिशा) : सभापति जी, श्री भगतराम जी ने जो संविधान संशोधन विधेयक यहां पर पेश किया है उसका समर्थन करना सम्भव प्रतीत नहीं होता है । उन्होंने कहा है कि संविधान की धारा 310 का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है तो मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि धारा 310 का दुरुपयोग पूर्व में हुआ है और आगे भी हो सकता है । आपातकाल में इसका जो दुरुपयोग हुआ वह सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से छिपा नहीं है । लेकिन अगर धारा 310 हटा दी जाये तो भ्रष्ट अधिकारी और कर्मचारी इसका दुरुपयोग कर सकते हैं । एक तरह से यह एक दुधारी तलवार है । अगर किसी अच्छे और सज्जन व्यक्ति के हाथ में है, जिसकी भावना अच्छी है तो वह सुरक्षा की भावना पैदा कर सकता है सारे समाज में और अगर वही तलवार किसी गुण्डे या डाकू के हाथ में है तो वह उसमें एक आतंक का भाव पैदा कर सकता है । इसलिए प्रश्न यह है कि इसका उपयोग किस प्रकार से किया जाता है, सारी बात इसी पर निर्भर करती है । इमर्जेन्सी के दिनों में जो इसका दुरुपयोग किया गया उस समय सारी सत्ता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के हाथ में थी और जानबूझ कर उस समय इसका दुरुपयोग किया गया । परम्परा यह है कि इस प्रकार के अधिकारों का उपयोग बहुत कम अवसरों पर होना चाहिए । जहां बहुत आवश्यक हो वहीं पर इसका प्रयोग होना चाहिए । यही इस धारा की भावना है कि क्योंकि धारा 310 के बाद धारा 311 दी गई है और इस धारा 311 में कर्मचारियों के अधिकारों की रक्षा की गई है । इस धारा में इस बात का उल्लेख है कि किसी भी कर्मचारी को तब तक नहीं हटाया जायेगा, जब तक उसे चार्जशीट नहीं दिया जायेगा, जब तक उस पर जो दोष लगाये गये हैं उनकी जांच नहीं हो जायेगी, जब तक वे दोष सिद्ध नहीं हो जायेंगे तब तक उसे नहीं हटाया जायेगा । अगर धारा 310 को हटा दिया जाये तो कर्मचारी और अधिकारी दोनों उसका दुरुपयोग कर सकते हैं और उस समय बड़ी कठिन परिस्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी ।

हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत सी ऐसी सेवायें हैं, यदि उन के कर्मचारियों पर नियंत्रण नहीं रखा जाये तो तमाम देश बरबादी के रास्ते पर जा सकता है, जैसे सेना की सेवायें हैं पोस्टल की सेवायें हैं, बिजली विभाग में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं जल-विभाग में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं । ये ऐसी सेवायें हैं जिन से जन-जीवन प्रभावित हो सकता है, जिन से देश की सुरक्षा प्रभावित हो सकती है, समाज की शान्ति प्रभावित हो सकती है । ऐसी सेवाओं का संचालन करना जिन के हाथ में है, यदि वे ऐसा समझ लें कि हम को कोई नहीं हटा सकता, और वे हड़ताल पर चले जायें तो इस से समाज को नुकसान होगा, समाज प्रभावित होगा, उस का परेशान किया जा सकता है । हम ने समय समय पर इस प्रकार हड़तालें देखी हैं—जब पूरी यातायात व्यवस्था ध्वस्त कर दी गई, जन-जीवन अस्तव्यस्त कर दिया गया, यहां तक कि जो बीमार थे, उन को अस्पताल तक नहीं पहुंचाया जा सका । अगर बिजली कर्मचारी हड़ताल कर देते हैं तो हजारों नहीं, लाखों लोगों का जीवन नरक के समान हो जाता है, चारों तरफ अन्धकार छा जाता है । यदि पानी कर्मचारी हड़ताल कर देते हैं तो समाज को पानी नहीं मिल पाता है । यदि उन की मांगों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय, तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि उन के पीछे चन्द लोगों का हाथ है, वे ऐसी हड़तालें करा कर अपनी गोटी बैठाना चाहते हैं, जन-जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़

[श्री डाघवजी]

कर के उस शक्ति का दुरुपयोग करना चाहते है। इसी तरह से यदि देशद्रोही कर्मचारी भी दुरुपयाग करना चाहे तो देश की रक्षा करना बहुत कठिन हो जाता है ।

मै मानता हू कि इस मे राष्ट्रपति और राज्यपाल को अधिकार दिये गये है—राष्ट्रपति या राज्यपाल के प्लेजर का प्रावीजन है, लेकिन इस के साथ साथ यदि यहा पर काई सफ-गार्ड रखना है कि राष्ट्र किन किन परिस्थितिया मे इस का उपयाग कर सकता है—तो मै इस बात को स्वीकार कर सकता हू। मै मानता हू कि इस का दुरुपयाग भी बहुत जगहो पर हुआ है न्यायप्रिय कर्मचारियो को बहुत तग किया गया है, सताया गया है। मै ऐसे दो चार उदाहरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हू—क्योकि यह बात भी सामने आनी चाहिये कि किस प्रकार से अधिकारी नीचे के लागो को सताते है। उनको तग करते है, उन का ठीक से न्याय नही देते है, ऐसे लोगो के खिलाफ धारा 310 का प्रयाग होना चाहिये। सौभाग्य से हमारी राज्य शिक्षा मत्री जी यहा पर बैठी हुई है—मै विशेष रूप से उन को बतलाना चाहता हू कि मथुरा मे एक हरिजन अध्यापक ने अपने ऊपर तेल छिडक कर आत्म-हत्या कर ली। उस के पीछे कारण यह था कि वह तीन वर्षो से लगातार अपनी सेवाओ के बारे मे प्रिन्सिपल को लिखता रहा, लेकिन उस की समस्याओ का निराकरण नही किया गया। उस ने बार बार लिखा, अनेक बार स्वय मिला, लेकिन प्रिन्सिपल ने उस की बातो की तरफ ध्यान देने के बजाय, उस का दुतकारा, उसका प्रतारणा दी और अन्त मे उस ने परेशान हो कर आत्महत्या कर ली और यह प्रिंसिपल वह व्यक्ति था जिस के खिलाफ सी० बी० आई० की एन्क्वायरी चल रही थी, जो हाल ही में ट्रान्सफर हो कर मथुरा आया था। इस की जाच होनी चाहिये। आज उस गरीब हरिजन अध्यापक का परिवार तडप रहा है।

इसी तरह से नेगा नगर मे पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग है। वहा का प्रिन्सिपल भी ठीक इसी प्रकार से अपने अधीनस्थ अध्यापको का तग कर रहा है। वहा की महिला अध्यापक है उन का रात को 9 और 10 बजे तक रोके रखता है। और उन को तरह तरह से तग करना है, ह्यूमिलियेट करता है। उन के साथ अपमानजनक और अश्लील बात करता है। वहा का एक अध्यापक और है जिसको इतना तग किया गया कि वह आजकल अस्पताल मे भर्ती है और उसकी कभी भी मौत हो सकती है। इस तरह से अध्यापको के साथ वहा व्यवहार किया जा रहा है।

मै एक और उदाहरण देना चाहता हू। आरकेलाजिकल सर्वे आफ इडिया के एक कर्मचारी श्री पाटनकर जो कि भोपाल मे नियुक्त थे, उन के परिवार वाला और जिलाधीश के रिश्तेदारो के बीच किसी झगडे के कारण श्री पाटनकर के खिलाफ एक झूठा केस बनाया गया और उनको मीसा के अन्दर बन्द किया गया। उनको 13 महीने तक जेल में रखा गया, उन का नौकरी से हटा दिया गया। यह स्थिति यहा तक आ गयी कि जब एमर्जेन्सी समाप्त हुई तो रस्तोगी आयोग के सामने उनके बयान हुए तो अधिकारियो का यह बात पसद नही आयी। उन का सस्पेंशन तो पहले ही खत्म हो चुका था लेकिन उनके बयान के बाद उन्हे भोपाल से पटना ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया। भोपाल में उनकी पत्नी काम करती है लेकिन उनका ट्रान्सफर पटना कर दिया गया। सभापति महोदय आप जानते है कि इस प्रकार शासकीय आदेश है कि जहा पर किसी कर्मचारी की पत्नी काम करती हो तो उसी स्थान पर कमचारी को रखने की व्यवस्था हो। लेकिन एमर्जेन्सी हटने के बाद और जनता सरकार के आने के बाद उनका भोपाल से पटना ट्रासफर कर दिया गया। उन पर भोपाल मे केस चल रहा है और उनको हर दूसरे महीने भोपाल आना पडता है और तीन सौ रुपया अपनी जब से भोपाल आने जाने मे खर्च करना पडता है। लेकिन जो ब्योरेक्रेट लोग है वे इस बात को नही देख रहे है। विभागीय अधिकारी यह समझते है कि वे उनकी कमजोरियो का सूचना सगठ सदस्यो को देते है, इसलिए उनको यह सजा दी जाए। ऐसे उदाहरणो की कमी नही है। मै चाहता हू कि ऐसे अधिकारियो के खिलाफ सविधान की धारा 310 का अवश्यक प्रयोग किया जाए और उसके अधीन ऐसे अधिकारियो को दण्डित किया जाए। ऐसे अधिकारियो को दण्डित करने में यह धारा 310 वरदान सिद्ध हो सकती है। ऐसे अधिकारियो के खिलाफ इस को वरदान स्वरूप मानना चाहिए और इस का उपयाग किया जाना चाहिये इसलिये यह धारा सविधान में बहुत आवश्यक है।

सभापति जी, मै एक दो बाते और कहना चाहता हू। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जितने भी शासकीय विभाग है, चाहे वे केन्द्रीय सरकार के हो, चाहे वे राज्य सरकारो के हो, चाहे सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठान हो, चाहे ऐसी सस्थाए हो जिनका सरकार से अनुदान मिलता है, इन सभी में लाखो कर्मचारी टम्पोरेरी वर्कर्स के रूप मे कार्य कर रहे है। इन सभी सस्थाओ मे कर्मचारियो को दो वर्षों की टम्पोरेरी सेवा के बाद परमानेंट किया जाना चाहिए। मै ऐसे भी उदाहरण दे सकता हू कि कमचारी रिटायर होने वाले है, लेकिन टम्पोरेरी ही चल रहे है, उन को परमानेंट नही किया गया है। मै चाहता हू कि हर कमचारी को उन के दो साल के अच्छे रिकार्ड का देख कर उनकी दो-साल की सेवा अच्छी देख कर परमानेंट कर दिया जाना चाहिये। टम्पोरेरी कमचारियो के खिलाफ अधिकारी लाग मनमानी करते है। ऐसे कमचारी हिन्दुस्तान के एक अधिन विभाग मे नही है बल्कि लगभग सभी विभागो मे है और उन की सख्या लाखो में है। मै कहना चाहता हू कि इस के बारे मे निश्चित रूप से नियम बनाये जाने चाहिये कि अगर किसी ने साल भर काम कर लिया है और उस के खिलाफ कोई बात नही पाई गई है और उस को किसी बात के बारे मे कुछ नही कहा गया है तो उस को परमानेन्ट कर लिया जाना चाहिये। अगर इस प्रकार के नियम नही बनायेंगे तो तीस तीस साल से टम्पोरेरी रूप मे कार्य कर रहे है उनका भला नही हो सकेगा। इस बारे मे ठोस नियम बनाये जाने चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान भर मे कैजुअल वर्कर्स काम कर रहे है डेली बेजिज पर काम कर रहे है ? उन को भी प्रोटक्शन मिलना चाहिये। उनको कैजुअल

वर्कर के रूप में चला जाना कब तक चलेगा ? उन को 11 महीने काम पर रखने के बाद 1 महीने के लिए हटा दिया जाता है फिर उन्हें रख लिया जाता है । उन को भी सुरक्षा प्रदान की जानी चाहिये । कैजुअल वर्कर्स, डेली वर्कर्स, टम्परेरी वर्कर्स से जितने हैं उन का संविधान में जरूर कुछ न कुछ सुरक्षा प्रदान की जानी चाहिये । यह सब होने के बाद कर्मचारियों की ठीक रक्षा हो सकती है । जहां तक धारा 310 का सम्बन्ध है इस का उपयोग किस रूप में होना चाहिये यह विशेष महत्व की बात है । इस का इस्तेमाल कर्मचारियों की भलाई के लिये भी हो सकता है और बुराई के लिये भी हो सकता है । लेकिन इस धारा का शासन के पास बने रहना बहुत आवश्यक है । अगर इस का सदपयोग किया जाय तो यह धारा देश के लिए वरदान सिद्ध हो सकती है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक का विरोध करता हूं ।

SHRI P SHIV SHANKAR (Secunderabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir the Bill deals with two Articles. Firstly it deals with the deletion of Article 310 and secondly with the deletion of Article 311(2)(c). So far as the second clause of the Bill is concerned, that relates to the deletion of Article 310 and Clause 2 Part (c) of Article 311 is dealt with in Clause 3 of this Bill. As far as I am concerned, I am only sorry. I am not able to agree with the mover of the Bill so far as Clause 2 is concerned, but I entirely agree with him so far as Clause 3 is concerned and to that extent, I am supporting the Bill. That portion of the article should be deleted. The founding fathers of the Constitution thought it fit, to give the constitutional status to the services of the Government servants. Once they have been so kind to the Government servants to place them in such a hiatus, the question that arises with reference to this Bill is, what is wrong with Article 310. I am not able to understand the grievance because I personally felt that there is something wrong with the drafting part of the Bill, may be that Mr. Somnath Chatterjee's legal advice was not available to my friend, who has moved the Bill.

If you kindly consider Article 310, it deals with the pleasure doctrine. A person who holds a civil post, woul hold that post during the pleasure of the Governor or the President as the case may be. But what is to be seen is that Article 310 commences with the words "Except as expressly provided by this Constitution". These are the relevant expressions. When once there is something which is provided by this Constitution, the absolute pleasure doctrine that one would conceive is totally negatived. Therefore, if you kindly see Article 311, in case of dismissal, removal or reduction in rank, it is only the appointing authority who has got the power, and this action cannot be resorted unless a reasonable opportunity is afforded to the aggrieved person. This is simply, I must submit, the incorporation or bodily lifting of what one would call the principles of natural justice. When we look to Article 310, as I submitted, it starts with the words "Except as expressly provided by this Constitution". Now Article 311 provides that a reasonable opportunity should be given to a Government servant if he is to be dismissed, removed or reduced in rank. Therefore, I am not able to appreciate as to why the deletion of Article 310 has been sought in the Bill. The pleasure doctrine is not that absolute as to say that it is not hedged by any other consideration. I should submit that this pleasure doctrine which has been engrafted in article 310 is subject to article 311 Therefore, if a particular person has to be removed or dismissed or reduced in rank, you cannot do that because article 311 itself says, firstly, the appointing authority has got the power and, secondly, such a person has to be given a reasonable opportunity.

I would rather submit, as to why this pleasure doctrine has been engrafted with reference to the President and the Governor alone. We are well aware that the entire executive action of the Government which is exercised under article 162 of the Constitution has got to be expressed in the name of the Governor, if it is a State and, in the name of the

[Shri P. Shiv Shanker]

President, if it is the Central Government. That apart, it is the Governor or the President in the respective spheres who make the rules under article 163 of the Constitution for the purpose of discharging functions and better administration of the Government. Well, constitutionally it is supposed that the Governor or the President is the sole repository and the head of the services in asmuch as every action of the State Government or the Central Government is expressed in the name of either the Governor or the President as the case may be. Therefore, under article 310, the pleasure doctrine has been enshrined and this expression has been used "as to the pleasure of the Governor or the pleasure of the Presidnt except as expressly provided" so as to make the things effectively clear.

I submit that this is clearly a point of the constitutional scheme. I have not been able to appreciate as to why article 310 is sought to be deleted. I am only sorry, that I am not able to appreciate so far as this part of the Bill is concerned.

In fact, I was sometimes back going through the debates of the Constituent Assembly about the discussion on clause 282A which is synoymous to article 310. Questions were raised with reference to pleasure doctrine and it was clarified that this pleasure doctrine could not be isolated and that it has to be read in conjunction with the other provisions. I would not like to dilate on this aspect because I am not very sure whether the mover of the Bill himself has carefully considered this aspect.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The point is, what is the effect of this clause and later how it will be implemented.

SHRI P. SHANKER: I would rather say, left to myself, the matter of services need not have been put in the apparatus of the Constitution. The matters pertaining to services could be totally relegated to the law of the legislature as it is clearly enunciated in article 309 itself. I would not like to go into that. For the present, I am more concerned with the amendment of the Constitution that has been brought by my hon. friend and I would rather say that if he would like to delete article 310, the whole scheme of the Constitution gets affected and, therefore, I am opposed to that extent.

Now, I go to article 311 (2)(c). I am only sorry, perhaps the legal advice of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee was not made available. I should say, so far as the mover of the Bill is concerned, if he is finding fault with article 311(2)(c), there is something equally wrong with article 311(2)(b) and also article 311(3) and if they have to go they must go lock, stock and barrel. I must say that this provision had been a highly controversial one. If I correctly recall, the Supreme Court had to consider this in Sardarilal's case, in 1971. The Supreme Court while considering this said that Once the State takes action under article 311(2)(c), it was not open for the court to further investigate into the matter.

No doubt, at a later stage, they slightly diluted it—I quite concede that the expression 'security of State' is undoubtedly very dear to the heart, but this expression can certainly be exploited. Why I say this is. No doubt, the theory of jurisprudence, in the administrative law is that there is nothing wrong in reposing the discretionary power in responsible authorities and, it is expected of that authority whether to exercise that power or not in a given situation. It is obvious that the more powerful a person is or more highly-placed, when it comes to the question of exercising the power, he must be more restrained and careful. Why I am supporting this part of the amendment is because there is a likelihood of misuse. Here it is said:

"..where the President or the Governor, as the case may be, is

satisfied that in the interest of the security of the State it is not expedient to hold such inquiry."

It is purely a subjective satisfaction of the Government, and that subjective satisfaction is that, in the interest of the security of the State, it is not expedient to hold inquiry. Well, what I am submitting is that. The expression 'security of State', may be very much dear to the heart, but it can also be very much exploited.. What is 'security of State' is a very nubulous expression; In fact, it is not possible to define it Suppose on a subjective satisfaction the Government or the President comes to the conclusion about an innocent man. 'Here is a person whom I dismiss or remove, but nonetheless I will say that, in the interest of the security of the State, it is not expedient to hold an inquiry', then it is obvious that an injustice is extended to such a person. After all, what we thought or believed in our Constitutional goal? We want to usher in, what is called, a Socialist, Democratic, Secular Republic. The principles of liberty, the principles of democracy, the principles of social, justice and equality are enshrined in our Constitution. The question is this. What is wrong, if you give a chance to the person, who is dismissed on the ground which falls under article 311 (2) (c), telling him: 'Look, these are the charges on which I would like to take disciplinary action against you and, therefore, you explain'. To say that merely because a particular authority thinks that security of the State is involved, it is not expedient to hold such an inquiry, is too unjust an approach. I would not be able to give a political tinge to the argument as my predecessors have done because I am a novice to politics. My approach is purely legalistic. I am arguing as a lawyer, as a common man, as a citizen of this country. When it comes to the question of taking action under article 311 (2) (c)., I am only sorry, that it is fraught with dangerous consequences, and I submit, there is nothing wrong in giving a chance to the person concerned. I get reminded of one judgment of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, as far back as 1967, in Roshan Lal's case observed that, so far as Government service is concerned, once an offer is made and the person concerned has accepted, it is no more a question of a contract, and the service is a matter of status governed by the statutory rules, once this is the approach, and you are taking the position other than that of a contract you are pitching the employee to a position or claim as to status then he cannot be dealt with otherwise. Then the statutory rules framed within the meaning of the proviso to Art 309 or the law that the legislature had framed under the main part of Art 309. Then my submission is: what is wrong in giving a chance to that person within the meaning of the Conduct Rules or within the meaning of the disciplinary rules, to give a chance to him apprising. 'Look. Your activities are contrary to the security of the State. Therefore, I would like to take disciplinary action and meet out the punishment proposed.' You can specify those matters to him so that that man may have a reasonable opportunity to express himself and on that basis the authority could come to his own conclusion. Therefore, what I am submitting is: why to deny such a person even the basic right of being heard which is most important. Now it is accepted that whether you have a rule or you do not have a rule, whether you have a law or you do not have a law, so far as the principles of natural justice are concerned, the principle as to *audi alteram partem* could not be denied before acting to the prejudice of a person. This is the principle which is applicable to all types of actions which the authority resorts to, either under the administrative jurisprudence or otherwise.

Here I get reminded of the declaration Magna Carta in England where they said that nobody should be condemned without being heard. There-

[Shri P. Shiv Shanker]

fore, what I am trying to say is that this particular clause is really abnoxious. There is a likelihood of some mischief if some one acts even with a little negligence and because of that likelihood, I am in favour of this part of the Bill. Though it might be used sparingly and for very good causes, but the fact remains that it is liable to be misused—and it is from that point of view I am supporting clause 3 of the Bill. I am however only sorry that the mover of the Bill has not taken into consideration sub-clause (b) of clause 2 of Art 311 as also clause (3) thereof because they go together. I regret that we have come to a state of affairs in the Bill where something has been left. I would rather say, supposing this particular Bill is passed, with reference to sub-clause (c) of Article 311(2), the authority can have recourse to clause 311 (2) (b) read with (3) and then create difficulty. I am finding myself in a very anomalous situation so far as this clause is concerned...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Although whatever is proposed you support.

SHRI P. SHIVA SHANKER: In fact I would rather request Mr. Bhagat Ram—in which case I would certainly support him—to come forth with the other amendment to delete sub-clause (b) as also clause (3) so that his intention becomes completely clear and the democratic process so far as the services are concerned, may have a complete sway.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I must congratulate our young friend, Shri Bhagat Ram for bringing this Bill before the House and by which a very important point or problem is being highlighted before this august House.

Two Articles are sought to be amended. One is Art 310 and the other is Art 31(2)(c). Sir, if we go through the debates in the Constituent Assembly and even the judicial expositions on these Articles in the Constitution of India, you will find that these are nothing but a replica of the Government of India Act of 1935 which was framed on the basis of the constitutional provisions or conventions in England where the theory is—it is a monarchy—that every government employee is a servant of the Queen or the King and as the King and Queen can do no wrong and there cannot be a contract of employment between the King and the Queen and the employee therefore, the employment must be at the pleasure of the Queen. That is the basis of a royal prerogative where there is no written Constitution although they follow the rule of law. There judicial determinations have tried to come to the aid of the government employees. But, here, we have a written Constitution Unfortunately, the concept of royal prerogative has crept into our Constitution The misfortune further is that we now sit on the Treasury Benches, as King himself or the Queen herself, His Majesty, Mr. S D. Patil, to-day is still continuing to bear the notion that the Government employees are the servants in the sense that their services can be dispensed with at the pleasure or the power that be Therefore, Sir, the time has come when this august body must repudiate once for all this concept of mediaeval feudal, royal or the barbaric concept that the Government employees in this country can be made to go on the streets and lose their jobs at the sweet will of the powers that are at the helm of affairs.

Sir, I know that Art. 311 was incorporated in the Constitution to put a check on that royal prerogative, the Crown's prerogative or the theory, at the pleasure of the Crown or at the pleasure of the Government. Under Art. 311, persons holding civil posts etc. that are mentioned here cannot be dismissed or removed from service or they cannot be reduced is rank without an enquiry being gone through in which they have to be given an opportunity, reasonable opportunity,

of defending themselves. As per the draconian Forty-second Amendment Act, the second opportunity should be given to the government employees against the so-called penalty proposal They had two opportunities—one to show that they were not guilt or if they had been found guilty they had been given an opportunity to make their representations on the quantum of punishment that may be imposed on them

Now, the Forty-second Amendment did away with the second opportunity The proviso to Art 311 of the Constitution. 311(2) of the Constitution lays down three cases where by not even an opportunity has to be given to show cause or with regard to the punishment proposed There are three cases - one is where the criminall court has found an employee guilty of certain offences Let us take the case of misbehaviour drunkenness or activities which are known as unbecoming of a government servant There no criminal enquiry will be held because the rational behind it is the competent criminal court where the government employee is an accused, he is given a full opportunity to establish his innocence or disprove his guilt. He need not be given an opportunity again to establish the same thing which the competent Court of law has done once I can understand that a repetition to disprove the guilt may not be necessary

The Supreme Court in 1974 has delivered a judgement which is an eye-opener for anybody. I do not know whether Mr Patil has been informed of this judgement in Chellappan's case where the Supreme Court has said that even when there is a recourse to proviso (a) to Art 311(2) (C) it is not necessary to establish the guilt But he must be given an opportunity on the quantum of punishment imposed on him.

Therefore, although the enquiry is dispensed with, he must be given an opportunity to show that he should not be given the extreme punishment. Therefore, the principle of natural justice has been invoked to make it a civilised provision of the Constitution But. Sir. (b) and (c) provides where the administration thinks it is not reasonably practicable to give an opportunity no opportunity need be given at all.

Sir, the railway strike has shown how grossly misused this provision of the Constitution can be Rule 14(2) of the Railwaymen Disciplinary and Appeal Rule is the exact replica of 311 (2)(b) of the Constitution Sixteen thousand employess. Sir, I had the honour to fight cases for them in Calcutta, Assam, Allahabad and Patna High Courts, we found except in once or two cases the government could not justify that it was reasonably not practicable to hold an inquiry Notices were sent and notices came back with an emdorsement that he is not available for some time Although addresses are there in the offices and he could be easily served but on the plea that no service of a show-cause notice can be affected so dismissal orders were issued without an enquiry

Mr Chairman, Sir, this is an uncivilised provision in the Constitution of India According to me Articles 310 and 311 (2) and its proviso are nothing but blots on our Constitution such as, preventive detention provision; provision for imposition of emergency and provision for the imposition of President's rule without any guidelines, check and control The moment these blots are removed we become a more civilised nation and can raise our heads high with the feeling that our Constitution maintains within itself the seeds of democracy But these are the provisions which make a mockery of the Constitution and mockery of the democratic rights Article 311(2) (b) is a pinnacle of unreasonableness in this country I am challenging this government and any government to show one instance where Article 311 (2) (b) has been bonafide used I can challenge this government cannot show a single instance. Previously, the misfortune was by judicial inter-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

pretation it was held that exercise of power under Article 311 (2)(c) was not amenable to judicial intervention. It was held that this was not a matter which could be gone into by the court beyond the pail of judicial intervention. That was the position. Prior to 1971 it was being said: Why do you bother. Here the authority has been given to the highest functionaries of the State, namely, the President and the Governor. Therefore, these highest functionaries are expected to exercise their power bonafide and not malafide. It is not a petty bureaucrat who will exercise this power. On that basis Justice Grover in 1971 held that it is the President personally who has to go personally into the matter and decide the matter on his own without the help of the Minister or the help of the bureaucrats. That was the decision in 1971—Sardari Lal's case. That judgement has been over-ruled by a larger bench of the Supreme Court. Supreme Court has held in Shamsher Singh's case that it is not the President personally who has to take the decision or the Governor personally who has to take the decision. The decision will have to be taken by the Minister—political master—who either have not got the time or have not got the capacity to appreciate.

They are guided by the files unless they are themselves personally having some malafide intentions to put some Government employees in difficulties and so on. In that case it is well-established that it is the Government which has to take a decision, not the President or the Governor personally. First it was thought that the power to be exercised by the President or the Governor would be exercised on the application of their own mind uninfluenced by the decision of their political masters in this country or the bureaucracy. But that principle no longer holds good and the principle is well-established now in view of the Shamsher Singh's case of the Supreme Court. But here what does the order say? It says: 'In the interest of the security of the State. it is not desirable to have you; you are therefore dismissed with immediate effect.' I have seen so many of these orders. In 1969-70 the Second United Front Government came in West Bengal, was dismissed, or it came to an end and then there were a spate of dismissals under Art. 311(2)(a) of the Constitution. There was then an obliging Governor and he was prepared to sign on the dotted line, whether there was a report or no report. They obliged the Delhi authorities and Delhi was ruled by the then Prime Minister whose love for democracy is well-established and well-known. And in 1972 when the Siddhartha Shankar Ministry followed, there was again similar dismissal of State Government employees. I hoped that that would be the last such instance but then in 1975 when the emergency came what happened? Leaders of Governemnt employees organisations were picked and chosen for being served with orders of dismissals. Actualy 14 State Government employees were chosen for being dismissed. All of them were leaders and members of the employees' organisations. Mr. Chairman, you will be surprised to know this as a lawyer. I hope now even the Home Minister Mr. Patel retains some conscience. I would bring to your notice the incident where an employee of the Calcutta High Court was dismissed by the Governor under Art. 311(2)(c) of the Constitution. The Supreme Court held that the Governor had no such power to dismiss a High Court employee and that it is only the Chief Justice who can do it. There are rules with regarl to the High Court employees' service conditions and so on. And when, as President of the High Court Employes' Union. I met the Chief Justice there, he said, 'what can I do, the Governor has passed this order, I can only endorse it.' But this employee lost his job. Sir, I had the honour to represent the Calcutta High Court Employees Union there and I filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court. The High Court held that the Governor had no power of dismissal of a High Court employee under Art. 311(2)(c) of the Constitu-

tion. This person was the Secretary of the High Court Employees Union. But the Governor arrogated to himself the power to dismiss this High Court Employee. And, Sir, I had the privilege of representing various other cases in the Calcutta High Court and in all these cases the Government could not produce a shred of evidence to justify that any security of State was involved. And in this connection I would like to mention one case of Mrinal Kanti Das Barman. Let the hon. Minister see for himself what was held in that case. The Calcutta High Court held there that the security of the State has to be given a meaning, anything and everything cannot be described as the security of the State, when the court calls upon the Government to show what was the security of the State involved. Supposing a Government employee beats his wife, they can write on the file that because the security of the State is involved, he is dismissed Somebody beats his wife; that is not good, but what I am saying is that even on a fabricated charge that he is not behaving well with his or her spouse, a Government employee can lose his or her job on the plea of the security of the State Luckily, the attitude of the Court has now changed The court is now saying that it is a matter of judicial intervention; they are entitled to see what was security of the State involved, before the Government takes recourse to that. But it is not easy. You will appreciate, Sir, as a lawyer and other hon. Members will also appreciate that it is not easy to establish malafide as such in a court proceedings. It is not easy because no body writes down on the file that he is malafide doing this. Therefore, it is necessary that draconian provisions like this which have only be misused should be removed.

We know what happened during emergency, how the Central and other Government employees were dismissed. In Calcutta, the leaders of the employees were first detained under MISA. As they were detained under MISA, they were suspended. And because they were suspended on account of detention under MISA, they were finally dismissed from service, because it related to the security of the State. How authoritarian it was! Was this civilised or the law of jungle that prevailed? I am appealing to the hon. Minister and all other friends of the Janata Party and others that this is a provision which is not necessary for a civilised administration anywhere or a bona-fide administration anywhere.

It is said, sometimes there may be certain instances of misconduct where really the security of the State has to be protected, so immediate dismissal is necessary There are ample methods of protecting the integrity and security of the country: suspend him immediately. If you think that he is acting against the integrity of the country, security of the country, even he can be arrested and a case can be started against him. But it should not be done without any proof, without any charge-sheet and without his having the satisfaction that he had some say in the matter that he was not guilty At least give him that civilised opportunity to say that he was not guilty Now, without an opportunity being afforded to him to say that he was not guilty, he is made to lose his job. Let an enquiry be made as quickly as possible to find out whether he is guilty or not

Sir, this is a provision with in-built characteristics of high handedness and arbitrariness. It cannot be used for any bona fide object and it has not so far been used on a single occasion for a bona fide object. I would give a list of cases to the hon. Minister and particulars of the employees who were dismissed The Calcutta High Court had set aside a number of such orders even during the emergency on the ground that these were malafide. But, as I said, even High Court employees were not spared. Some people ask why this Article 310 is there, and why we are asking for its omission. We are asking for the omission of Article 310 because a very large section of Government emplo-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

yees have no protection under Article 311 of the Constitution. Those are in Defence Services--even civilians in Defence Services. We have seen that employees in Ordnance factories, civilian clerks, ordinary motor drivers, persons who have nothing to do with the actual fighting in a front, have been dismissed under Article 310 of the Constitution by this simple process, viz. by saying "You are in service under the pleasure of the Government. That pleasure is being withdrawn; and you are dismissed with immediate effect". It has held by the Supreme Court that because Article 311 does not apply, he is under the pleasure of the Government. So, once the pleasure is withdrawn, Article 310 comes in, and since Article 311 does not apply to them, so the pleasure doctrine applies. So, he is liable to be dismissed without any opportunity being given to him, without any enquiry and without any possibility of his proving his innocence.

I am appealing to my friends here, and to the Government. Is it the intention of the Government to have such provisions in our law, especially in the organic law of the country, viz the Constitution, provisions which can be done away with easily, without any difficulty or problem for the State? Secondly, do we or do we not believe in the basic concept of democracy; and do we or do we not believe in a civilized system of Administration?

The basic postulate behind Article 311 is that the civil servants in the Administration, even the lowest rung of bureaucracy, should not be at the sweet mercy of the temporary political masters. That is the principle behind it. The principle is that the former are supposed, and expected to render service to the country, and to the Government irrespective of the colour of the Government that may be there. So, that protection has been enshrined in the Constitution of India, viz. that a temporary political master cannot tinker with their rights and impose on them arbitrary penalties, and cannot interfere with the discharge of their duties—which should be done in a neutral manner.

The provisions under reference are those which strike at the root of this concept. I appeal to Government and everybody else here to realize that these are draconian provisions in the Constitution. Unfortunately, our Constitution contains many such provisions. You will recall that many of the provisions of the Constitution were sought to be amended by the Constitution (45th Amendment) Bill. All of them could not get support in the Rajya Sabha. So, they could not be deleted from the Constitution.

There are many Articles of the Constitution which require much more than a second look. The opportunity has now come. My friend has at least succeeded in the ballot, and in having his Bill taken up for discussion. So, when this opportunity is there, I appeal to my friends and to the Government and all my friends kindly to take away this cancer from the organic law of the country. It is nothing but cancer. I am requesting the hon. Minister here to cite a single instance to the satisfaction of this House, when this has been properly used, at any point of time.

Apart from this, the trade union movement in this country which is based on democratic rights, cannot be stifled by having provisions like these in our Constitution. This is the time when Government should rise to the occasion. I hope they will issue a whip that this Bill should be passed and supported by their people unanimously, without any opposition. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the other hon. Members, may I just tell the House that the time fixed for this Bill is over? If the House agrees, the time can be extended further.

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सारंग साव) : अगर आप चाहते हैं तो हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कोई अवजक्शन नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time do you want?

श्री लारंग साय : अगर माननीय सदस्य दो घंटा चाहते है तो समय बढा दिया जाय, हमें कोई आपत्ति नही है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have only four speakers at the moment. Then the hon. Minister has to intervene in relation to that. So, is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time of the discussion by two hours more?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill after hearing the eloquence of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee as well as our new friends from the Congress (I) side. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, who is privileged to argue many cases, has put forward his jurisprudence and the legal morality behind the arguments which I do not want to go into detail. Of course, he has made a reference about cancer because this provision gives protection to all the legislations that you have made and are making in the name of the service security as well as discipline. This is a major provision which is always a dagger against the employment security of the entire State as well as Central Governments' services. This is the main point. Here, I can illustrate with examples how it has been used as well as threatening to use against the employees and still they are afraid to anything to protect their rights.

I go one step further and say that these two provisions of the Indian Constitution. Arts. 310 and 311 are to protect, as I usually say, modern slavery of this modern country. Naturally he is doing it. Mr. Patel is a good Minister and a good Home Minister also. I do not know whether he has any occasion to look into the service conditions and the pitiable position of the central industrial security force. It is coming under which department, I do not know. I do not know whether they come under reference or the other section, but they have been treated on par with the Defence services. You must be surprised to know that the persons who have been recruited for the last 10 years are still temporary. They have not been made permanent so far; and they have to put in 8 hours service. Please listen to me because this is very important and I will tell you how this provision is used against them. They have been guarding the public sector. Then they have to go for PT inspection and all sort of military training. What is their pay? It is mere Rs. 344. And what instructions you have issued? You have issued instructions that they should not have a mess bill for more than Rs. 60. Our D.A. is Rs. 51/- per day. You are using this force even against the working class. You have made a restriction that they cannot have a mess bill for more than Rs. 60/-. Please check your files. They are living like slaves at the mercy of the officers. How do the officers live? They live with big paraphernalia, say, 3-4 cars in the public sector companies and then these people as their servants in their quarters. I can prove it. I have seen it with my own eyes. I asked them. "Why can you not revolt?" They said, 'We will lose the job. I said "How". They said, "Under Art. 310." They can be dismissed immediately. That is why, I say you are making it as a dagger against their interest. This force came into being by an enactment. This provision has been protected by this clause. I do not want to go into detail what is happening in all these posts. But with your permission, I make this observation that 14 per cent of the people, by law, are provided with accommodation for family, but not a single one of them has been given any accommodation.

You take the case of CRP. What is their condition? These come under

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

Defence forces. I had to put a lot of questions during and before the emergency to say that their conditions should be improved. Mr. Chairman, you will be surprised to know that during the emergency, one Commander put a chain round the neck of the CRP constable and carried him in the streets of Palaghat in Kerala. I went to the Home Minister and asked him, "What is going on. Are they slaves?" In the CRP, slavery is more. This is only an example of the service conditions of personnel of para military service. They are all covered by this kind of provisions against which they cannot revolt or make representation. I appeal to the Minister; he must have a look at it, instead of going through the report of the I.G. sitting in the Secretariat or so called commandant who is living in such an affluent way, using three or four jawans as his servant. You should not use this clause against them. But so far as this clause is there, it will be used against them. You can say that you need that weapon to control them and to maintain discipline; but it is actually enabling them to maintain slavery; that is my objection.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan mentioned about the P & T employees. Out of five lakhs, about 2.3 lakhs are extra-departmental employees. I would call them slaves. They are the lowest paid people in the country today. In the new set up introduced by the janata government, he has to carry Dak, sort out letters, should work as stamp vendor and do many other things. Although he works more than 8 hours, is he getting the minimum salary? He is not getting the minimum salary; although he works in the villages for more than 8 hours. They are called extra departmental people and are treated in the most humiliating manner; they are at the mercy of the postal inspectors in every taluk. In this Parliament, from this side and that side there is glamour that some benefit should be given to these people. Nothing has been done. Can they revolt? Immediately comes 310 or 311 either directly or through other legislation in which they had been incorporated. I, therefore appeal to the hon. Minister: please examine this problem. There are temporary employees in the state and in the central services, who remain unconfirmed even after five years of service. There are lakhs of such employees. What protection have you given to them? Previous government did the same thing; you are doing the same thing. This has become the system in the country. The officers in the north block and the south block think that you and I come and go but they are permanent people there, why bother about these things. ..(An Hon. Member: Your party was there). I am also equally to blame. Now those officers know that that party has gone and the janata party has come but the janata party also will go; they do not bother. Unfortunately the bureaucrats think that ministers depend upon them. Let us change that attitude. They want to keep people temporary and take away all the rights. Because of these two provisions in the Constitution, whether they are government servants or defence service men or other employees, they are unable to do anything. Take the audit department. There is one case in Kerala; the secretary of a union has been dismissed. He was opposed to my union; I know that. But if the dismissal has been done for political reasons, this provision is a political weapon, it is a weapon in the hands of the administration. That is why Shri Somnath Chatterjee argued that you should see whether this political weapon can be allowed to be used. It has been used once upon a time, again by our party now you are using it against other people.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The victims are the same.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The employer of this weapon has changed This should be put an end to. A reply will come, I know, from the Minister that to maintain discipline and order in the services this has to be continued

SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE: Why is it not made applicable to Ministers also?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: No other legalistic jurisprudence you can make So, I do not want to take much of your time I am grateful that you allowed me to speak. Arguments have been put forward—legalistic arguments, and cases have been cited—Supreme Court case as well as Calcutta High Court case I hope the Minister will go into the details and the provisions and also the experience that we have of different forces—Inter Security Force, CRP, BRP, Railways Lakhs and lakhs of temporary workers remain with the Central Government as well as the State Government Please have a look at their problem from humanitarian angle and try to see and behave like a civilian Government and civilized Government to protest their interests

With these words I support the Bill.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) चेयरमैन साहब, जो विधेयक माननीय भगतराम जी ने यहा पर पेश किया है, मैं तो बहुत दिनो से, सविधान मे जो खामियां थी उन के खिलाफ लडता आ रहा हू । अब यह मै कैसे कहू कि लडते लडते तबाह हो गया हू, मै तो समाजवादी हूं, मैं कभी निराशावादी नही हो सकता । इस के उद्देश्य मे ठीक लिखा है कि विक्टोरिया काल के जमाने से, 1935 के एक्ट मे यह आ गया और फिर मच्छिका स्थाने मच्छिका लगता चला गया । फिर किसी ने भी इस पर कभी ध्यान नही दिया। श्री वयालार रवी और मेरे नायक दोस्त श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी ने कानून की बातें कही । मैं तो कानून पढ़ा नही हू । लेकिन आई पी सी मे इतने चालान पिछले चालीस वर्षों मे हो चुके है कि मुझे भी कानून का कामन सेन्स आ गया है,मै जानता हू कि कैसे दरख्वास्त दी जाती है और कैसे नही दी जाती है ।

मैं अपनी सरकार का किस्सा बतलाना चाहता हूं । अपनी बातें भी हमे खुल कर कहनी चाहियें, उत्तर प्रदेश मे 12 हजार चपरासी और कृषि विभाग के अमीन निकाल दिए गए । मोहितरिमा के जमाने में निकाले गए थे । जब हमारी सरकार आई तो माननीय राजेन्द्र सिंह के पास हम गए और कहा कि 12 हजार मे 19 वर्ष की सर्विस वाले लोग भी है, इन को आप कैसे निकाल सकते है तो उन्हो ने कहा कि हमारे यहा जगह नही है । हम ट्राइब्यूनल मे दरख्वास्त देने गए तो कहा गया कि नही हो सकता है । हाई कार्ट मे गये तो कहा गया कि 310 और 311 मे सरकार का पूरा अधिकार है वह निकाल सकती है और उस की कोई सुनवाई नही होगी । गरीबा की यूनियन के लोग आज भी अनशन कर रहे है । हम ने बहुत कोशिश की लेकिन दर्द बढता गया, ज्यो ज्यो हमने दवा की । मै चाहता था कि जब हमारा सविधान बदला जा रहा है तो उस मे इस की जगह पर भी कोई अच्छी चीज लिख दी जाये, अगर राज्य सभा मे विरोधी दल के लोग उस को रोकते तो पाप उन के मत्थे चढेगा, हमारे मत्थे नही ।

एक केस मै और रेफर करना चाहता हू जिस मे मै खुद इवाल्व्ड था । उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा का एक बडा सुन्दर केस हो गया है, केशवसिह का केस, जिस को तमाम दुनिया की ला कार्टस् मे कोट किया जाता है । सदन की अवमानना के लिए केशवसिह को सात दिन की जेल हो गई । पाच दिन वे जेल मे रहे । मै यहा आया तो डा० लाहिया जी ने कहा कि सात दिन का सेन्टेन्स सर्व हो जायगा, तुम किसी तरह से रात को उन को छुडवा लो । हम जस्टिस बेग के यहा गए और दरख्वास्त दी। उन्होंने प्राविजनल बेल दे दी, कुछ पूछा ही नही । उस के बाद विधान सभा मे प्रश्न उपस्थित हो गया, हमारे जज साहब पर, हमारे वकील पर और केशव सिह पर उल्टे मुकदमा चल गया। हम हाई कोर्ट चले गए । हाई कोर्ट के जजो ने स्पीकर साहब पर वारन्ट काट दिया । मै ने कहा स्पीकर साहब आप बैठे रहिएगा, आप का वारन्ट लेकर हम आयेंगे । इधर जज साहब का वारन्ट विधान सभा ने काट दिया, जस्टिस बेग का जो कि बाद मे चीफ जस्टिस हो गए । रात को जस्टिस मुल्ला मेरे पास आय और कहा कि जस्टिस बेग बहुत एजिटेटेड है । रात को 11 बजे जब मै पहुचा तो पूछा कि आप क्या परेशान है, आप तो आन रेबिल जस्टिस है हाईकोर्ट बैच के उन्हो ने कहा, यह उन के शब्द है

Am I immune from law?

मैंने कहा—मै कानून से तो छुटकारा नही दिला सकता, लेकिन फिलहाल दरोगा जी गिरफ्तार करने नही आयेंगे, इस की गारन्टी मै देता हू । इस केशव सिह केस पर बहुत हल्ला हुआ । बाद म राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस केस को गजेन्द्र गडकर साहब को रेफर कर दिया । इस को बाद मे "केशवसिह रेफेन्स केस" कहा गया । उन्होंने इस में क्या होल्ड किया ? उन्होंने होल्ड किया कि आन-रेबिल कोर्ट को अधिकार है कि बिना सफाई लिये प्रोवीजनल जमानत दे सकते है । बिना चार्ज शीट दिए, बिना जवाब लिए किसी भी आदमी को बन्दी नेही किया जा सकता है । हम लोग उस में जीत गये और उस समय की जो सरकार थी, वह हार गई । आज दुनिया मे यह केस साइट होता है ।

[श्री उग्र सेन]

310 के आखिर में लिखा हुआ है कि सरकार उस में चाहे तो कुछ कर सकती है, लेकिन उस तरफ कौन देखता है । मालिकान क्या करते हैं, सिर्फ अपने फायदे की चीज को देखते है । आनरेबिल हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कार्ट किसी मामले मे कोई फैसला करते है मगर जब एक्शन का सवाल आता है तो वहा कोई सुनवाई नही होती है । राज्य सरकारो ने अपने यहा कर्मचारियो के लिये एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ट्रिब्यूनल बनाये है, यह सब धोखाधडी है फाड है, ये कर्मचारियो का सत्यानाश करती है । ट्रिब्यूनल के कायदे क्या है ? ये फैसला कर दे कि अमुक आदमी का बहाल कर दिया जाय, लेकिन साथ ही उस के अन्दर यह बात भी लिखी है कि यह जरूरी नही है कि सरकार उस को जाने । तब इन के फैसले के क्या मायने है ? रोड-वेज इाइवर्स या कण्डक्टर्स के बारे मे यह फैसला होता है कि ये बिल्कुल दोष मुक्त है, इन के ऊपर कोई दोष नही है, तो भी सरकार उस को नही मानती है, लेकिन यदि ट्रिब्यूनल लिखता है कि इन को बिल्कुल डिसमिस कर दिया जाय, तो सरकार फौरन उस को मान लेती है । इसीलिये कर्मचारियो के जितने सघ है, जितनी यूनियन है, हम जो उन मे काम करते है, हम सब की यह माग है कि भारतीय सविधान में से आर्टिकल 310 और 311 का बिल्कुल उडा दिया जाय और पाटिल साहब मै आप से दस्तबस्ता यह माग करता हू–हम गरीबो पर दया कीजिये, अगर मै हक मागने की बात कहूगा तो आप लड जायेगे । हम लोग नारा लगाते थे–अपनी माग लड कर लेगे । लेकिन अब हमारी ही पार्टी सत्ता मे बैठी है । इस लिये हम सोचते है कि अब नारे से काम नही चलेगा, अब कुछ मुहब्बत से काम किया जाय । मैंने बाइबिल भी जेल मे पढा और कुरान भी जेल मे पढा । सभापति महोदय, मेरा कोई खुदा या भगवान नही है । मैंने इन सब का डिस्मिस कर दिया है । मै जब विद्यार्थी था, तब से ही सब को डिस्मिस कर दिया था । उन्होने बहुत अपील की, लेकिन मैंने मजूर नही किया ।

सभापति महोदय : आपने उन को कारण बतलाया ? उन का कोई शो-काज नोटिस दिया था या नही ?

श्री उग्रसेन वे 6 महीने तक आधी तनख्वाह पाते रहे, मैंने उन का पूरा मौका दिया ।

सभापति महोदय आप की चार्जशीट का जवाब दिया ?

श्री उग्र सेन जी हा, उन्हा ने दिया, लेकिन उस मे कुछ नही था । जैसे राडवेज वाले लिखते है–तुम्हारी अपील मे कोई फोर्स नही है, उसी तरह से हमने लिख दिया कि तुम्हारी अपील में कोई फोर्स नही है ।

लेकिन, सभापति महोदय, मै उन की बातो को मानता हू । मैंने कुरान पढा, उस के मेलिएन्ट फीचर्स पर मैंने भाषण भी दिया । बाइबिल में लिखा है–अगर तुम किसी के लिये गड्ढा खादने जाओ, तो कही ऐसा न हो कि तुम्हारे लिये समुद्र या खाई खुद जाय । इस का मतलब क्या है ? स्टेट जो शोषण की मशीनरी का आपरेटर है, धारा 310 और 311 के अन्तिम पैरे के अन्तर्गत जो शोषण किया जाता है, कत्ले-आम किया जाता है, उस की सुनवाई कही नही है ।

भगतराम जी, आप का विमान इधर कैसे गया ? हम तो आप को बहुत सीधा-सादा समझते थे, लेकिन आप तो,

सतसैया के दोहरे ज्यो नाविक के तीर
देखन में छोटे लगें घाव करे गम्भीर ।

आप ने यह बात करके दिखला दी है । हम वाकई में आप को बहुत सीधा-सादा, हार्मलैस - क्रीचर समझते थे, लेकिन आप ने इस बिल को ला कर जो चोट की है, सही मायनो मे हमारे पटेल साहब को, जो मेरे बहुत बडे दोस्त है, मै उन का बहुत आदर करता हू, उन को इस बात का मान लेना चाहिये । आप सविधान मे दूसरे सशोधन लाने वाले है, साथ मे इन दोनो धाराओ को निकालने वाला सशोधन भी आ जाय तो कोई हर्ज नही है । मोहतरिमा ने तो हजारो सशोधन कर डाले, यहा तक सशोधन कर डाला कि उन के ऊपर, उन के लड़के के ऊपर, उन के पोते के ऊपर कोई मुकदमा नही चला सकता और इन सामने बैठने वालो ने और पार्लियामेंट की इन्ही दीवारो के बीच वह सब मजूर हो गया ।

आज जब मै बोल रहा हू तो आज डा० लोहिया का जन्म दिवस है । यह वही असेम्बली है जहा भगत सिह ने बम मारा था । जब उन्होने बम मारा था तो उन को डर के मारे कोई पकड नही रहा था । वे डर के मारे पकडे नही जा रहे थे । जब अदालत के सामने उन का केस सुना जा रहा था तो उन्होने कहा था कि मेरा बम मारने वाला बम नही था, मै तो बाहरी दुनिया को सुनाना चाहता था । आज के दिन उन भगत सिह की भी मुझे याद आ गयी है । ये दोना महान नेता थे जो मरे नही थे मारे गये थे, डा० लोहिया भी मरे नही थे और भगत सिह भी मरे नही थे । उन्हें फासी पर चढ़ाया गया था और डा० लोहिया को गलत नस्तर लगा दिया गया था । उस के कारण उन की मौत हुई थी । मै उस समय क्रान्तिकारी पार्टी में था । अगर उस समय के कांग्रेस के नेतागण ने थोडा सा भी भगत सिह का साथ दिया होता तो उन को फासी पर न चढ़ाया गया होता । अगर डा० लोहिया का गलत नस्तर न लगाया गया होता तो वे भी नही मरते । इसलिए मै कहना चाहता हू कि तलवार का कोई दोष नही है । अगर तलवार आप के हाथ मे है तो आप मेरी गरदन उडा सकते है और मेरे हाथ मे हो तो मै आप की गर्दन उड़ा सकता हू । दोष तो उस की मुट्ठी का है जिसे कि पकडा जाता है । अग्रेजो ने क्या किया, विक्टोरिया से ले कर उस के बेटे-पोते तक करते आये । अभी श्री व्यालार रवि साहब बोल रहे थे । इन्होने भी यही किया जिन को कि अग्रेजो के बाद शासन करने को मिला । अब हम दो साल से है । कहा जाता है कि "घर अपना जल गया अपने चिराग से ।" हम बडे खुश है । आप मुलाहिजा फरमाइये कि यह काम तो होने का नहीं है ।

मै कहना चाहता हू कि राज्यपाल के लिए लिख देते है कि उन के प्लेजर से, वे शायद प्लेजर की स्पेलिंग नही जानते होगे, लेकिन प्लेजर का इस्तेमाल करते है । उन की कृपा से, महान कृपा से लोगो को नौकरी से निकाल दिया जाता है । मै ने तो कभी नौकरी की नहीं । बम्बई में बड़ी गरीबी थी । हम बिना डिग्री के वहां मास्टर हो गये । पता चला कि हमारे पास डिग्री-डिप्लोमा नहीं

है तो निकाल दिये गये। अगर कुछ करते तो डी० आई० आर० में पकड़ जाते। मैं आप को कहना चाहता हूं कि हम तो उस पार्टी से आते हैं जिस ने यह तय किया था कि कलेक्टर और राज्यपालों के पद बिल्कुल समाप्त कर दिये जाने चाहियें। मैं ने कलकत्ता में आप का राजभवन देखा है। वहां मैं अपने मित्र, जिगर के टुकड़े, अपने मुख्य मंत्री से मिलने गया था। मैं तो उस भवन को देखता ही रह गया। ऐसा भवन जिस को देख कर बंगाल की मशालें जल जाएं। उस बंगाल की जिन के लोगों ने बम और पिस्तौलों से काम लिया, जहां के छोटे छोटे बच्चे अड़ गये। उन में कितनी हिम्मत थी? आप जानते हैं कि ये बड़े बड़े भवन क्यों बनाये जाते थे? इसलिये बनाये जाते थे कि गरीब जनता उन को देख कर डर जाये और यह समझें कि उन में शेर रहते होंगे, बेशक वहां गीदड़ ही रहते हों। गांधी जी और डा० लोहिया कहा करते थे कि इन भवनों को संग्रहालयों, स्कूलों और अस्पतालों में बदल डालो और मामूली मकानों में रहो। वे ऐसे साधारण मकानों में रहने को कहते थे जैसे कि मैंने केरल में देखे। केरल में गांव नहीं है। सादे से, ऊपर से पत्तों सें बिछाये हुए घर हैं। मुझे वे घर बहुत पसन्द आये। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में तो बड़े बड़े घर हैं, छतें आसमान से बात कर रही हैं, चाहे सोने के लिये जमीन नहीं है। तो मैं कह रहा था कि इन राज्यपालों का पद ही डाउटफुल है। हमारे चटर्जी बाबू बेरिस्टर हैं। अगर कोई मुकदमा दाखिल कर दें कि राज्यपालों का कोई औचित्य नहीं है और संविधान को पढ़ कर सुना दें तो मुश्किल हो जाय। कहा जाता है कि "दि किंग आफ इंगलैंड कैन डू नो रोंग"। केन आई डू ए राइट थिंग? इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि राज्यपाल तो भाग्य विधाता हैं। आप ट्रिब्यूनल को पहले निकालिये। ये फर्जी ट्रिब्यूनल बने हैं। इन का ट्रायल होता है। ऐसा ट्रायल होता है जैसा कि पाकिस्तान में भुट्टो का ट्रायल हुआ है, बंगला देश मे ट्रायल हुआ है। ये सब ट्रायल दिखाने के लिये होते हैं। अपने वकील दोनों तरफ रख दिये जाते हैं और फैसला हो जाता है। मुकदमा चल जाता है। ये दोनों धारायें 310 और 311 तो बिल्कुल निकाल देनी चाहियें। मैं भी इस बात से सहमत हूं कि इस में कोई व्हिप की बात नहीं है। इसमें सिद्धान्त की बात है। समाजवादी होने के नाते और ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट में काम करने के नाते मैं बिल्कुल मुत्तमईन हूं कि इन धाराओं को निकाल देना चाहिये इन और धाराओं के रहते जनता के नागरिक अधिकार कतई रह नहीं सकते हैं। हमारी आवाज तो बेअसर हो रही है और जिस की आवाज बेअसर होनी चाहिये वही असरदार हो रही है। मैं यहां आज भी हैस्टिंग रोड, क्लाइव रोड, मुनरो रोड आदि सड़कों के नाम लिखे देखता हूं तो मुझे बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। क्या आप ने इंगलैंड में विवेकानन्द रोड, जवाहरलाल नेहरू रोड, आदि रोड्स के नाम कहीं देखे हैं। यहां पर क्यों सड़कों के नाम इस तरह से रखे गए हैं? यह गुलामी के दिमागों की उपज है। मैं जनता पार्टी की सरकार से विनती करता हूं कि वह इस विधेयक को मान लें। शान्ति भूषण जी चले गए हैं। उन को यहां होना चाहिये था। अगली बार मैं चाहता हूं कि वह आएं और हमें कानूनी बातों को बतायें और हमे बढ़ाएं कि 310 और 311 प्रिएम्बल आफ दी कांस्टीट्यूशन जो संविधान का हैं, उस के तहत यह आता है या नहीं और अगर नहीं आता है तो यह रिडंडेंट है, इस को निकाल देना चाहिये क्योंकि सिद्धान्त दूसरे हैं, अलफाज दूसरे हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री भगत जराम के संशोधन का समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि यह सदन भी इस का समर्थन करेगा।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। इसके उद्देश्यों और लक्ष्यों में इन्हों ने जो लिखा है मेरा उसी से मतभेद है। यह कहते हैं कि 1897 में विक्टोरिया ने अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए कुछ कानून बनाए और दुर्भाग्यवश उन सबको हमारे संविधान में ला कर रख दिया गया है। ऐसी बात नहीं है। हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने अंग्रेजों के कई कानूनों को ज्यों का त्यों ले लिया है और अमरीका के बने हुए कानूनों को भी ले लिया है। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि इन में कोई बुरी बात है। भावना की बात को आप को देखना चाहिये। जनता पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट किस भावना से इस को बनाए रखना चाहती है और विक्टोरिया ने किस भावना से बनाया था, दोनों अलग अलग हैं। संविधान निर्माताओं ने किस भावना से इन को स्थान दिया और विक्टोरिया की क्या भावना थी इन दोनों में मतभेद है। अभी श्री उग्रसेन ने कहा कि तलवार एक ही होती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि तलवार का प्रयोग तलवारकर्ता पर निर्भर करता है। डाकू के हाथ में आ जाए...

प्रो० पी० जी० मावलंकर (गांधीनगर) : परिणाम एक ही होना है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : चीज एक है लेकिन उसका प्रयोग करने वाले अलग अलग हैं। किसी आदमी ने अगर उस का गलत प्रयोग किया है तो इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि उस चीज के अस्तित्व को ही समाप्त कर दिया जाए। अगर डाकू के हाथ में आ गई और उसका गलत प्रयोग हुआ तो इस का मतलब यह नहीं कि सिपाही के हाथ में तलवार न दी जाए.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech the next day.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 26th March, 1979/Chitra 5, 1901 (Sakha).